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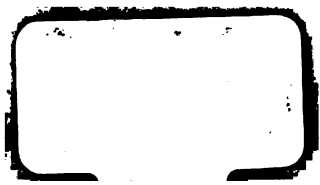
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E Osborne

HISTORY AND TOPOGRAPHY
OF THE
CITY OF YORK;

AND
The North Riding of Yorkshire;

EMBRACING

A GENERAL REVIEW OF THE EARLY HISTORY OF GREAT BRITAIN,
AND A GENERAL HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION OF
THE COUNTY OF YORK.

By T. Whellan and Co.

IN TWO VOLUMES.—Vol. II.

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ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

Pages 27 and 330. On the recent demise of the second Earl Cathcart, Lord Greenock, his son, became *Earl Cathcart*.

Page 102, line 19. H. W. De-la-Poer B. Peirse died on the 24th of July, 1859.

„ 109, „ 18. The Rev. John A. Dwyer has succeeded the Rev. Joseph Sherwood.

„ 115. To the description of Masham *add*—The town was first lighted with gas by a local company, under the Limited Liability Act, on Friday, November 5th, 1852.

„ 176. To Catholic Chapel *add*—A neat Catholic Church, in the Gothic Style, is now in course of erection in the grounds of the Friarage, at the east of T. Meynell, Esq. It is of brick with stone dressings, and consists of a nave, chancel, tribune, sacristy, porch, and bell turret. The Rev. P. Lynch, has been succeeded by the Rev. — Pope.

„ 303. *Bagdale Spa*. In October, 1858, this water was analysed by Mr. Henry Medlock, of London, analytical chemist, and the following is the result of the analysis of an imperial gallon :—

Chloride of Sodium	4·2966 grains.
Chloride of Potassium	5·3006 „
Carbonate of Potassa	0·6323 „
Sulphate of Lime	4·6823 „
Carbonate of Lime	7·0624 „
Carbonate of Magnesia	3·4557 „
Carbonate of Protoxide of Iron	2·2769 „
Silicia	0·8080 „
Organic matter	1·4680 „
Carbonate of Manganese	traces
	29·2328

Hardness before boiling, 22 degrees; after boiling, 8 degrees.

The water possesses a strong chalybeate taste, and when left exposed to air for a short time, deposits a copious precipitate of sesquioxide of iron. It closely resembles the Tunbridge Wells chalybeate, but the quantity of iron is smaller, while other mineral constituents exist in greater quantity.

- „ 316, line 12, for Colonel Simpson, read Colonel *Wilson*.
- „ 341, „ 2, for very Rev. E. Crane, read *Rev. Joseph Sherwood*.
- „ 364. The Duke of Leeds mentioned at this page, died in May, 1859, and was succeeded in his titles, &c., by the Heir Presumptive referred to at the same page.
- „ 402, line 5 of the foot note—for Sir Martin, read *Saint Martin*.
- „ 451. East Witton Church. Last May (1859) a beautiful east window of stained glass, the gift of the Marchioness of Ailesbury, was erected in this Church. The window is of five lights, representing Our Lord's Ascension (in the middle) and the Four Evangelists.
- „ 591. Lord Carlisle. *Add*—On the formation of the present (Lord Palmerston's) Government, in June, 1859, the Earl of Carlisle was again appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.
- „ 752. To the notice of Marton Hall *add*—*Cleveland Lodge*, situated about one mile E.S.E. from Middlesborough, is a neat building, the seat of William Vaughan, Esq.
- „ 837. To Mulgrave Castle, *add*—This splendid mansion is at present held on lease, and occupied, with a limited household, by his Highness the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh.
- „ 843, last line of the text, for Marryah read Maharajah.

NORTH YORKSHIRE.

THE NORTH RIDING OF YORKSHIRE, as has been stated in the general description of the district, in the opening pages of the first volume of this work, is bounded by Durham, the German Ocean, the East and West Ridings of Yorkshire, and Westmorland. Its area is 2,109 square miles, or, 1,350,121 acres, and its population, in 1851, was 215,214 souls. It returns two members to Parliament for the Riding; two each for Scarborough, Whitby, Richmond, and Malton; and one each for Northallerton and Thirsk. Richmond and Scarborough are Boroughs under the Municipal Corporation Act. North Yorkshire is in the Northern Circuit, having Assizes at York, Quarter Sessions at Northallerton, and County Courts at Richmond, Northallerton, Malton, Whitby, Scarborough, Easingwold, Helmsley, Thirsk, and Leyburn. The Gaol and House of Correction for the Riding is at Northallerton. There are some very large parishes and townships in the Riding, the largest parishes being:—

	ACRES.		ACRES.
Aysgarth	77,308	Haworth	24,812
Grinton	48,961	Catterick	22,599
Helmsley	44,382	Masham	22,525
Pickering	31,785	Danby	22,230
Lythe	28,811	Coverham	21,726
Middleton	25,450	Kirby Moorside	21,661
Leasingham	24,663		

The largest townships are:—

	ACRES.		ACRES.
Biladale	18,971	Arkengarth	14,256
Fylingdales	18,458	Danby	13,860
Hawes	16,872	Carlton Highdale	12,480
Egton	15,146	High Abbotside	11,150
Bainbridge	14,983	Goathland	10,055
Pickering	14,380	Allerston	10,012

Some of the townships in the districts of Easingwold and Askrigg are not united with Poor Law Unions. For registration and statistical purposes the North Riding has fifteen Registration Districts, of which all but Easingwold and Askrigg are likewise Poor Law Unions. The area and population of these districts in 1851, were as follows:—

	ACRES.	POP.		ACRES.	POP.
Richmond	78,569	13,846	Scarborough	81,480	24,615
Northallerton	68,842	12,460	Malton	112,407	23,128
Reeth	70,267	6,820	Thirak	62,444	12,760
Leyburn	84,918	10,057	Helmsley	150,487	12,455
Bedale	45,588	8,980	Easingwold	68,623	11,450
Askrigg	77,308	5,635	Pickering	88,062	9,978
Stokesley	60,374	8,666	Whitby	90,371	21,592
Guisborough	96,862	12,202			

The population of the principal towns in the North Riding, in 1851, was as follows:—

Scarborough	12,915	Thirak	3,001
Whitby	10,989	Easingwold	2,240
Middlesborough	7,431	Guisborough	2,062
Malton	5,346	Stokesley	2,040
Richmond	4,106	Helmsley	1,431
Pickering	3,112	Reeth	1,344
Northallerton	3,066	Bedale	1,200

We shall now commence our topographical survey of all the towns, parishes, and townships in the North Riding, beginning with the principal Market Towns, and thence proceeding *seriatim* through the different Wapentakes of the district. The history of Scarborough, the most populous town in the Riding, will be found in vol. i., p. 672.

R I C H M O N D .

RICHMOND, the capital of the extensive Baronial Liberty of Richmondshire; the head of a Parish, Deanery, Archdeaconry, and Union of its own name (in the Diocese of Ripon); a Parliamentary and Municipal Borough, and a handsome Market Town, is situated in 54deg. 26min. of north latitude, 1deg. 42min. of west longitude, in the western division of the Wapentake of Gilling, 44 miles N.E. from York; 52 miles N. by W. from Leeds; 16 miles W.N.W. of Northallerton; and the same distance S.W. from Darlington, and S.E. from Barnard Castle; 12 miles N.W. of Bedale; 10 miles N.E. from Leyburn; 29 miles S. by W. of Durham; and 240 miles N.W. from London by the Great Northern Railway; and 268 miles by the London and North Western Railway. The distance to London by the high road is 228 miles, and it is about 30 miles from the German Ocean. According to the Census Return of 1851, the area of the parish of Richmond is 2,341 statute acres, including the beach or river coast of the Swale. It is bounded on the north and east by the parish of Easby; on the west by that of Marske; and on the south by the Chapelry of Hudswell in the parish of Catterick, and the extra-parochial district of St. Martin, from which it is divided by the river Swale. The soil to the east and south-east is a gravel, to the west, sand, terminating towards the north-east in a rotten peat moss earth, and the north-east, calcareous. The different strata rest on limestone, and this last upon beds of chert, which appear in many parts upon the banks of the Swale. The population in 1801 was 2,861; in 1831, 3,900; in 1841, 3,992; and in 1851, 4,106 souls, viz., 1,896 males, and 2,210 females. The rateable value of the town and parish is, at present, £11,072. The Corporation of Richmond are Lords of the Manor, and the Earl of Zetland is the principal landowner in the parish.

History.—Before the Norman invasion, commonly called the Conquest, Richmond had no existence as a place of note, not being mentioned under that name in Domesday Book; but Gilling (Ghellinghes) with its Church, and a meadow of twelve acres, is particularly noticed. When Duke William landed in England, Edwin, the Saxon Earl of Mercia—one of the most powerful and popular nobles in the Kingdom—possessed no less than two hundred manors or townships, of which, one hundred and sixty-four were in Yorkshire. These last mentioned manors embraced all those lands which formed the district afterwards called Richmondshire. After the battle of Hastings, Earl Edwin peaceably submitted to the power of the Conqueror, on which account he was allowed to retain all his possessions, on taking an oath of fidelity. But this oath was afterwards disregarded by Edwin, for we find him frequently revolting against the Norman victor, till at length he was slain by a party of Norman horse, appointed to pursue him from place to place. After his death, the manors and lordships of Edwin became the property of the King.

Amongst the many adventurers who accompanied the Norman Duke in his expedition against England, were five of the younger sons of Eudo, Earl of Bretagne, or Brittany, one of whom Alan (surnamed Rufus, or the Red, from the colour of his hair), distinguished himself so particularly at Hastings, where he commanded the rear-guard; and about three years later, at the siege of York, where he exhibited great heroism and valour; that the Conqueror not only bestowed upon him the whole of the estates which had belonged to the Saxon Earl, Edwin, or his father Algar, in Yorkshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, and other counties, but he created him an Earl by investiture, with sword and robe of dignity. At that period Gilling was the chief town of this district, and there stood a stately fortress, which seems to have been a royal residence. But Earl Alan finding that this mansion was not strong enough to protect him from the disinherited and outlawed inhabitants, or the incursions of the Danes, selected the strongest and most advantageous spot in his domain—a romantic mount overlooking the river Swale—and there, in the year 1071, according to the learned Gale, he began to erect a new fortress, which he called *Riche-Mont*, either from a Castle of the same name in Brittany, or from its being situated on a more fruitful and stronger part of his territory, hence designated the “Rich-Mount.” When it was finished, it became the capital mansion, or head of the barony, and all the lands belonging to the Earl in Yorkshire received the name of Richmondshire;*

* The district in Yorkshire given to Alan Rufus, and which was afterwards designated *Richmondshire*, or the County of Richmond, is supposed to have been divided

though it does not appear at what particular time this title took place; for fifteen years after the fortress was built, when Domesday was finished, they were still called the lands of Earl Alan.

Such appears to be the origin of the town of Richmond, though some suppose it to be of Roman foundation, chiefly from the circumstance of a silver Roman spoon, with two cup-like mouths at the ends of a curved shank, and several hundred silver Roman coins, of Constantius, Julianus, Valentinianus, and later Emperors, having been found in the year 1720, in the crevice of the rock at the south-east corner of the bottom of the hill on which the Castle stands. But no vestiges or records of buildings, no sculptures, or other marks of anything Roman have been discovered here. A small, but singularly beautiful "force," or cataract, across the river Swale, at the foot of Richmond, has led a learned and intelligent antiquary, writing in the *Gentleman's Magazine* in March 1815, to the conclusion, that at least the greatest part of the ancient Roman City of Ptolemy, *Cataractonium*, may have been here, though the town itself may have stood near Catterick Bridge, about four miles distant, where recent excavations have proved, that an extensive Roman station stood. This ingenious writer traces several remains of mounds between Catterick and Richmond, and supposes that the space was occupied by a chain of military posts, the head of which was at Richmond, and the foot at Catterick; and this conjecture is slightly borne out by the circumstance of its being known that the Roman stations, and consequently the Roman towns, were usually longitudinal. He accounts for the few remains of Roman antiquity found at Richmond by the complete re-modelling which the place must have undergone under Earl Alan. The opinion that this place was a Roman station is somewhat strengthened by a military way, called the *Via Romana* from *Derwentio*, near Stamford Bridge, discovered by

into three Wapentakes soon after the Conquest, though the exact year is not known. Nor can it be ascertained with any degree of accuracy when it was subdivided into five Wapentakes, viz., Hang East, Hang West, Gilling East, Gilling West, and Hallikeld, by which it is now known. In an inquisition taken in the beginning of the reign of Edward I., the words three, four, and sometimes five are met with, but that in so careless a manner, as to seem not to have been clearly fixed at that time. These five Wapentakes, or the ancient County of Richmond, contain upwards of one hundred parishes, and extend over more than one-third of the North Riding. "The hole countrey of Richemondshire," says Leland, writing in the time of Henry VIII., "be este from the hylles and dales, ys plentiful of whete, rye, and meatly good medowes and woodes."

The *Honour* of Richmond comprised altogether 440 manors in various parts of England, embracing 140 Knight's fees, equal to about 90,000 acres. The charter, or deed, conferring this Honour, on Earl Alan, was granted at the siege of York, in the year 1069.

John Warburton, Somerset Herald, which he thus described in a letter to Roger Gale, the antiquary, dated at Bedale, November 21st, 1717. "This way, which comes from Easingwold to Thornaby, shews itself very plainly in the village of Romanby, from which place it goes to Yafforth, Langton, Bolton-upon-Swale, Brompton, and by the north side of the Friary wall in Richmond to the top of Richmond Moor, where I lost it; but I believe it shoots north-west, and meets with that which goes north from Ethelburgh, near Askrigg, to somewhere about Bernard Castle." The remains of this Roman road, and a burial place near it, were visible in Whitcliffe Pasture until the enclosure of the common fields in 1802, when every vestige of it was obliterated by the plough. Granting, or not granting this place to have been a Roman station, the stately Castle of Richmond certainly owes its foundation to Earl Alan, and either he, or his immediate successors, added to it a certain adjoining territory, or lordship, called the Land of Fontenay, on which a town was afterwards built.

EARLDOM OF RICHMOND.—*Alan Rufus*, the first possessor of the noble Earldom, of which Richmond is the capital, having fixed himself in his new possessions, returned to Brittany, but he afterwards made frequent journeys between that country and England; though his favourite residence was in the latter country, where his estates and honours lay, and where he had settled his brethren and principal attendants. The Abbey of St. Mary, at York, owes its first foundation to this nobleman (See vol. i., p. 493), and he was also a benefactor to the Abbey of St. Sergius and Bacchus, in Normandy. He died in 1089, and was buried at Bury St. Edmunds.

We have stated that five sons of Eudo accompanied the Duke of Normandy into England, of which Alan Rufus was the eldest. The names of the others were, Alan, surnamed Niger from the darkness of his complexion, Stephen, Bryan, and Ribald. The two Alans and Stephen were successively Earls of Richmond, though it was not till the time of the fifth Earl that the word Richmond was added to the title. Brian, for defeating Harold's two sons, Godwin and Edmund, who had brought large forces from Ireland to avenge their father's death and drive out the Normans, had a portion of land assigned him in Cornwall; and Ribald had Middleham and many other lands in Richmondshire given him by his brother Alan. *Earl Stephen* was a great benefactor to religious institutions. He refounded and endowed with rich possessions the monastery first founded at York by his brother Alan, changing its name to that of St. Mary, in whose honour it was then dedicated. He died in 1137, aged ninety, and was buried at Begar, a Monastery of Cistercians in Brittany, founded by himself; but his heart, by his own order,

was deposited in the Abbey of St. Mary at York, where, on the 25th of April in every year, funeral obsequies were celebrated for him and his wife, with great splendour. He was succeeded by his son Alan, the third Earl of that name. He was also called *Alan Niger*, on which account he is often confounded with his uncle Alan. He was a great warrior, and one of the Barons who espoused the cause of King Stephen. He married the heiress of Brittany, and hence the Dukedom of Brittany and Earldom of Richmond were first united in his son Conan. He retired from England to Brittany in 1145, and in the following year he died from poison put in his gloves by his chamberlain, and was buried in the Begarian Monastery.

Conan, the fifth Earl, succeeded at the death of his father, the last Earl, to the Earldom of Richmond; and to the Dukedom of Bretagne, or Brittany, in 1148, on the decease of his grandfather. Conan was the first that took the title of Earl of Richmond; his predecessors generally styled themselves Earl Alan, Earl Stephen, &c., of Brittany and England, that is, only an Earl in Brittany and England.* He married Margaret, sister of William, King of Scotland, by whom he had an only daughter and heiress Constance, who about the age of five years was betrothed to Geoffrey Plantagenet (not then eight years old), the second son of King Henry II. For the sake of this matrimonial alliance with the royalty of England, Conan surrendered the sovereignty of Brittany, being afterwards no more than Henry's Viceroy, or Lieutenant; and reserved to himself no part of his possessions except Guingamp and Richmond. This Conan built the great square tower, or keep, at the entrance of Richmond Castle; and many religious houses were benefitted by his liberal contributions. To St. Martin's, near Richmond, he gave the tithes of his mills at Richmond; and he removed the Abbey of Fors, in 1156, to a more genial situation, near East Whitton, and called it the Abbey of Jorevaux. He died in 1171 in Brittany, and was buried at Begar. Upon this event, the King, during the minority of his daughter-in-law, kept for some time in his own hands the Honour of Richmond.

Constance, Duchess of Brittany, daughter of Conan, was afterwards put in possession of her father's estates. Her husband Geoffrey, who lived in perpetual contentions with his father, was killed in a tournament at Paris, in 1186. By his wife he left a daughter, Eleanor, who being in the King's hands at his death, lived many years a prisoner at Corfe Castle, Gloucester, and Bristol, where she died in 1241. Some months after the death of Geoffrey, Constance, his widow, was delivered of a posthumous son, called Arthur;

• Before the reign of Henry II., or Richard I., the Earls did not usually add their shire to their christian names.

and not long after this event she was compelled by the King to marry Randal de Blundeville, Earl of Chester, from whom she was afterwards divorced. The reader of English history is aware that the life of the unfortunate Arthur was a scene of misery and trouble, till he closed it in 1203, having been, as it is supposed, murdered at the Castle of Rouen, in Normandy. Constance, with Arthur, "her fair son, her widow-comfort, and her sorrow's care," have been immortalised by the genius of Shakespeare in his historical drama of King John. Having no children by Randal, Constance married one *Guido de Thouars*, a noble Breton, by whom she had two daughters, one of whom, Alicia, in 1212, was married to *Peter de Dreux*, who received with her the Dukedom of Brittany; and in 1216, King John conferred upon him the Honour of Richmond. This Peter had been invited into the kingdom to assist King John against his Barons, who were in arms against him to support their liberties, and the Earldom and Honour of Richmond, which he had restored to him (after having being for some time in the hands of the Sovereign), was a recompense for services performed in favour of the King. Peter held the Honour till the following reign, when entering into a strict alliance with the French King, it was taken from him and given by Henry III., in 1227, to his brother Richard, Earl of Cornwall. Peter, a short time afterwards, deserted the King of France, and coming into England, became a great favourite with the King, when the Earldom was a second time bestowed upon him, and all the estates belonging to it. Through the envy of the English nobility, Peter afterwards resigned his titles and estates into the King's hands and became a pirate. After falling into the hands of the French King, to whom he again submitted, and being made to surrender and restore all the booty which he had taken, he went for the second time in his life to the Holy Land as a Crusader, and on his return home he died in 1250, and was buried among his ancestors in the Church of St. Euhod Brennau. Peter de Dreux was the first of the Earls of Richmond who bore arms, viz., the shield of Dreux studded with gold and azure tassels, quartered with ermine, to distinguish them from his elder brother.*

* The bearing of crests of arms, originally a military institution, was not established before the year 1147, the beginning of the second Holy War, when, to avoid the confusion arising from so great a number of illustrious persons of different nations, serving together in the same army, the wearing of such devices upon their shields to distinguish them, was invented. They do not even appear upon the great seals of our Kings before the time of Richard I. Fuller says, that hereditary arms were not fixed to families before the reign of Henry III. Seals, about the end of the twelfth century, began to be common.

After this time, the Earls of Richmond cannot be numbered in any regular succession, as Geoffrey, the husband of Constance, Ralph de Blundeville, Guido de Thomas, the husband of Alicia, Peter de Dreux, Richard, Earl of Cornwall, styled themselves Earls of Richmond; sometimes two of them at the same time, and very frequently the Earldom was in the hands of the King.

In 1237, John, son of Peter and Alicia, being made Duke of Brittany, took upon himself the title of Earl of Richmond, though it is probable that the lands and territories belonging to the Earldom were seized upon by the King, when Peter the last time submitted to the French Monarch, and not restored to the young Duke, who had tied himself to the King of France by a servile dependence. In 1241, they were given to *Peter de Savoy*, uncle to the Queen of Henry III., who was a great favourite with the King; but though he held the Earldom for many years, he never assumed the title of Earl of Richmond; and John received in lieu of them a yearly pension of 2,000 marks. There was likewise given to Peter by the King, among many other good estates, the Manor of Aldborough in Richmondshire, with free warren, which the King had purchased for him for 500 marks, on his paying at Michaelmas in every year, one barbed arrow. This estate had belonged to the family, having the title of Constable of Richmond Castle; for it appears that Roald, son of Alan, son of Roald who sold it, inherited it from his great-grandfather Emsant Musard, the first Constable to whom it, with other possessions, had been assigned by Earl Alan, in his partition among his principal retainers.*

A treaty of marriage being entered upon, in 1259, between the King's daughter Beatrix and this John's eldest son, by Blanche of Campania, daughter to Theobald, King of Navarre, John pressed very much the restitution of the County of Richmond. To this the King agreed, provided Peter de Savoy was willing to give it up; but Peter having refused so to do, it was agreed that the King, in lieu of it, should allow his son-in-law £1,200. a year, besides an annual present of 200 marks. Soon after, Peter received a power

* Emsant Musard, the first Constable of Richmond Castle, was in great favour with the King, and became possessed of many large possessions, nearly all of which, according to Kirby's Inquest (taken about 1286, or 200 years after the completion of Domesday Book), descended as an inheritance to the Constables of Richmond. Emsant Musard had a son called Roaldus, Constable of Richmond under the third Alan; which title, after four descents, passed to Roaldus de Burton, in the 11th of Edward I. (1282), whose grandson, Thomas de Burton, sold his paternal estates, in the reign of Edward III., to Henry le Scrope, Lord of Bolton. Gale's Obs. on the Reg., p. 229.

to bequeath all the rents and revenues of the Earldom to whomsoever he pleased. Peter dying in Savoy in 1269, bequeathed the Earldom of Richmond to his niece Eleanor, Queen of England, on condition that she paid all his debts. To this bequest we are indebted for an inquisition taken in 1270 (8th Edw. I.), ascertaining the value of, and extent of the Honour of Richmond, not only that part of it in Yorkshire, but whatever belonged to it through all England.* John now became very importunate with the King, and so far succeeded, that he received the Earldom, Castle, and possessions of Richmond, in exchange for the Manor of Hastings, in Sussex; and, to satisfy the Queen's demands, founded upon her uncle's will, he settled upon her 1,200 marks during her life. Thus, having got the Honour of Richmond into his own hands, he immediately (in A.D. 1268) created his eldest son John, the husband of Beatrix, Earl of Richmond. This latter John, after the restoration of Richmond to his family, was a liberal benefactor to Jorevaux Abbey, and while he was sojourning at that Monastery, he confirmed to the burgesses of Richmond their privileges. He afterwards procured a charter from Edward I., that he and his men should have for ever at his Manor of Richmond, a fair, to be held there for four days together at the feast of the Holy Rood. About the year 1275, he agreed with the community of Egleston Abbey, that six Canons of their Order should reside in Richmond Castle to celebrate Divine Service for ever; the first of them to sing mass for the day, or festival of the Holy Ghost with note; the second of the Blessed Virgin with solemn note; the third, for the soul of Beatrix his late consort, and after his death for both their souls jointly; the fourth and fifth, of the Blessed Virgin without note; and the sixth, for the soul of the said Beatrix, till his own decease, and afterwards for both their souls, and all the faithful departed. And for the abode of these six priests, he set apart an enclosed place on the west side of the Castle, near the greater Chapel; and he ordered that they should have free ingress to, and departure from, the Castle, as often as it be necessary in time of peace; and in time of war they were to return to their own Abbey, and there celebrate mass till they were recalled. For their maintenance he assigned them a capital messuage, several acres of arable and meadow land, and eleven cottages at Moulton, worth altogether near £13. 10s. a year; and they had liberty to cut down the timber growing upon an acre of ground in his wood of Hwttecliffe, with many orders for wood and turf in divers places. Besides this grant, the

* The whole of this Inquest may be seen in the Collections of Peter le Neve, Esq., Norroy King-at-Arms.

priests had an annuity of nine shillings out of some houses in Bargate and Walker's Green; and he likewise left them by will, five pounds, for two of them to celebrate mass at a chantry founded by him in the Chapel of the Castle, for his own soul, and that of his wife.

In 1294, during the war between Edward I. and Philip le Bel, John at first took the part of the King of England, whose forces he had commanded, but two years later, he deserted to Philip, and was created by him a Peer of France. There is no doubt, but that he was then deprived of the Earldom of Richmond; but it was probably restored to him when peace was made between the two Kings, a little before his death—which event took place at Lyons, on the 14th of November, 1304, at the instalment of Pope Clement V., occasioned by the fall of an old wall loaded with too great a crowd of spectators, whilst he was performing the honourable office of holding the bridle of the horse on which the Pope was riding. He was buried at the Carmelites Plouarmelses, where his mausoleum is to be seen at this day. John was a liberal and bountiful Prince, as well to his tenants in England, as to his subjects in Brittany; and at his death he did not forget the religious and the poor of both countries. By his marriage with Beatrix he had two sons, Arthur and John, and a daughter Mary. Arthur inherited the Dukedom of Brittany, and *John* succeeded to the Earldom of Richmond, according to their father's will. This John, who was *Locum Tenens* and *Custos* of Scotland, was taken prisoner by the Scots at the battle of Bannockburn; but was exchanged for Elizabeth, Queen of Scotland, the wife of Robert Bruce, and the Bishop of Glasgow. When Edward II., in 1322, was surprised by the Scots at Byland Abbey, John was taken prisoner whilst at dinner; the King himself with difficulty having effected his escape. (See vol. i., p. 130.) During the time of his imprisonment, the King allowed seven persons of his household to wait upon him; but the Pope at last interfering, and a large sum of money being paid, which was levied upon his Earldom of Richmond, he was set at liberty after two years' confinement. In 1325, he went to Paris as Ambassador from the King of England, and for some cause refused to return, for which refusal he was proclaimed a rebel, and deprived of the Earldom of Richmond. But it was afterwards restored to him. In 1326 (7th Edw. III.), he obtained leave to convey the castle, manors, and towns of Richmond and Bowes, and all other estates in the County of Richmond, to his niece Mary de St. Paul, Countess of Pembroke, and foundress of Pembroke College, Cambridge, for her life, on her engaging to pay him yearly £1,800., by four equal portions, and on her discharging all customs and services due upon the said estates. By this conveyance he

did not give up the whole of its privileges, for he reserved to himself the title of Earl, and also all the parks and woods, with the presentations and advowsons of all the churches and religious houses. Soon after this grant he retired to Brittany, where he died in 1333, without issue, and was buried in the Franciscan Chapel at Nantz.

John III., Duke of Brittany, his nephew, son of his elder brother Arthur, was the next Earl of Richmond. In 1334, he confirmed the grant to the Canons of Egleston Abbey, the document being signed in Richmond Castle. He died without issue in Brittany in 1341, and was buried at Plonarmel. *John, Earl of Montefort*, surnamed the Valiant, Arthur's son by his second wife Jolenta, Countess of Montefort and widow of Alexander III., King of Scotland, now claimed the Dukedom of Bretagne and the Earldom of Richmond, as well by hereditary right as by will; but *Charles of Blois*, who had married Joan, daughter of Guido, Earl of Penthievre, Arthur's second son by his first wife Marie de Lemovicis, and own brother of the last Earl, was competitor with him for these titles. The King of France, who was made umpire, adjudged the Dukedom to Charles, the other having favoured too much the English interest; but John received from King Edward, the Earldom and Honour of Richmond, to be held till he should recover his own estate of Montefort, out of which the French Monarch had ejected him. Soon after this, King Edward being very desirous of taking Richmond into his own hands, agreed with John to give him the Honour or the possessions, whilst he retained the Earldom only, till lands of an equal value were assigned him in France. A little after this agreement John was taken prisoner at Nantz, which place he was obliged to surrender to the French army; and Edward, either through despair of giving him any assistance, or through the belief that after this misfortune his cause was not worth supporting, gave, in 1343, the Earldom to his fourth son *John of Gaunt*,* not three years old, and created him Earl by the ceremony of girding on his sword, and putting on him a robe of dignity. John afterwards made his escape, in disguise, from France, and died in 1345, leaving the King guardian of his infant son John, by his wife Johanna, daughter of Lewis of Flanders, Earl of Nevers. Edward apprehending the validity of his grant of the Honour of Richmond, to his own son, he, in seven years after, got it confirmed by an Act of Parliament, and arranged with the late Earl's son to give up all claim, according to the agreement made by his father. In 1362, Edward created John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, in right of his wife Blanche, daughter and heiress of Henry

* Gaunt, or Gheat, so named from Ghent in Flanders, the place of his birth.

Plantagenet, the late Duke, and on that occasion he annexed the Honour of Richmond to the Duchy of Lancaster, which he had advanced twelve years before to the dignity of a County Palatine. In 1372, John of Gaunt, then King of Castile, and Duke of Lancaster, having renounced the Honour of Richmond for other lands, Edward restored the Earldom to *John*, the *fifth Earl* of that name, son of John IV., predecessor of John of Gaunt. This John V., after enjoying the Dukedom of Brittany for years, was deprived of it at this period by the French King, so he came over to England, with his second wife Joan, the daughter of the Princess of Wales, by her first husband, Thomas Holland, Earl of Kent,* and lived upon the profits of his Earldom only. King Edward made several efforts to induce the French Monarch to restore John to his former position in Brittany, without effect. Richard II., in the first year of his reign (1377) gave John the power of cancelling the royal mandates, in the Earldom of Richmond, and granted him and his dependants an immunity from all tollage, bridge-money, and other taxes, throughout the whole Kingdom. Some time after this, the King of France declared the whole effects of the Dukedom of Brittany forfeited to the royal treasury, and the title annexed to the Kingdom of France; but the Bretons, when they saw their Prince so harshly and cruelly treated, returned to their allegiance, and chose rather to recal him than become the dupes of France. The Duke was therefore sent from England with a body of stout and valiant troops, commanded by experienced Generals, and in the space of two years, a peace was concluded, and John was restored to the Dukedom of Brittany and Earldom of Montefort. But John inclining to the French interest, the English King was jealous, and caused the Parliament to confiscate the Honour of Richmond to the Crown; and in 1385 it was settled by Richard on Anne, his Queen, for her life. A reconciliation being effected in 1387, the Duke was again restored to it by a new grant, and he gave the title of Earl of Richmond, a few years after, to his second son Arthur. Notwithstanding all this a grant of the Earldom was, in 1397, made to Joan the Duke's sister, wife to Sir Ralph Basset of Drayton, probably with the Duke's consent, as he continued on friendly terms with the King, after his last restoration. Richard being driven from his throne by Henry IV., in the first year of his reign (1399), gave the County and Honour of Richmond without the title of Earl, to Ralph Neville, the great Earl of Westmorland, for his life, as a reward for his zealous support of that Monarch's cause when Duke of Lancaster. After the death of the Duke of Brittany his son John suc-

* His first wife was Mary, the fourth daughter of King Edward III.

ceeded to the Dukedom, but he never enjoyed the Earldom of Richmond. Arthur, the second son of John, during his life took upon himself the title of Earl of Richmond, as did all the Dukes of Brittany in their diplomas and seals, till Ann, daughter and heiress of Francis II., the last Duke, on her marriage with Charles VIII., King of France, in 1491, annexed the Dukedom for ever to that Kingdom; and after this no foreigner ever assumed the title of Earl of Richmond.

The situation of the Dukes of Brittany between the Kings of England and France was always attended with very great difficulties; upon the one they were frequently reduced to the necessity of being dependant, and consequently of incurring the displeasure of the other. The Dukes themselves divided their time between England and Brittany, and were perpetually losing either Brittany as fiefs of France, or Richmond, as of England, as their affections or interests, in times of war, swayed their obedience to one Monarch or the other. There is not, perhaps, another instance in the whole of English history, of a great estate changing hands so many times in the course of five hundred years, as that of Richmond. Its immense extent made the early Sovereigns glad to seize every pretext for taking it to themselves; and when they possessed it, they were often induced by policy to present it to such of their adherents as were most serviceable to them.

The Honour and Seigniory of Richmond continued in the possession of the Earl of Westmorland till the year 1426 (5th Henry VI.), when he was slain. The King then ordered his executors to deliver up the possession of it to his uncle, *John, Duke of Bedford*, third son of Henry IV., who had obtained the reversion of it for himself and his heirs male from his brother, Henry V. In the year 1422, John commanded the English army in France; and in the same year was named Regent of that Kingdom for Henry VI., whom he caused to be proclaimed at Paris. After conquering the French fleet, near Southampton, he entered Paris with his army, and there defeating the Duke of Alencon, made himself master of the whole Kingdom. John died at Paris in 1435 (14th of Henry VI.), leaving the King his heir. His body was conveyed to Rouen, and there buried in the Cathedral Church, where a handsome monument was erected to his memory. Henry VI. now granted by his letters patent to Christopher Conyers, Esq., during pleasure, all his Sheriffs' Courts, and view of frank-pledge, with other very extensive privileges in Richmondshire; and in 1448 the same Monarch granted to *Richard Neville, Earl of Salisbury*, and his heirs male, remainder to his brother, the Castle of Richmond, the mill, and all demesnes, &c., belonging to the same. The Earldom remained in the hands of the King till 1453,

when *Edmund Tudor*, surnamed of Haddam, in the County of Hertford, the place of his nativity, was created Earl of Richmond, with a gift of the estates thereunto belonging, and with this peculiar privilege, on account of his relationship to the Crown, that he should take place in Parliament next to the Dukes. Edmund also obtained from the King a grant of the mansion in London, called Baynard's Castle, which he made his town residence. This Earl died in 1456, and was buried in the Monastery of the Grey Friars at Carmarthen, to which £8. a year were left for the support of a perpetual chantry, in which mass was to be said daily for the repose of his soul.

In 1464, Edward IV. granted to his brother, *George, Duke of Clarence*, the Honour and Lordship of Richmond, and commanded that the men and tenants of the said Honour should be "free from the payment of the tollage, pontage, pickage, pannage, lastage, and stallage, as they formerly had been from time in which memory does not exist." In 1462 (2nd Edward IV.), *Richard, Duke of Gloucester*, afterwards Richard III., being appointed Lord High Admiral of England, had a grant of the Honour and Lordship of Richmond, Bowes, New-forest, Arkengarthdale, Hope, Moulton, Forcett, Gilling, Middleham, &c., but on his decease Richmond Castle, Honour, &c., reverted to the Crown. The Earldom and Honour of Richmond finally settled in the Crown, when Henry, son of the Edmund Tudor before mentioned, became King of England, by the title of Henry VII.*

Henry Fitzroy, natural son of Henry VIII., by Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Blount, Knt., and widow of Sir Gilbert Talboise, received from his father this Honour, and was created by him the first *Duke of Richmond*, in 1525. He died without issue in 1536, and was buried in the Church of St. Michael, in Framlingham, County of Suffolk. The title remained dormant till the 11th of James I. (1613), when *Lodovic Stewart*, Duke of Lennox, was created Earl of Richmond—the last who bore that title. Afterwards, in 1623, he was created Duke of Richmond, and he died without male

* Richmond gave name to a *King-at-Arms*, who, it is said, was first appointed by Henry VII., who, as seen above, was Earl of Richmond on his accession to the throne. *Richmond Herald* is frequently met with. According to Sir Henry Spelman, the younger sons of the Crown had Heralds by the titles of their Honours, alluding, no doubt, to that of George, Duke of Clarence, or Richard, Duke of Gloucester, who had the *Seigniorship* of Richmond given to them. Peter Bouchard, Richmond Herald, had a protection in the 8th of Henry VI. to attend John, Duke of Bedford and Earl of Richmond to France. This officer also occurs in the 12th of Edward IV., when Richmond Herald was made Guyenne King at Arms. From this it is clear that Henry VII. did not first erect this title, unless it is to be understood that he first made Richmond Herald an officer of the Crown.

issue in the same year at Whitehall. The Dukedom then descended to his younger brother, *Esme Stewart*, who died in 1624; and though he left several sons, none of them immediately inherited the title; but in 1641, his eldest son, *James Stewart*, Duke of Lennox and Earl of March, was created Duke of Richmond by Charles I. This Duke was devotedly attached to the King, after whose execution he became a victim to grief, and died in 1655. *Esme* succeeded his father James, and dying young in France in 1660, all his titles and honours fell to *Charles, Earl of Litchfield*, his cousin-german, who died without issue in 1672, whilst on an embassy to Denmark.

As regards territorial acquisitions, the Dukedom of Richmond had at this time possessed but the shadow of its former glory, for the revenues and possessions of the Honour had been so often granted away, at different times, to various persons, that at last only the name remained.* And when Charles II., in the year 1675, created his natural son, *Charles Lennox*, by Louisa Querouaille (a French lady, afterwards Duchess of Portsmouth in England and of Aubigny in France), Duke of Richmond, there were no estates remaining of the large possessions which had been attached to the title, except about six acres of land which the walls and moat of the Castle encircled. In this family the title, and the ruins of the Castle of Richmond remain to this day.

Charles Gordon Lennox, the fifth (and present) Duke of the creation of 1675, is son of the fourth Duke, by the eldest daughter of the fourth Duke of Gordon. He was born in Whitehall Gardens in 1791; married in 1817, the eldest daughter of the first Marquis of Anglesey; succeeded his father in 1819; and assumed the name of Gordon on the death of his maternal uncle, the fifth Duke, in 1836. His Grace was at Waterloo; was Aid-de-camp to the Duke of Wellington at the latter end of the war; and was Post-master General from 1830 to 1834. His *Residences* are, 51, Portland Place, London; Goodwood Park; Petworth, Sussex; and Gordon Castle, Banffshire. His *Heir* is his son, *Charles Henry Gordon Lennox*, Earl of March and Darnley, who was born at Richmond House, Whitehall, in 1818, and married in 1843, the eldest daughter of Algernon Greville, Esq. His son, Charles Henry, Lord Settrington, was born in London in 1845.

* The value of the Honour of Richmond, through the whole realm of England, according to the Inquest taken after the death of Peter of Savoy in 1280, was as follows:—lands, &c., in Lincolnshire, valued at £1,464. 17s. 8½d.; in Yorkshire, £858. 13s. 10½d.; in Cambridgeshire, £371. 4s.; in Nottinghamshire, £130. 5s. 4d.; in Hertfordshire, £86. 11s. 10½d.; in Norfolk, £80.; and in Sussex, £51. 6s. 8½d. Total, £2,843. 1s. 3½d. The value of money at that time was far greater than at present; so that the Honour would be worth an immense sum in the present day. In that

THE CASTLE.—As stated at page 4 of this volume, the year 1071 is given as the date when Earl Alan Rufus began to erect the Castle of Richmond,* but as it is not mentioned in the Domesday record, it is probable that it was not finished before the year 1100.† It is said that its site was the strongest part of the territories of its founder, and we must certainly agree with the excellent historian of Richmond, that “the almost perpendicular rock on which it was built, together with the river encircling it on the south and east, must have made it, according to the mode of warfare used at that time, a strong and almost impregnable fortress.”‡ The external wall was high, and six feet thick, and measured about 850 yards in length, enclosing an irregular triangular space of five acres. This wall was embattled, and strengthened at intervals with lofty square towers of two or three stories high, the lodgings of the principal officers. Some of these stories had an open hanging gallery on the outside of the inner wall, supported by projecting brackets, which kept open the communication round the top, and served for entrances to the upper apartments, there being no admission from the rooms below. Against the inner surface of this wall were built the habitations of the owner and his warlike dependents, the doors and windows looking into the court. At the south side, where the precipice is very high and steep, the walls were built with massy stones, fragments of the natural rock on which it was erected. The eastern side descended in a gradual slope to the river, and was doubly defended, not only by the outward walls of what is now called the *Cockpit*, but by those of the Castle, strengthened in the centre by a building called *Robin Hood's Tower*. The lowest chamber of this tower was a Chapel dedicated to St. Nicholas, but a large

Inquest are mentioned the names and estates of many ancient families, that formerly flourished in the Earldom of Richmond. These families had the privileges of fairs and markets granted to towns, many of which are now in ruins, and retain the names of small and insignificant villages, the very remembrance of their former flourishing condition having perished.

* This date has been assigned by Gale, in his Register of the Honour of Richmond, to the foundation of the fortress, yet, in the appendix to the same work, he gives the foundation of it to Alan Niger, who survived his brother Rufus four years.

† Castles, designed for residence as well as for defence, are thought to be of no higher antiquity than the Norman invasion. “In the days of the Saxons,” says Sir William Dugdale, “were very few such defensible places as we now call Castles, that being a French name; so that though the English were a bold and warlike people, yet for want of the like strongholds, were they much the less able to resist their enemies.”

‡ History and Antiquities of Richmond, by Christopher Clarkson, Esq., F.S.A., 4to. ed. 1821.

Chapel stood in a different part of the fortress. On the north and east it was secured by a wide and deep moat, which apparently must have been dry, as from its situation on the declivity of a hill it could not have been filled with water: the part next the town (the north), which is only slightly elevated above the adjoining ground by a natural descent, was its weakest side. To secure the latter, as it was the principal entrance, Earl Conan, as already observed, built the great *Square Tower* or *Keep*, seventy-five years after the foundation of the fortress. Dugdale, in his visitation of Richmond in 1665, says "the fabrick of this tower, and shape of the windows and doors, shew it to be of no less antiquity than King Henry first's time (I guess), considering that they are so like the body of the west part of St. Paul's Church in London, which was built in those days." As Conan, however, only succeeded to the Earldom in the year 1146, it must be of later workmanship. This stupendous tower, the last stronghold of the besieged, retains its original dimensions and stability. Its walls, from their great thickness, having braved the united attacks of time and weather much better than any other part of the Castle. These walls are 108 feet 7 inches high ($9\frac{1}{4}$ feet of rubbish having been removed from the base of the tower since Clarkson wrote his description of it), and 11 feet thick. Flat Norman buttresses flank the walls, and are continued at the angles in the form of square turrets; but the latter, and the battlements are of a date much later than the main building.* The great solidity of the structure detracts much from the appearance of its real height. It is in three stories besides the basement. The original entrance to the chief room was, as usual, on the first floor, by a semicircular-headed doorway of moderate size, falling back from the inner face of the tower. But it is remarkable here that not only is there a separate entrance to the basement story, but that it is by far the most imposing of the two, having a fine archway with ornamental capitals; the inside being $10\frac{1}{4}$ feet in width, and very much ornamented in the Norman style. This peculiarity, however, may be accounted for by the fact that the doorway in the basement story, was the original outward entrance to the Castle, before the great tower was built before it, and upon which one side of it (the tower) rests. The ground floor received light only from the doorway, or from lamps suspended from rings, which still remain in the centre of each arch. The first story is supported by a massive octagonal column in the centre, with a Norman capital, from which spring circular groined arches. At the foot of this pillar is a

* The exterior of the walls of this Keep must have been built with stone brought from Coalsgarth quarry, within the pasture of Whiteliffe, as there is no other stone similar to it in the neighbourhood.

well, which has evidently been formed when the tower was built, a cavity having been left in the column for its reception. The floor is the natural rock, and presents the appearance of large rough flags, intersected by irregular cracks. A circular staircase projecting into the room from one of the angles leads to the first story, which contains what was the state apartment. This room is lighted by three Norman windows on the north side. The central pillar assumes a circular form on this floor. From this apartment a flight of steps worked in the thickness of the wall leads to the upper stories and the summit of the tower. In many parts are various recesses running into walls and lighted by loop-holes, which were probably intended as sleeping apartments for the soldiers, or as places of confinement. The elevated site and great height of this tower would enable the watchmen in its turrets to overlook the great Vale of Mowbray, Swaledale, and the surrounding country. In the basement story, the military stores and engines for the garrison were deposited. To strengthen this tower a small outwork called the *Barbican*, was built before it. This was a strong high wall, with turrets upon it, designed for the defence of the gate, and a drawbridge thrown across the moat. This bridge, when drawn up, rested against the wall, and completely closed the entrance. In the centre of this wall, in front of the large tower, stood the great gate of the Castle, with a cylindrical tower on each side of it, strongly fortified, and machiolated for the purpose of pouring down boiling oil, lead, &c., upon the heads of the assailants, in case the drawbridge should be torn down and this first entrance forced. Rooms were built over the passage, or entrance gateway, and the latter was defended with a portcullis, a heavy grating of timber plated with iron, and with iron spikes at the bottom, occasionally let down in grooves from above. The open space within, between this entrance and the great Keep, was called the *Ballium* or *Inner Bailey*, where were situated the quarters of the Constable and guard. The whole of the wall, &c., in front of the Keep has been removed, and the moat has been filled up.

In the south-eastern corner of the ruins are the remains of a tower, about fourteen feet deep, now popularly called the *Golden Tower*, or *Gold Hole*, from the discovery of some money in its recesses. In its lowest, and only remaining apartment is a low arched doorway, the entrance according to tradition, of a secret subterraneous passage, which passed under the bed of the river as far as the Priory of St. Martin (which stood about a quarter of a mile south-east of the Castle), and through which the ladies of the Castle might retire for protection when the fortress was attacked. Some years ago an exploratory excavation was made within the tower, when the result was

the discovery of an arched passage of some length, terminating in a vaulted apartment. Further research was prevented by the huge masses of wall which had fallen from above and filled up a great part of the vault. In a plan of Richmond made in 1610 by John Speed, the Antiquary, there is an opening shewn in the Earl's Orchard opposite the Castle, described as "a vault that goeth under the river, and ascendeth up into the Castle," but all traces of this opening have disappeared. Adjoining the Golden Tower are the remains of a building called the *Hall of Scolland*,* the more ornate style, and the great conveniences of which—the carved cornices, brackets, and mullions, the chimneys carried up through the walls—seem to point it out as the former residence of its princely owners. It is, perhaps, remarkable that the only specimens in this Castle of that peculiar description of masonry, called the zig-zag or herring-bone work, so frequently found in Norman structures, is to be seen here. The principal apartment in this part of the Castle is 72 feet long by 27 feet broad, and was probably the banquetting room. Its floor was supported by twenty-two long beams, the ends of which were let into the north and south sides, being secured in the middle by a strong cross dormant. "Here," says the historian of Richmond, "was the place of festivity and mirth, and where the owner, with a splendour little inferior to royalty, displayed his unbounded hospitality, by entertaining his numerous retainers and friends." The same authority further observes, "Few in number, according to our modern ideas of convenience, seem to have been what we should call state rooms, and which have more the appearance of a

* When the founder of Richmond Castle, according to the custom of the time, made his followers and retainers partakers of the good fortune bestowed upon him by the Conqueror, he with a liberal hand distributed among them Lordships and Manors, for which they were to perform military service, and keep guard in the Castle at different periods in the year, each in proportion to his property. Amongst the Harleian MS. (No. 4219-22), is a drawing of the Castle, taken in the beginning of the reign of Edward I., in which the stations of the nobles who performed the service of Castle-guard to the Earls of Richmond, their feudal lords, are distinguished by their respective standards. According to their several offices they had different stations assigned them. From this we find that the *Hall of Scolland* owes its name to Scolland, Lord of Bedale, Sewer to Earl Alan, who had his station in it. The Lord of Middleham had his station in the building now called *Robin Hood Tower*, over the Chapel of St. Nicholas. The station of the Constable was in the court before the great tower. The station of the Chamberlain was on the east part of Scolland; that of the Seneschal, on the west of the great Chapel. These and other offices were held by Norman nobles, who displayed their standards over their respective quarters, to denote their various offices, and to do honour to their chief, when they came either to partake of his hospitality, or to take their turns of military duty in the Castle.

dungeon, than apartments assigned for the reception of a rich and powerful Baron."

At the south-west corner of the area is a lofty tower, having no doorway or loophole whatever in the lowest apartment, so that, if ever tenanted, its inhabitants must have been let down from above. This is supposed to have been used as a dungeon, or place of confinement. Near this tower stood the Church, or principal Chapel of the Castle, of which the great window alone remains, and points out the site. We have shewn at page 10 that in 1275, John, Earl of Richmond, entered into an agreement with the Canons of Egleston Abbey, for six of their community to reside in the Castle, and celebrate Divine Service in this Church. Hence it has been conjectured that he was the founder of the building; but the Norman character of the remaining window renders this position untenable; it is evidently near coeval with the Castle itself. The residence of the Canons was, as before stated, "an enclosed place on the west side of the Castle, near the great Chapel." To the east of the area or Castle yard is an enclosed fortified space, already referred to, called the *Cockpit*, which must have been built some time after the other parts of the fortress, as it is not included in that strong line of wall which surrounds the top of the hill. Clarkson supposes that it was enclosed for the accommodation of officers, "and to secure cattle and merchandise or any sudden invasion, of which notice was immediately communicated by the beacon above the Race-ground, or that at Oliver Ducket." This enclosure is presumed to include the "Castle garden," the tithes of which, with those of the "Castle mill," the Prior of St. Martin enjoyed in the reign of Henry VII.

The original structure of Earl Alan must have been an humble attempt at fortification, as it had to be so soon renewed; for no part of the present remains seem older than Conan's Keep. The predecessor of the latter part was, there is reason to suppose (as in many other cases), of wood only. The machines used in building the present Castle shew the great knowledge which our forefathers possessed of mechanical powers, as they must have been capable of raising heavy weights to a great height; and considering the magnitude of the fortress, the quantity of materials necessary, and the collecting them together from various parts, the erection of the building must have been a work of immense labour. The Castle was fortified in the strongest manner the situation of the place afforded, and from the extent of ground which it covered (altogether six acres and a half), it was a sufficient security to the owner, and to the inhabitants of this district, with their goods and cattle, whenever compelled to defend themselves, either from the invasion of a foreign enemy, or the attacks of a domestic foe. The Earls being allied

to the royal family, not only by birth but by marriage, lived here in almost regal splendour, possessing upon their immense estates nearly the same privileges as the Kings of England did upon their domains.

The enormous strength of Richmond Castle (situated as it is on a high hill on the north side of the river Swale, and defended on three sides by a natural slope of great abruptness), perhaps deterred besiegers, for it plays but little part in recorded warfare. In 1171, William, the Lion, King of Scotland having invaded the north of England, was encountered and taken prisoner, and confined for some time in this fortress.* He was afterwards liberated by the King (Henry II.), on his paying for his ransom £100,000. He was the first of the Scottish Kings who did homage to England for his crown. When David Bruce, King of Scotland, was taken prisoner at Nevil's Cross, in 1346 (See vol. i., p. 146), he was conveyed from thence to Richmond Castle, in his way to York.

The Castle has been long in ruins, owing chiefly to the want of repairs, occasioned by the desertion of its chief and his military followers; but there are no authentic records to ascertain the exact date of its demolition. Several of the Earls had foreign connexions or other paternal Castles, and to them this place was not an object of very particular attention. Besides the possessions being given away at various times, when repairs were wanted, there were no revenues to answer the demands; and thus it gradually became uninhabitable, and when once deserted, ruin and dilapidation very soon followed. In the time of Edward III., it was in such want of repair, that it was worth no pounds a year. In the reign of Henry VIII., according to Leland, it was "in mere ruine." In 1761 and the three following years, the Duke of Richmond made some efforts to rescue the venerable ruins from utter destruction, and various repairs, especially to the Keep, were effected; and of late years, this proud and towering Keep has again been restored, and converted into a guard-room (the basement story), an armoury (the first story), and an accoutrement and military clothing room (the upper story).† Several articles of an-

* The importance of this place is shewn in the metrical romance of *Jordan Fantosme*, by Henry II., anxiously enquiring, when the defection of one Baron after another was reported, "Is Randolph de Glanville at Richemunt?" And when the messenger arrived to announce to his Monarch the defeat of the Scotch, Henry hastily asks, "Has the King of Scotland entered Richemunt?"

† In the Castle yard is a fine pile of castellated building commenced in 1854, and finished in July, 1857; it contains apartments for sixteen staff serjeants of the North York Rifle Regiment of Militia, and an orderly room, &c. This building assimilates badly with the ivy crowned mouldering ruins by which it is surrounded.

tiquity have been discovered at different times among the ruins, some of which have been privately carried off, and others laid up in the cabinets of the curious.

Though Richmond Castle has been stripped of its former splendour, and from being the abode of powerful Princes, and the head of an extensive shire, it has become a melancholy monument of all wordly instability, yet, stript of the modern additions with all their anomalies and incongruities, it is still an object of interest to the delighted antiquary, and affords employment to the enthusiastic artist, and supplies philosophic lessons to the contemplative moralist. Its majestic Keep is still the most remarkable and imposing feature of the noble landscape that opens before the traveller on approaching Richmond; and though all the mighty apparatus intended for the defence of a Prince and a Province; the impregnable walls and strong and lofty towers, upon which floated in days of yore, the proud banners of Scolland, Marmion, and Fitzhugh—those yet uncrumbled battlements, which has sustained the shock of hostile invasion, and resounded with the mirth of assembled multitudes; which must have witnessed scenes of alternate splendour and distress, of toil and watching, of danger and escape, of triumph and despair—though all these remains of feudal splendour, after having stood the war of elements and the depredations of man for a period of seven centuries, are now fallen and degraded, yet the poor vestige of the former strength and magnificence of the fortress that remains, appears majestic in its desolation, and as the poet says, “even in ruin doth grandeur impart.” A recent writer says of it truly, “In every point of view the Castle is a magnificent object; and in ancient times on its almost perpendicular rock, must have been considered as next to impregnable. Its imposing dimensions, the freshness of the masonry, the pertinacious dislike to vegetation on its exterior, strike the eye as it gazes on the towering stronghold, and are evidences of an almost indestructible durability. The hand of time is certain in its effect on all around; the ivy clings to the mouldering walls, and clothes them with a beauty which the Keep despises,—proud in its sternness, reluctant to boast of prettiness.” Elsewhere the same writer observes, “The ivy trembles where the banner proudly floated. The Keep stands silent in its strength. The clang of arms, and the rallying cry have yielded to the bleating of sheep, and barbaric pomp is followed by a melancholy grace broken, but passing beautiful.”

The site of the fortress still belongs to the Duke of Richmond. Clarkson gives a list of its Constables or Governors from the year 1080, when Emsant Musard was appointed under the first Earl, Alan, to 1509, when Sir William

Conyers was Constable of Richmond and Middleham Castles. In this family it remained till it passed by the marriage of Amelia, only daughter of the last Earl of Holderness, to the Duke of Leeds. The present Duke of Leeds is the Chief Bailiff of the Liberty and Franchise of Richmond and Richmondshire. The Duke of Richmond still retains the power of granting the title of Seneschal of Richmond Castle.

THE TOWN.—Richmond, as a town, most undoubtedly owes its origin and name to the Normans, and under their protection and fostering care it soon became a place of importance. At first it consisted only of the artizans and labourers employed in building the Castle. These, with their families, would erect huts and sheds for themselves and cattle: and as they increased in number, merchants of every description would resort thither with goods to supply their wants. The protection, too, of a strong military garrison would increase the population, by drawing many others there for security. The town thus gradually formed was hastily fortified with ramparts of earth, and with trees cut down and piled together; but these ramparts afterwards gave place to a strong wall, built with stone in 1312. This wall enclosed little more than the present Market Place, called the Outer Bailey; vestiges of it are still remaining, particularly in the narrow lane called Friars' Wynd, where a Postern, made for the convenience of the inhabitants attending Divine Service at the Friary Church (without the walls), still exists in a very perfect state, with part of the walls adjoining. One of the ancient gateways yet remaining, shews the direction of the wall on the west side, and from foundations discovered some years ago, on the east side, it appears to have joined the Castle in that part called now the Cockpit. The entrance to the town was by three Bars, called French* Gate Bar, Finkle Street Bar, and the Bar or Gate at the head of Cornforth Hill, leading down to Bar Gate or Brig Gate. Some are of opinion that the latter was merely a Postern gate. The two former were taken down in 1778, to make the passage wider for waggons, &c.; but the latter being situated on the side of a very steep hill, and out of the way of all carriages, still remains in its original state.

Leland, who visited Richmond in the reign of Henry VIII., gives, in his Itinerary, the following description of the place:—

* *French Gate*, in an old deed dated in 1304, is called the Street of the Franks; and in another dated in 1309, *Frankes Gate*, or *Fraunce Gate*. It derived these names from being that part of the town appointed for the residence of those French followers of the first Earls, who could not be accommodated in the Castle, and who, through jealousy, lived apart from the rest of the inhabitants.

"Richemonte towne is waulled and the Castel on the river side of Swale is as the knot of the cumpace of the waul; in the waul be three gates, French Gate on the northe parte of the towne, and is the most occupied gate of the towne; Finkel Strete Gate; Bar Gate; al three be downe. Vestigia yet remayne. In the Market Place is a large Chapel of the Trinites. The cumpace of the ruinus waulis is not half a mile about; so that the towne waul cumpasith little but the Market Place, the howses about hit, and gardens behind them. There is a suburbe without French Gate, Finkel Strete suburbe strait west from the Market Place, and Bar Gate suburbe. But French Gate suburbe is almost as bigge as bothe the other suburbes. In French Gate suburbe is the Paroche Chirche of al the hole towne. A little beyonde the end of French Gate Strete is or was a late Chapel of a woman anchorette. Bar Gate suburbe commith downe to the bridge end of Swale, the which bridge is sumtime chaynid. At this side the bridge is no buildings. In this suburbe is a Chapel of St. James. At the bakke of the French Gate is the Grey Freres, a little without the waulis. Their howse, meadow, orchard, and a little wood, is waulid yn. Men go from the Market house to hit by a Postern gate. There is a conducte of water at the Grey Freres, els there is none in Richemont. Not far from the Freres waul is a Chapel of St. Anthony. Al the towne and suburbes be on the farther side of Swale. The Castel is nere hand as much yn cumpace as the circuite of the towne wall. But nov it is in mere ruine. The Celle of St. Martin is on the hither side of Swale, little more than 1000 fotte from the French Gate suburbe. There is a Chapel yn Richemont with straung figures in the waulles of it. The people there dreame that it was ons a Temple of Idols."

Open fairs and markets were held in the town soon after the erection of the Castle, and duties and tolls were laid upon the goods exposed for sale, and were collected for the Earl by his bailiff. This being attended with some inconvenience and discontent, Earl Alan III., for the reciprocal accommodation of all parties, granted, in A.D. 1145, to his burgesses of Richmond and their heirs for ever, his borough and lands called the territory or Lands of Fontenay, in fee farm, at an annual rent of £20.* Soon afterwards this Earl confirmed to the burgesses that liberty which they had enjoyed in the times of his uncle Alan and his father Stephen; and the burgesses got the government of the town into their own hands. Conan, the next Earl, granted and confirmed to the burgesses of Richmond, that liberty which they had in the time of his ancestors. John, Earl of Richmond, confirmed to the

* These lands, which now form the property of the Corporation of Richmond, are supposed to have been called the Lands of Fontenay, by the first Earl, after the Abbey of Fontenay in the Duchy of Normandy. What particular lands those were, or where they now lie, cannot easily be ascertained, but it is supposed that they were the site of the town with its adjoining gardens, all those inclosures on the north-east of the town, all those crofts on the north side of Quaker Lane, which were known by the name of Bolton Crofts, before they were divided into several fields, and which extended from Gallow Gate to Godsalvis Folly in Hirgill; and also what are now called Gallow Field, the West Field, and the High and Low East Fields.

burgesses all their fairs, markets, tolls, and other privileges, and ordered a fair to be held here at the feast of the Holy Cross. (See page 10.) By this grant, which is dated at "Jorevaux Abbey on the vigil of the Assumption of Holy Mary," 1268, the fee-farm rent of the "markets, fairs, tolls, rents, assizes, attachments, fines," &c., of the borough, the demesne called the Lands of Fontenay, "and the whole pasture of Wyttakliff," together "with all other appurtenances, liberties, easements, and free customs to the said Borough and Lands of Fontenay everywhere belonging, within the town and without, as in moors, plains, meadows, ways, paths, waters, and pastures," was increased to £40. a year. This is the first grant that mentions Whitcliffe, and may be the reason, why, on account of its addition, the rent was increased from £29. to £40. a year. King Edward I. in 1278, granted or confirmed to John of Brittany, Earl of Richmond, and his heirs for ever, a fair at his Manor of Richmond, every year, to continue four days, namely, the vigil, the day, and the morrow of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross, and one day following: this was commonly called the Rood Fair.

In 1312 the Scots made an incursion into England, and "went abroad to harrie and spoile the countrie" about Richmond. The inhabitants "having no capteine amongst them, gave a great summe of monie in like manner as at other times they had done, to have their countrie spared from fier and spoile." For the greater security of the inhabitants, the second John, Earl of Richmond, obtained from Edward II., in the same year that the burgesses had paid the "black mail" to the Scots, liberty to surround the town with a stone wall, and for the construction of the same, the King gave the Earl a grant of murage, to levy for the term of five years, certain customs upon all articles exposed for sale in the market. When this was built the boundary of the town was extended much beyond the limits of the original enclosure. In 1328, Edward III., by his charter ratified and confirmed to the burgesses their privileges in the Borough of Richmond, the Lands of Fontenay, and the "pasture of Witteclif," &c. In 1378, Richard II. confirmed to John, the fifth Earl of Richmond, the return of all writs, and the power of cancelling the royal mandates in his Earldom, and granted to him and his tenants an immunity from all tollage, pontage, and other taxes, through the whole Kingdom.* In 1399, Henry IV. gave to the "bailiffs and honest men of the town," there being at that time no Earl of Richmond, a grant of murage for three years, for the putting the walls of the town (which were then ruinous) into a proper state of defence.

* Rymer's *Fœdera*, vol. vii., p. 221.

Both before and after the grant of Earl John, the town was well peopled with numerous burgesses, able merchants, artificers, &c., and the weekly markets on Saturdays were well attended with travellers and merchants from the neighbouring Counties of Lancaster, Cumberland, and Westmorland, so that the burgesses with little difficulty raised the greater part of the fee-farm rent from the tolls collected at those markets. But many years had not elapsed before they could scarcely raise one hundred shillings; for soon after John's grant to Richmond, other grants for holding markets and fairs were given to the neighbouring towns of Bedale, Middleham, Masham, and many other places, so that travelling merchants did not frequent this town as usual. And to increase the calamity, a plague and epidemic disease carried off about 2,000 of the inhabitants, so that the greater part of the houses were deserted, and the fields and pastures were overrun with briars, nettles, and other noxious weeds.* In this extremity the burgesses petitioned Henry VI., in 1439, to reduce the yearly sum of £40., the Crown having at that time become possessed of the Earldom. The King having caused enquiry to be made into the truth of the petition, in the year following granted to them by his charter, all the premises given by his predecessors, and reduced the rent to £19. 13s. 4d., of which sum £12. were to be paid to him and his heirs, and £7. 13s. 4d. to Henry le Scrope and his heirs.† We have observed at page 15, that in 1464, when Edward IV. gave Richmond to the Duke of Clarence, he exempted, or confirmed the exemption of the inhabitants from the payment of tollage, &c., throughout the whole Kingdom.

In the insurrection called the Pilgrimage of Grace (See vol. i., page 188), in the time of Henry VIII., the "pilgrims" came to Richmond under the

* In the 15th Edward III. (1354), an Inquest was made here before the King's Escheator, when it was found that the desolation and misery which then prevailed in the town had been of long continuance on account of the various inroads of the Scots. The Castle was in such a state of dilapidation as to be worth nothing a year.

† This sum of £12. is the only remains of the ancient rent of £40. a year reserved by Earl John, on his granting to the burgesses, the Lands of Fontenay, the pasture of Whiteliffe, with the tolls, fairs, markets, &c., enjoyed by the present Corporation. It is now paid to the receiver of the Crown rents, who, by authority of a grant from Queen Elizabeth, returns it to the Mayor, to be by him distributed to the poor. The other rent of £7. 13s. 4d. was paid to the Scropes, and afterwards to the Howes (one of whom married a daughter of Emanuel Scrope, Earl of Sunderland in the reign of Charles II.), one of whose descendants sold it to Ralph Lodge of St. Trinians. On his affairs becoming deranged, the assignees conveyed it in 1780, to Thomas Kay, then Rector of Melsonby, who, at his death in 1787, bequeathed it to University College, Oxford, of which he had been a Fellow; and the rent is still paid to that College.

command of Robert Aske. The beacons being fired, and an army of 40,000 assembled under the command of the Duke of Norfolk, they retired out of this part of the country. In the years 1597-8 the plague ravaged the north of England. In the chancel of Penrith Church, in Cumberland, is an inscription stating the numbers who died at Penrith, Kendal, *Richmond*, and Carlisle, the number in Richmond being 2,200. This number differs materially from that in the parish register of Richmond; but there is a tradition that many who died there were buried in the Castle yard and in a piece of ground called Clarke Green—this is supported by the exhumation of bones—and it is probable these were neither registered nor enumerated.

In the year 1646, King Charles having surrendered himself to the Scottish army at Newcastle (some authors state that he surrendered himself at Newark), he was removed by easy stages to Durham, Auckland, and on the 5th of February, to Richmond, on his way to Holmby House, where he arrived on the 13th.

In the spring of 1749, a dreadful distemper raged among the horned cattle, whereby most of the neighbouring villages were almost deprived of their stock.

During the rebellion of 1745, the public spirit of the inhabitants was manifested by a liberal subscription, not only for the peace of this town and County, but also for the general defence of the Kingdom. On the 25th of April, 1749, being a day appointed for a thanksgiving for peace, the inhabitants went in procession to Church, dined together at the Town Hall, and in the evening illuminated the town, when tar-barrels were lighted up on scaffolds erected upon the towers of the Castle and Friary. On the 21st of August, 1758, tar-barrels were again lighted upon these towers for the taking of Louisburg.

In the year 1798, a small quantity of copper was found in the grounds near Richmond Bridge, then belonging to the Yorke family of the Green, Richmond. On smelting, the copper proved of an excellent quality, but the workings were discontinued on account of the great expense attending them.

On the 24th of October, 1806, H. R. H. the Prince of Wales (who with the Duke of Clarence and their suite, was on a visit at Aske Hall, the seat of Lord Dundas), visited Richmond attended by a large cavalcade. The Prince rode through the Market Place, viewed the tower and ruins of the Castle, and agreed to receive an address from the Corporation, next day at Aske, which was accordingly presented.

Scarcely any mention is made of the town of Richmond in any public record, though it was the seat and head of a very rich Honour; and with the civil wars which have so frequently laid waste the whole Kingdom, it had

little or nothing to do. Nor is the place remarkable for any public event of consequence.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.—The charter of Henry VI. (above mentioned) was confirmed by Henry VII., Henry VIII., Edward VI., and by Philip and Mary, which caused the town to be governed for many years by a select body under various names; soon after the first grants by a Burg-reeve (*præpositus villæ*) and assistants, under the Earl; and in the time of Edward I., by four Bailiffs and Burgesses. But a governing body was fully incorporated by a charter granted by Queen Elizabeth in the nineteenth year of her reign (1576). By this charter the Queen confirms all the prescription and chartered rights and privileges of the town, and granted “that Richmound shall be for ever a Free Borough, and that the inhabitants shall be one body corporate and politick in deed, fact, and name, by the name of *Aldermen and Burgesses*,” and that the Aldermen and Twelve Capital Burgesses shall have a common seal. It gave the whole of the inhabitants of the borough power to elect one of the said Capital Burgesses to be Alderman, twice a year; and the Capital Burgesses to fill up vacancies in their number from the other inhabitants of the borough; and that they should have a Recorder, who would preside at a Court of Record, to be held in the Tolbooth. It also gave to the Alderman and Burgesses, whenever a Parliament was assembled, “full power and authority to chose two discreet and honest men, Burgesses of the town, to be Burgesses of Parliament, at the burden and cost of the said Borough.” This charter likewise contained grants for a fair on “Palm Sunday Even yearly;” a market every Saturday, throughout the year; and a fair or market on the Saturday once a fortnight, between Palm Sunday eve and Christmas; as well as all other markets or fairs which they before had or held.*

This continued till the year 1668, when Charles II. incorporated the town by the name of the *Mayor and Aldermen of the Borough of Richmond*. This charter appointed Wm. Wetwang, the last Alderman, to be the first Mayor; James Metcalfe to be the Recorder or Steward; and James Close, the Town Clerk. Under the Municipal Corporation Act of 1835 (5th and 6th William IV., cap 76), the Corporation now consists of a Mayor, four Aldermen, and twelve Town Councillors, with a Town Clerk, and other officers, under the

* By this charter James Cotterill was the first Alderman; John Teasdale, Thomas Wraye, Lawrence Moyser, Ralph Acrige, Ralph Ewbanke, Thomas Wyllance, John Barker, William Coward, William Heighyngton, James Clarkson, Richard Kay, and Christopher Morland, inhabitants, were the first Capital Burgesses. Robert Smelt, was the first Recorder.

usual corporate style. It is included in Schedule A amongst boroughs to have a Commission of the Peace, which has accordingly been granted; and in section ii. of that schedule, amongst those the municipal boundaries of which were to be taken till altered by Parliament; so that the limits of the Municipal Borough remained co-extensive with the parish. The Municipal Corporation Act deprived the borough of its Quarter Sessions, but they have been restored by her present Majesty. The Commission of the Peace consists of four Magistrates besides the Mayor (who is a Magistrate during his year of office, and for one year after) and the Recorder.

The chief officers of the Corporation for the year 1858 are—James Robinson, Esq., *Mayor*; Charles Heneage Elsey, Esq., *Recorder*; John Bailey Langhorne, Esq., *Town Clerk*; Frederick Thirlwall, Esq., *Coroner*; and Gabriel John Fielding Esq., *Clerk of the Peace*.

Aldermen.—Leonard Cooke, Christopher Croft, John Bowe, and Robert Robson, Esquires. The *Borough Magistrates* at present are—Robert Robson (ex-Mayor), George Robinson, Leonard Cooke, and Roper Stote Donnison Rowe Roper, Esquires. *Magistrates' Clerk*—Mr. Joseph Brown.

Income of the Borough.—From the several grants before-mentioned, it appears that the site of the town of Richmond, the Lands of Fontenay (see note to p. 25), and the pasture of Whitliffe, with all manorial rights and other privileges annexed to the same, were vested in the burgesses of Richmond, and their successors, for ever. The summer herbage of the lands now called the Gallow Field, the West Field, and the High and Low East Fields, having been granted at various times, by the Corporation, to divers persons; they, by an Act of Parliament, in 1803, enclosed the same, with the pastures of Whitliffe, the Corporation receiving about 28 acres in the Gallow Field, upwards of 102 acres in West Field, upwards of 90 acres in Aislabeck Gill, 28 acres in the High Moor, and an allotment of 390 acres in the Out Moor, in right of Lord of the Manor, and in lieu of foggage or after-eatage. The income of the borough for the year 1857, arising from these allotments, together with the tolls of the borough and other rents, &c., amounted to £1,512. 17s. 10d.; and the expenditure was £1,153. 9s. 3d. This does not include the Gas and Water Works accounts.

The Mayor for the time being has the custody of the following pieces of plate:—two large silver maces, gilt, and richly adorned; of which one (the larger one) was presented in 1714, by the Hon. Henry Mordaunt, and Thomas Yorke, Esq., the representatives of the borough in Parliament at that time; and the other is inscribed "Robert Wilson, Alderman (1660), in that happy year of his Majesty's Restoration." There is remaining the

handle of a very small mace, the cup and crown broken off, which is supposed to be the first mace ever borne before the chief magistrate of Richmond. A large silver bowl, given by C. Readshaw, the Mayor in 1754. A Peg Tankard,* given by W. Wetwange, the first Mayor, in 1688. Another, called the Snow Tankard, on which is inscribed, "The Gift of Sir Mark Milbanke, bart., and John Hutton, sen., Esq., to the Corporation, after a disputed race in a great snow at Easter:" it bears no date. A silver bowl, or cup, given by Robert Willance in 1606, as a memorandum of his great escape in Whitcliffe Scar, when his horse leaped over that precipice. A two-handled cup, the gift of George Moore, of East Witton, to the Mayor and Corporation, as a grateful acknowledgement of their honest and zealous endeavours to discover the murderers of his kinsman, John Moore, of Gilling,†

* *A Peg Tankard* is a cup pegged at certain distances to prevent a man taking a greater draught than his neighbour; and he was accounted a clever fellow who could nick the peg, that is drink even to it. But this was productive of great excess, for it became a rule, that whenever a man exceeded or fell short of the prescribed mark, he was compelled to drink again till he had reached the next mark. Hence when a person is elated, we say "he is a peg too high," meaning that he had exceeded his right mark, and reached that which had deprived him of his usual sobriety; and "he is a peg too low," is that a person is not in equal spirits with his company, by being restrained from drinking his proper number of peps. Peg tankards are of very old standing in England. Stowe, in his *Chronicles*, says that on account of the people being very great drinkers, King Edgar, by the advice of Dunstan, Archbishop of Canterbury, put down many ale-houses, suffering one only to be in a village or small town, and ordered certain cups with pins or nails fastened into them; and made a law, that whosoever drank past that mark at one draught, should forfeit a certain penalty. Also Archbishop Anselm, in a Council at London, in 1103, made a canon enjoining priests, not to go to drinking bouts, nor to drink to peps. In *Croker's Dictionary* a peg tankard is explained as "An old way of drinking exactly to a pint, which being somewhat difficult occasioned much drunkenness."

† As John Moore, a brazier at Gilling, was returning home from Richmond market, on the 16th Dec., 1758, he was shot from his horse on the road nearly opposite to Oliver Duckett. Next day the Mayor, as Coroner for the Borough, summoned a jury (supposing that the murder had been committed within his jurisdiction), when the body was examined by a surgeon, and several pieces of lead extracted from it. On the jury bringing in a verdict of wilful murder against some person or persons unknown, the corpse was taken to Gilling and there buried. It having been afterwards ascertained that the crime had been committed sixty yards within the bounds of the Lordship of Aske, and that the body had only been removed out of that Lordship to an adjoining hill in the parish of Richmond, for the better examination of the surgeons, the corpse was exhumed, and another inquest held on it, by the Coroner of the North Riding. The same verdict was returned, and it was again buried in the same place. All the exertions made at the time to discover the murderer, both by the Corporation and the friends of the deceased, were without effect: the perpetrator of the horrid crime was never found.

in 1758. And a piece of plate, re-cast in 1636 from a silver salt-cellar* and cover, presented to the Corporation in 1595, by Mr. Cotterell.

Corporate Seals.—The Corporation has occasionally made use of three different seals, one of which is the arms of the town, gules, an orle argent, over all a bend ermine; crest, a rose gules, crowned or. These arms were granted to this Corporation in 1665; but the legend round it in Roman capitals, S·DNI·R·AD·CAP·RECO·INFRA·BVRG·RICHM·CONCES·TEMP·WIL·WETWANG·PRI·MAJ·IBY., appears to have been added to it, at the time of the grant of Charles II., for the purpose of making it a Corporation seal. It is so made that the crest is moveable, and may be taken out at pleasure to be used by itself; and it is now seldom used otherwise. The seal which the Corporation make use of as the *Common Seal*, can be traced back as far as the earliest grants. It is the effigy of a venerable old man, with a long beard and a glory round his head, placed in a canopied shrine or tabernacle of Gothic structure, his cloak closed at the neck, but thrown open before by his hands, which disclose a crucifix either hanging from his neck, or held in his hands.† On the dexter side of the tabernacle work, in which he is enshrined, are the arms of France and England quartered, and on the sinister, those of John I., Earl of Richmond, which seems to fix the time of its being first used as a badge of incorporation, to the year 1268, when Earl John confirmed their privileges. Round it, in black letters, is "sigillum·co'e·burgensiu·ville·richemond." The third seal is a red and white rose united, which did not come into use till the time of Henry VII., who was Earl of Richmond, at his accession to the Crown of England. (See vol. i., p. 169.) Round it is this legend, "SIGILLVM·BVRGI·RICHMONDII." This is now used as the *Minor Seal*.

The matrices of the three seals are made of silver. William Dugdale, Norroy King-at-Arms, who visited Richmond in 1665, in his book of *Visita-*

* At all public feasts it was usual formerly to set a salt-cellar in the middle of the dining table, not only for the use of the company, but also as a mark whereby to separate and distinguish the seats of the guests of a superior, from those of an inferior degree. The gentry were placed above the salt, and persons of a lower rank below it. Hence it was a mark of distinction whether a person sat above or below the salt, and from which arose the old proverb, "Above or below the salt."

† The figures in this Seal appear to be intended to represent the Holy Trinity, the first person of which is generally represented as an Old Man, bearing up the second person on the Cross. The third person, the Holy Ghost, which is usually represented in the form of a Dove on the breast of the Father—proceeding as it were from the first and second persons—is wanting in this seal.

tion of Yorkshire, respecting these seals, says, "These are the figures of the common seals of Richmond town, which town having held and enjoyed divers grants made by several Kings of England to the burgesses and inhabitants thereof, was for its better rule and government made a Corporation by the late Queen Elizabeth, 26th January, in the nineteenth year of her reign."

FRANCHISE.—In the 23rd of Edward I. (1304), and the 2nd of Edward III. (1328), the burgesses were called upon to send representatives to Parliament, but claimed to be exempted from such a costly burthon, the elected being then paid by the electors. In the progress of civil liberty, the importance of representation began to be better understood, and at length it was looked upon as one of the greatest privileges which a town could enjoy. In consequence of this change of opinion, the burgesses petitioned Queen Elizabeth, that they might have the privilege of being represented in Parliament. The prayer of the petition was heard, and the Queen, by her charter, incorporated the town into a Parliamentary Borough, in the nineteenth of her reign (1576); and at her next Parliament, which assembled in 1584, the new borough made its first return, and sent to it two burgesses, John Pepper and Marmaduke Wyvill. The charter of Elizabeth enacts, that the election of representations to Parliament should be made by the Aldermen and Burgesses; and that of Charles II., by the Mayor, Aldermen, and free burgesses. Those who rented a house within the borough and contributed towards the duties of watch and ward, now denominated scot and lot, and paid all such taxes as they were liable to as inhabitants of the place, became those free burgesses, and had a right of voting. The tenements of this select body being at that time accounted as part of the King's demesnes, granted to the Corporation, for which they paid the Crown a quit rent, and became the King's tenants; the right of voting was transferred to the occupiers of those tenements in after times, and the sites of these houses or tenements were called Burgage houses. Thus the right of voting which had originally been exercised by the whole body of burgesses came to be transferred to the proprietors only of some tenement, house, toft, or spot of ground upon which a house in ancient times had stood. It appears that the description of persons entitled to vote seem not to have been settled at the first Parliament after Charles's charter, for before an election in 1678, it was agreed between the candidates, that neither widows nor minors or their guardians, nor persons holding divided or demolished burgages, could be admitted to vote, "it being against common right." This privilege of voting was never finally settled till the year 1727, when, in answer to the prayer of a petition, the House of Commons resolved, "That the right of voting is vested in such persons, as

are owners of ancient burgages in the said borough, having a right of pasture in a common field, called Whitcliff Pasture." From this time burgage tenures began to be bought up and engrossed by the two families of Yorke and D'Arcy, who either sat themselves for the borough, or deputed whom they pleased. In 1750, Sir Conyers D'Arcy, who had previously purchased the Manor of Aske belonging to the last Duke of Wharton, bought the burgages also, the property of that family; and from that time the Yorke interest began to decline, and at length that of Aske gained the superiority.

The Reform Act of 1832 reserved the rights of resident freeman to a certain extent, and extended the right of election to £10. householders. It likewise added the four townships of Easby parish, so that the parishes of Richmond and Easby now form the Parliamentary Borough of Richmond. The number of voters in the borough is 382, viz., 280 in Richmond, and 102 in Easby. The representatives of the borough at present are Henry Rich, Esq. and Marmaduke Wyvill, Esq. The latter gentleman is one of the same ancient family, and a lineal descendant of the above mentioned member of the same name, who first represented the borough in 1584. The Mayor is the returning officer. By the Act of 1832, Richmond is a polling place in the election of the representatives of the North Riding.

Richmond is very delightfully and picturesquely situated on an eminence boldly rising in a semi-circular form from the river Swale, but sheltered on all sides by the higher acclivities of Swaledale. The scenery in the vicinity is of the most enchanting character, having the bold and the romantic, the soft and the picturesque most strikingly diversified. The views obtained of the Town and Castle from the railway, and from the surrounding heights, are beyond measure striking. Indeed, at every point of view the venerable ruins of the Castle, with its towering Norman Keep, is a magnificent and imposing object. Truly has a recent writer observed that the beauty of Richmond has become almost proverbial; and that the traveller regards it "as the fairest spot on one of the loveliest streams which Yorkshire can produce, amid her thousand rivulets." "It is the capital of a land" he continues, "whose riches of romance are scarcely exceeded by any other in England, the chosen seat of its own Earls, the Scropes, Fitzhughs, Marmions, and those setters up and pullers down of Kings, the richest, noblest, and most prudent race of the north, the lordly Nevilles."* Well may the author of the excellent Guide to Richmond† exult over the attractions of the place, "the gorge of the valley

* Richmondshire, Its Ancient Lords and Edifices, by W. Hylton Longstaffe, Esq. (1852).

† Guide to Richmond and the Neighbourhood (1857).

whose entrance the Castle was built to defend;" "the grey ruins of Easby Abbey, a Monastery of White Canons dedicated to St. Agatha by its pious founder, the Lord Scrope of Bolton;" the "remains of the Priory of St. Martin;" the "Hospital of St. Nicholas, whose brethren in past ages bestowed spiritual and corporal refreshment on the pilgrim and wayfarer;" the ancient town "spread over its little amphitheatre of hills;" the "majestic Keep of the Castle still predominating over the town which has grown up at its foot;" and the graceful tower of the Franciscan Friary."

The town contains a large Market Place and several spacious streets, well built of stone. In the principal streets are many excellent residences, several of them having gardens and pleasure grounds; and there is a large number of excellent shops and inns. The society of the place consists in a great degree of persons of independent property.

There was formerly in the middle of the Market Place, a handsome *Market Cross*, of which Mr. Clarkson gives the following description:—"Upon a high flight of steps was raised a square platform, in the centre of which stood a large pillar of one stone, placed in a sole or bottom stone of large dimensions and weight, having at the top a Cross, enclosed by a wall about six feet high in the form of a square, and enriched with many curious Gothic compartments and other ornamental designs. At the four corners were placed buttresses, on the top of each of which was placed a dog sitting, made of stone; and on the sides were engraved the arms of Fitz-Hugh, Scrope, quartering Tibtot, Coniers, and Neville." This monument of the power of holding fairs and markets is supposed to have been erected in the time of Henry VI.; "and its elegance and beauty of design," continues Clarkson, "clearly show the opulence and respectability of the town at the time in which it was built." A door opened into the middle of the square, in which, and on the steps the market people used to assemble to sell their various wares. For "particular reasons" this structure was pulled down, and the present column was built on its site in 1771.* The latter is a very tall cut stone obelisk standing in a broad flight of steps. Beneath it is a large reservoir which will contain 12,000 gallons of water. Before the construction of the present Water Works in 1837, this reservoir was supplied with water from Aislabeck spring, which was conveyed by pipes with public cocks, to various parts of the town for the use of the inhabitants.

Near the old Cross was formerly another, which was called *Barley Cross*;

* "The general intention of Crosses erected in the Market Places was to pay a public homage of the religion of Christ crucified, and to inspire men with a sense of morality and piety, amidst the ordinary transactions of life."—*Milner's History of Winchester*.

perhaps from the circumstance that barley was usually sold near it. It was a slender shaft, standing upon a small flight of steps, with a Cross at the top : rings were fastened to it for the purpose of punishing criminals by whipping. Clarkson, writing in 1821, says, "not many years ago it was taken down." A short distance from this place was the Pillory.

Markets and Fairs.—The *Market* is held on Saturday for corn, butter, eggs, poultry, vegetables, fruit, &c. The Corn Market is held in the Market Place, in which a large amount of business is done; and the market for the other articles mentioned in the *Market House*—a commodious stone building near the Town Hall, 90 feet long by 45 feet wide, erected by the Corporation in 1854, at a cost of about £900. This neat erection is in three aisles formed by the metal pillars supporting the roof. In the middle aisle is a cistern. The Butcher Market is held in the open air in the Market Place, moveable stalls being used for that purpose. There is a *Cattle Market* every alternate Saturday in Newbegin, established in 1833, which is toll free; and the Corporation has, moreover, granted pasturage for four days to all the stock brought to it for sale. Tolls were formerly collected at the other markets every Saturday, but now they are demanded but once a year by way of acknowledgement of right of the Corporation to receive them. Richmond market was formerly one of the largest corn marts in the North Riding; but it greatly declined after the establishment of toll-free markets at Leyburn and other neighbouring towns. The Market Place is spacious. *Fairs* for cattle, pigs, sheep, and horses, are held on the race-course on the 2nd and 3rd of November in every year; and there are annual fairs for cattle, pedlary, &c., on Holy Rood day, and on the Saturday before Palm Sunday.

The GUILD or TOWN HALL, in the Market Place, was erected by the Corporation, 1756, on the site, it is said, of an ancient Common Hall, called St. John's House.* It is a large building in two stories, the lower of which is occupied by a public-house, and a butcher and a fishmonger's shops. The upper story contains a fine room, 74 feet long and 24 feet wide; and on the south side of, and opening into it, is the *Court*, where the Borough Sessions, &c., are held. Over the Mayor's seat are the arms of George II., surrounded by those of the thirteen trade guilds or companies, noticed below. There are two other rooms, one of which is the *Council Chamber* of the Corporation. The large room is used for assemblies, balls, concerts, lectures, &c. The building underwent many alterations in 1759. The remains of that ancient

* This hall probably belonged to the ancient Guild of St. John, some particulars of which will be found at a subsequent page.

instrument of punishment, the *stocks*, are placed near the entrance to the Town Hall. As may be seen in the account of Trinity Church, the business of the town was transacted, before the year 1756, in the Consistory Court, in the north aisle of that Church.

Quarter Sessions for the borough, and a *Record Court* are held here, before Charles Heneage Elsley, Esq., the Recorder. *Petty Sessions* are held here also before the Mayor and Borough Magistrates every Monday; and the Magistrates of the West Gilling division of the North Riding hold their Petty Sessions here monthly on the market day. The *County Court* is likewise held here monthly; Alfred Septimus Dowling, Esq., Serjeant-at-law, being the Judge.

The *Consistory Court* of the Diocese of Ripon and Archdeaconry of Richmond is now, and has been held from a very remote period, in the upper story of the desecrated aisle of Trinity Church, in the Market Place. Mr. James Hunton, of Richmond, is Proctor of this court.

The *Court Baron* for the Liberty and Franchise of Richmond and Richmondshire, formerly held at Middleham by the Duke of Leeds, the Chief Bailiff, has fallen into disuse.

The *Borough Gaol* is an old stone building situate in Newbegin; it contains four cells and a lock-up for males, and two cells and a day room for females. In ancient times the Earls of Richmond had "custody of the prisoners in Richmond, and a prison within the precincts of the Liberty of Richmondshire." This gaol is now *nominally* the prison of the Duke of Leeds, who inherits the nominal office of High Steward and Chief Bailiff of the Liberty and Franchise of Richmond and Richmondshire. (See page 24.)

Water Works.—Before the year 1583, the town was supplied with water from wells in various places, as from Nun's Well, and from that in the Friary, which Leland thus notices, "There is a condvete of water in the Grey Freres, els there is none in Richemont." About the year above-mentioned water was conveyed from the West Field in leaden pipes, to a conduit covered with lead, which had been built for its reception, nearly opposite to the north-west corner of the Consistory Court. When the new Cross was erected in the Market Place, in 1771, a reservoir was made beneath it, and the water was removed to it from its old situation. The supply not being found sufficient for the use of the town, a deep channel was dug, in 1749, from Aislabeck Spring, through Whitcliffe Pasture, to the wells in West Field, in which was laid an aqueduct of brick pipes, which was continued to the Market Place. These pipes going to decay, were replaced in 1812, with lead ones from Aislabeck Spring to the Cross, at an expense to the

Corporation of £1,500. The present Water Works were constructed by the Corporation, in 1837, at a cost of about £2,000. The new reservoir, which is situated at the head of Gallow Gate, will hold 120,000 gallons, and is supplied abundantly with "the pure beverage of nature," from a spring at High Coatsgarth, about two miles distant. The water is conveyed to this reservoir by iron pipes. The Corporation derive an income of £170. per annum from the water works. There are fourteen or fifteen pumps in the streets, supplied with water by these works, to which the inhabitants have free access.

Gas Works.—In 1821, the town was first lighted with gas by a Company, whose capital was raised in shares of £25. each. The erection of the works, &c., cost £2,050. In 1849, the works, and the interest of the Company in them, were purchased by the Corporation. There are two gasometers, which will hold together 11,000 cubic feet of gas.

SAVINGS' BANK BUILDING.—In 1851-2 the trustees of the Savings' Bank erected a large and handsome cut-stone building in Low Channel, and opened it in 1853. The lower or basement story is rustic; the next story has in the front facing the street, six windows and a large doorway; and there are seven large circular-headed windows in the upper story. The building consists of the bank, the actuary's house, and three extensive rooms above, which are approached by a fine stone staircase. One of these rooms contains the *Library of the Scientific Society*, about 500 volumes; another is the *Richmondshire Subscription News Room*; and the third is the *Mechanics' Institute*. The view from the news-room, of the Castle, river, cataract, and surrounding country, is magnificent. The library of the Mechanics' Institute includes up to 1,000 volumes, and the Institute consists of 170 members. The Corporation has recently granted the use of the Town Hall, for the classes of this Society.

Banks.—The Swaledale and Wensleydale Banking Company, converted in 1837, from a private to a joint stock bank, has its head establishment here. Here is also Messrs. Roper and Priestman's Bank. The *Savings Bank* has in its keeping between fifty and sixty thousand pounds, belonging to about two thousand depositors.

The *Railway Station*, being the terminus of the Richmond branch of the North Eastern Railway, stands on the Hipswell bank of the Swale, and is a very neat stone building in the Tudor style, having at its entrance on the north side an arcade or a portico of six arches. The river is here crossed by a handsome Gothic bridge of four arches, which was erected by the Railway Company, as an approach to the town from the station. On the battlement on

each side are four octagonal pedestals supporting four handsome gas lamps. The road from the bridge to the town was likewise made at the cost of the Railway Company.

The *Theatre*, or at least the building which was formerly used as a theatre, stands at the corner of Fryers Wynd, and was built by the late Mr. Samuel Butler, manager, in 1788, and opened with the play of *Inkle and Yarico*. For several years the building has ceased to be used as a theatre, and has been converted to various purposes. It was for some time a place of meeting for the Primitive Methodists. It is now used partly as a wine and spirit vault, and partly as a painter's workshop. The pit is boarded over on a level with the stage, and the boxes still remain.

The *North York Rifle Militia Depot and Stores*, in the Castle yard, consists chiefly of a range of building containing seventeen houses, erected in 1854-7, for the permanent staff. The great keep of the Castle has been converted into an armoury, &c., and in it is deposited 1,066 stand of arms. (See page 22.)

TRADE.—From the period of its foundation, during several successive reigns, Richmond was a place of considerable trade, but the grant of charters for markets to some neighbouring towns, and other causes, interrupted its prosperity; and the want of water communication (the Swale from its rocky bed, not being navigable) has long been felt.* However, within the last few years the latter drawback has been in a measure supplied by the extension of the North Eastern Railway to the place. A large trade in knitted yarn stockings and woollen caps was formerly carried on: they were manufactured here and exported to Holland and the Netherlands. This trade dates so far back as the year 1560, when Queen Elizabeth is said to have worn the first pair of hose of this kind. There are many old memorandums in the latter end of her reign, of poor children being put out by the magistrates as apprentices to the "mystery of knitting," for no less a term than seven years. Wool was a great article of commerce, and no inhabitant was allowed to buy that article "in any other place within the town than openly in the wool-house, there to be weighed, upon the forfeiture thereof." Calico-printing was begun here in 1690, when a small print-ground was established by a Frenchman. In more recent times lead, brought from the mines about fourteen miles west of the town, was one of the great articles of commerce.

* In 1765, an Act of Parliament was obtained for rendering the Swale navigable as far as Morton, with a branch up Codbeck to Thirsk, and another up Bedale Beck to Bedale; but the navigation was never completed.

There are few manufactures of any consequence at present, if we except the *Paper Mills* at Whitcliffe, carried on by Messrs. Henry Cooke and Co., which is by far the most extensive and important place of business in Richmond. At these mills about 200 persons are regularly employed. During the summer the deficiency in the supply of water is obviated by the use of steam, so that the works are kept in constant operation. Nearly every description of paper is made here, but principally the writing, printing, coloured, and blotting papers.

Trades Guilds.—There were formerly amongst the freemen of Richmond (and indeed a remnant of some of them still remains) thirteen guilds or trading companies, possessing many peculiar immunities now obsolete. The different trades were not formed into separate distinct companies, but were united in the following guilds, namely:—Mercers, Grocers, and Haberdashers; Drapers, Vintners, and Surgeons; Tailors; Tanners; Glovers and Skinners united under the name of Fellmongers; Butchers; Cordwainers and Curriers; Saddlers, Bridlers, Glaziers, Coopers, Bakers, Osiers, and Painters; Carpenters and Joiners; Fullers and Dyers; Blacksmiths; Masons, Wallers, and Limeburners; and Cappers. These companies, though not incorporated, are of very ancient origin, being formed and constituted by prescription for the encouragement of commerce, with exclusive privileges. One of the advantages of being a member of either of these companies, or indeed of being at present a freeman of Richmond, is, that on taking with him a copy of the Grant of Exemptions mentioned at page 13, signed by the Mayor and Sealed with the Corporation Seal, he can travel through the whole Kingdom with his goods without paying pontage, &c., and can expose them for sale in any town free of the usual tolls, with the exception of taxes imposed by Parliament.

The plate belonging to the Company of Mercers, Grocers, and Haberdashers, consist of a large peg tankard* (bearing the arms of the Company) a valuable silver bowl and ladle, and two cocoa-nut silver mounted cups; the Fellmongers have a silver tankard, and a tumbler, on both of which are engraven the arms of the Glovers; to the Tailors belong a silver tumbler called the Thimble; the Butchers have a silver tumbler called the Blood Bowl; the Masons, Wallers, &c., have a silver tumbler; and the Cordwainers have a silver bowl. Some of these cups, &c., are the gifts of the Wardens, and others were purchased out of the funds. A few of the Companies have likewise funeral palls.

* For a description, &c., of that curious antique drinking vessel, a Peg Tankard, see page 31.

ECCLESIASTICAL EDIFICES.—TRINITY CHURCH.—This is supposed to be the original Church of the town of Richmond. The garrison and inmates of the Castle had their Chapel, as we have seen at page 10, and when the inhabitants of the town began to increase, it became necessary to erect a place of worship for them without the walls of the fortress. Consequently in the centre of the town or Outer Bailey of the Castle, a Church was raised and dedicated to the Holy Trinity. Clarkson, the historian of Richmond, supposes the period of its erection to be about the middle of the twelfth century; but the building is mentioned in the Norman period. In Bishop Gastrell's MS., it is said to belong to the Castle, having no dependence on the parish. Clarkson tells us that the old fabric being much decayed, it was rebuilt in 1360, in the middle Gothic style. The author of the Guide to Richmond thinks that "it is not improbable that this Church was rebuilt on the site of a very ancient structure." The original Saxon building, he thinks, must have been of a very remote date, if it was necessary to rebuild it at the date above stated. The Curfew bell which hangs in the tower, he fancies was originally placed there by the direction of the Norman Conqueror. He then observes, "Without entering upon a discussion as to whether the town of Richmond was or was not built after the Conquest, there is yet very strong internal evidence for presuming that the foundation of the religious houses or churches was anterior to that date, and from the best authorities this was previously a thickly populated district, as compared with the population of the Kingdom." In reply to these observations, we need only refer to the fact that there is no notice whatever in Domesday, of either town, village, or church being in existence here at the time of the Conquest. Had a church being in existence here, when that ancient Survey was made, it would most undoubtedly have been noticed in the Domesday Record.

Earl Stephen, who enjoyed the Honour of Richmond from the year 1093 to 1137, gave Trinity Church to the Abbey of St. Mary at York, and the patronage of it remained with the monks till the Reformation; after which, it was vested in the Corporation of Richmond. There were two Chantries in this Church, the founders of which are unknown. For some unexplained cause Trinity Church was suffered to become ruinous, and no service was performed in it from the year 1712 to 1740. Nay more—the Corporation, in the latter year, as we learn from the History of Richmond, actually granted a lease of the ruined south aisle, for building purposes, to a barber named William Craggs. In 1755 this lease was renewed; and at the same time a lease of "the shop under the steeple was granted;" as also a lease of a part of the site of the ruined chancel. The north aisle is still standing, but it is

divided into two stories, the ground floor being composed of shops! and in the upper portion is held the Consistory Court and Will Office for the Diocese of Ripon and Archdeaconry of Richmond.* The nave is actually divided from the tower by a dwelling house (when this interpolation took place is not known), and the tower itself has long been converted into a dwelling—the bellman and billsticker being its occupant for the last twenty years. The venerable edifice, as it now stands in the Market Place, is verily and indeed a “master-piece of desecration.”†

In 1740 the Corporation began to repair the upper part of the nave (the only part of the Church that had not been desecrated), the better to entitle them to a benefaction from the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty; in 1744 it was fitted up and pewed by voluntary subscription; on the 24th of April, 1755, the Rev. John Stoupe was appointed incumbent; and since that period Divine Service has been regularly performed in it. The Municipal Corporation Act of 1835, compelled the newly elected Councils to sell the advowsons of all livings in their gift. The advowson of this Church was purchased by Leonard Cooke, Esq., of Richmond; and the Rev. William Du Sautoy is the present incumbent. The *Living*, which is a Perpetual Curacy, worth about £120. a year, having been augmented in 1760, with lands purchased with £800., whereof £600. were given out of Queen Anne's Bounty fund; £100., by the executors of Dr. Stratford; and £100. by other benefactors.

The interior to the Church (the remnant of it appropriated to public worship), is now entered through a modern Gothic doorway, approached by a flight

* It appears that in the north aisle of this Church (the Consistory Court), long before the reign of Elizabeth, the Petty Sessions were held, and the public business of the town was transacted. In Elizabeth's charter of incorporation it is ordered that “the Aldermen shall have Frank-pledge of all the inhabitants twice a year, in a certain accustomed place called Trinity Church.” When the Town Hall was rebuilt in 1756, this part of the Church was given up for the sole use of the Consistory Court.

† “With respect to Leland's account of this old Church, that it had ‘many strange figures,’ which led the people to suppose that it had been a Temple of idols, it is no disrespect to so great a man to say, that little more of architecture was then understood by professed antiquarians than by common gazers, and there can be little doubt that these strange figures were some of the common basso-relievos which adorned the west doors of Norman churches.”—*Guide to Richmond*. Clarkson says that these strange figures were “probably nothing more than the common images of saints, &c., which generally adorn the entrances of most of the Catholic Churches.” *Qu.* Was not Leland, who was himself a Catholic Priest, likely to be acquainted with the images of saints, &c., by which the entrances to Catholic Churches were adorned?

of steps: the interior is neat and comfortably fitted up, and receives light from the clerestory windows, and from a window in the east end of a very small chancel. There is a gallery across the west end. Some four or five years ago the interior was much improved, when three of the beautiful pointed arches of the north aisle, which had been entirely buried in the wall, were opened to about half their depth. If the corresponding arches on the south side were revealed in a similar manner, it would add much to the appearance of the interior. There is a small organ; and the font is circular, but as the Church is not parochial, neither baptisms nor marriages are solemnized in it; and hence the Church is usually called Trinity Chapel. The tower contains the town clock,* the hammer of which strikes the hours upon a large bell, 3ft. 10in. in diameter; and the same bell rings the *Curfew* every morning at six, and every evening at eight o'clock.† In 1853 the clock was renewed, and the faces lighted with highly polished reflectors.

* According to Stowe's *Chronicles*, p. 56, clocks were appointed to be set up in Churches by St. Gregory, in the year 606, to distinguish the hours in the day.

† *Curfew*, or *Corfeu*, is from *Couvre-feu*, a French term for "cover fire." It is erroneously supposed that the curfew bell came in with William the Conqueror. Henry, in his *History of Great Britain*, says, that there is sufficient evidence of the curfew having prevailed in different parts of Europe at that period, as a precaution against fires, which were frequent and fatal, when so many houses were built of wood. It is related too, in Peshall's *History of Oxford*, that Alfred the Great ordered the inhabitants of that City to cover their fires on the ringing of the bell at *Carfax* every night at eight o'clock; which custom of ringing the bell is observed to this day. It is true that after the Conqueror obtained possession of England, he ordered, under severe penalties, that in every town and village where any Church was, or the Vesper bell of the Convent where there was no Church, all persons at the sound of the bell, should rake out or cover their fires, put out their lights and go to bed. At six o'clock in the morning the bell rang again, when the fires might be re-lighted. The utensil used for the purpose of covering or putting out the fires was called a *Curfeu*, and was made of copper. It was about 10in. high, 16in. wide, and 9in. deep, and was something in the shape of a cottage bonnet. When the evening bell rung, the wood and embers were raked together as closely as possible to the back of the hearth, and then the *Curfeu* was put over them, the open part close to the chimney. By this contrivance, the air being totally excluded, the fire was, of course, extinguished. The pains and penalties imposed by the Conqueror on those who transgressed against the law in the regulation of the *Curfew*, were abolished in 1110, by Henry I., who wished to conciliate his subjects by relieving them from some of the grievous burthens imposed upon them. The ringing of a bell for this rigorous edict was then discontinued, and now it is merely considered, in the morning, as the time when the shops are to be opened and business to commence, and in the evening as the signal of relaxation from the fatigues of the day. The *Curfeu* bell in this (Trinity) Church is without date, but is inscribed in old black letters—"Omne super nomen Jesus est venerabile nomen."

THE PARISH CHURCH.—*St. Mary's*.—This structure is frequently called the Low Church, from its situation on the declivity of a hill between the town and the river. The precise date of the foundation of the building cannot now be ascertained. Clarkson, from its general appearance, thinks it may be referred to about the reign of Henry III., when, he says, most of our parish churches were either rebuilt or enlarged, according to the prevailing mode of that day. "If one may judge," says he, "from the arms engraven upon the walls in different places, and from the irregular courses of the stone-work, it has been enlarged at various times, by the Earls of Richmond, and the many eminent men who had employments in the Castle." The Church appears to possess internal evidence that some of its parts are older than the time of Henry III. Many of the pillars are Saxon or Norman, round and short, with square capitals; and these are supporting Gothic arches. Others have long squared sides, ill-shaped and massive, with circular and flat ends and Saxon capitals, which make that part appear to be much older than the other parts of the edifice. The Saxon style of building was used by the Normans after their arrival in England, before the introduction of the Gothic, which was not till about the end of the reign of Henry II. In this Church we find both these styles are used together. We must then conclude, that there must have been a sacred edifice here before the beginning of the Gothic period, and that it was either rebuilt or very generally repaired, and its style altered in the reign of Henry III. If the unmistakeable Saxon or Norman remains, worked into, and now visible in this Church, did not belong to a building which stood on this site, where have these been imported from? We have seen that a date antecedent to the period of the erection of the Castle has been claimed for Trinity Church, and the religious establishments of Richmond; and among the various grants to the Abbey of St. Mary, at York, we find that Stephen, and his grandson Conan, both Earls of Richmond, the first of whom died in 1137, gave to that establishment the *Churches* in Richmond. Ecclesiastical edifices therefore existed here at that period, one of which must have stood here, and the other in the Market Place; and taking it for granted that both of these structures were originally built before the year 1137, the style of architecture would most certainly be Saxon or Norman (which is the same), and hence the existence of Norman pillars, &c., in the present building.

Its parts are a nave, with side aisles extending further eastward than the chancel arch, a chancel, north and south porches, and a massy, but graceful west tower, in which are six bells. The tower is of later date than the Church, and as it bears the arms of Neville on the centre battlement on the

west, it is supposed to be a monument of the piety of Ralph, the great Earl of Westmorland, who had a grant of the Honour of Richmond in 1399. To the shield of Neville are added those of Scrope and Fitz-Hugh, which so often and so honourably record in Richmonshire the munificence of those great families. The great west window of five lights, in this tower, is an excellent specimen of the perpendicular style of English architecture. The two busts with SS collars are thought to portray Earl Ralph and his princely spouse, on its corbels. The tower, which is 80 feet high, is embattled, and at its south east corner is a winding staircase of 120 steps, with an entrance on the exterior. The windows of the Church, though all Gothic, are of various shapes. On the corbels of the fine east window of the south aisle are the shields of Fitzhugh and Aske. The aisles and chancel finish with plain parapets, and on the apex of the east end of the chancel is a large stone cross; the clerestory is embattled. The east window, which is of five lights, is a beautiful specimen of Perpendicular Gothic. In the north east angle of the Church is a modern excrescence, now used as a vestry, which detracts much from the beauty of the edifice. Over the doorway of the north porch was once a statue of the Blessed Virgin, enshrined in a niche surmounted by a canopy of delicately carved tabernacle work, but this was entirely destroyed and walled up some years ago, under the direction, doubtless, of some improving (?) churchwarden. This porch, which has a deeply moulded inner doorway, is groined with arched stonework, and is one of the greatest ornaments of the Church, being adorned at the top with sculptured heads of cherubim between bunches of grapes in the manner of wings. "These superstitious relics of Popery," as the Puritanical Goths of the seventeenth century used to consider them, "writes Mr. Clarkson," have some way or other escaped the work of destruction." The south porch has a good outer doorway. The clerestory is of later date than the nave, and has nine windows—four on each side, and one at the east end overlooking the chancel. The roofs are covered with lead. The interior of the Church has a very crowded aspect, there being galleries over the aisles, and across the west end of the nave, and the pews being high. Three irregularly formed pointed arches resting on Norman pillars divide the nave from the aisles. The timber ceilings of both nave and chancel are nearly flat—that at the east end of the chancel being in panels. The chancel arch * is plain and pointed, and eastward of it two pointed arches

* In the east side of the south pillar of the chancel arch are two recesses, according to the Constitutions of Archbishop Peckham, made at Reading in 1279. The seventh of these orders, "That for the future the most worthy Sacrament of the Eucharist be so kept, that a tabernacle be made in every Church, with a decent enclosure, according to

divide the chancel from the east ends of the side aisles. On each side of the chancel are seven rich canopied stalls fortunately, preserved from ruin, and removed out of the neighbouring Church of St. Agatha's Abbey at Easby, at the time of the dissolution of religious houses. On the miserere seats are various whimsical devices; on one a sow plays on bagpipes to her dancing young ones; another is decorated with the crowned and gorged antelope of the Houses of Lancaster and Tudor. These stalls are now appropriated to the Corporation of Richmond. On a shield over the Mayor's stall is the rebus of Bampton, Abbot of St. Agatha in 1515, viz.:—a crozier fixed in a tun marked *ba*, with a scroll inscribed *Abbot*. In the easternmost arch on the south of the chancel is a large and splendid elevated canopied pew, supported by massive pillars, the whole in the Grecian style, which ill accords with the Gothic work around it. This pew or gallery was erected in 1751, by John Yorke, Esq., was afterwards sold, and now belongs to Mr. Thomas Bradley, of French Gate. There is some ancient wood carving in the framework of a pew beneath the chancel arch, and opposite the pulpit. All the windows were formerly of curiously painted glass, of the most lively colours, generally representing some parts of Scripture, and other religious subjects; but after the Reformation this kind of Church ornament was looked upon as superstitious. The rage of the fanatic followers of Cromwell against painting and sculpture being insatiable, it is not surprising that there is little left of those embellishments in this edifice. The remains of stained glass have nearly all been removed to the great east window, and they consist of the royal arms and the arms of a few great benefactors of the Church. There is a handsome octagonal font of Tees marble, of sufficient size to receive children when baptism was practised by total immersion. It has eight shields on its sides, on two of which are a few letters, forming, it is supposed, part of a perfect legend, which would be unpalatable to the Reformers. The six other shields are now plain. The basement of the font is formed of old sepulchral slabs, and it has an ancient wooden pyramidal cover. In the west gallery is a large organ. The Church contains few family monuments worthy of notice. There is a massive one, however, placed against the wall of the chancel over the sedilia, belonging to the Hutton family of Marske, which is remarkable for its antiquated form, and the play upon the words of the inscription. It exhibits the effigies of Sir Timothy Hutton, who died in 1629, and his lady (one of the family of Bowes) kneeling in a recess in the wall

the greatness of the cure and the size of the Church, in which the Lord's body may be laid, not in a purse or bag, but in a fair pix, lined with the whitest linen, so that it may be put in and taken out without any hazard of breaking it."

under a canopy, and below the inscription, are figures of their eight children likewise kneeling, and in the attitude of prayer. This monument is highly enriched with many shields of arms, female figures emblematical of Faith, Hope, and Charity, with Fame at the top blowing her trumpet between two angels. The figures are in natural colours, the architecture is adorned with gilding, and the whole is in fine preservation. Sir Timothy and his wife died at the Friary, Richmond, and were buried beneath this monument. On the walls of this part of the Church are neat tablets erected in memory of members of the families of Hickes, Robinson, Goodwill, Brooke, Blackburne, Craggs, Metcalfe, Clarkson, Ellis, Blegborough, Austin, Winn, Wilson, Bowman, Close, &c. At the east end of the north aisle is a tablet to George Cuitt, an artist (and his wife), a native of Moulton near Richmond, who died in 1818, aged 75 years.

There were three Chuntries in this Church before the Reformation, one of which was founded and endowed in 1412, "at the altar of Our Lady at the east end of the chancel," by Nicholas de Blackburne, a rich merchant and Mayor of York. The Chantry of St. Catherine projected from the middle of the south aisle, and was the Old Registry of the Consistory Court, until on the removal of the papers to Trinity Chapel, it was pulled down. It was founded by John Stenall. The Chantry of St. Anne, which was very small, and opened by a door in the east end of the north aisle, was founded by a Vicar of Catterick of the name of Cardmaker.*

The *Living* of Richmond is a Rectory, valued in the King's Books at £15. 5s. 7d., and commuted at £470. 8s. 4d. per annum. The Abbot and community of St. Mary's at York were patrons till the Reformation, the Rector paying to them a pension of five pounds a year out of the revenues of the Church. This pension was given by Henry VIII. to Trinity College, Cambridge. The presentation is now in the Crown, or rather in the Lord Chancellor. The Rev. Lawrence Ottley is the present Rector.

The *Rectory House* adjoins the Churchyard, and is a commodious residence, erected in 1716. There is no glebe land except a small garden. The view from the Rectory and the Churchyard is exceedingly pleasing.

ANCIENT RELIGIOUS HOUSES.—MONASTERY OF GREY FRIARS.—This Priory is said to have been founded in the 42nd of Henry III (1257), by Ralph Fitz-Randolph, Lord of Middleham, but the Scrope and the Grosvenor controversy of 1389, proves that the Scropes had a share in the

* For *Chuntries* see the note at the foot of page 181, vol. i. of this history.

honour.* It continued to flourish till the year 1538 (80th Henry VIII), when it was surrendered by Robert Sanderson, the last Prior, and fourteen brethren. This house being of the Order of St. Francis (one of the Mendicant Orders), was disqualified by its rule from taking any donations in land, beyond its site and precincts; hence there was no real estate belonging it, except its site, and the Friars' Closes, containing about eighteen acres enclosed by their walls—and even these were given to the town, in trust, for their use. Legacies, however, in money, they might and did receive. The friars of this convent were treated with great severity by Henry VIII. Bishop Burnet says, "All the difficulty that I find made against the owning of the King's supremacy was at Richmond by the Franciscan Friars." They stated "that they had sworn to follow the rule of St. Francis, and in it they would live and die." They quoted from their rule, "that their Order should have a Cardinal for a protector, by whose directions they might be governed in their obedience to the Holy See." Some of the Franciscans suffered death for their faith and rule, and others ended their days miserably in distant gaols.

Though many of the houses and churches of the Mendicant Orders appear to have been magnificent, their remains are very rare to be met with. Richmond, however, has preserved the great tower of the Friary of St. Francis, and it is, in fact, after the Castle, the great ornament of the town. It stands on the north side of French Gate (without the ancient walls of Richmond, through a postern of which walls, still standing in the narrow lane called Friars' Wynd, the Friars had access to the town, and the townspeople access to the Friary Church†), and is built in the richest style of the late Gothic architecture, with double buttresses at the angles. It rests on four beautiful pointed arches, springing from clustered cylinders; and in each side of the upper story is a splendid window of two lights—the whole being finished with an open ornamental parapet, with crocketed pinnacles at the angles. This delightful tower was erected shortly before the Dissolution of Monasteries, and some suppose it not to be merely the remnant of the old Friary, but the commencement of a new one. "The walls, indeed, have been extended to a short distance, so as to point to a nave, choir, and transept," says the Guide

* Ralph Fitz-Randal died in 1270. His bones were buried in the choir at Coverham, but his heart enclosed in a leaden urn was placed by his orders in the choir of the Church of the Grey Friars, Richmond. Several members of the families of Scrope, Plessy, and Frank, were buried there.

† See Leland's notice of this Friary, at page 25.

to Richmond, "but it seems to have been merely for the purpose of forming buttresses to maintain the tower. Had an entire Church been demolished, it is improbable that no fragments of masonry, no vestiges of foundations beyond the termination of these walls, should have appeared." In 1539 the King granted or let to Ralph Gower of Richmond, all the site of the *Freerage*, with the garden lying near the outer gate, and another near the choir of the Church, and a piece of waste land, an orchard, &c. The *Friarage*, after passing through other hands, came into those of Sir Timothy Hutton, by whose son Matthew, it was sold, in 1633. The site of the Convent, together with about thirty acres of land adjoining, is now the property of John James Robinson, Esq., to whose family the premises have belonged since 1713. Mr. Robinson occupies a large modern house (called *The Friary*), and the grounds in the neighbourhood of the house, on which stands the above-mentioned tower, are planted with shrubs and tastily laid out.

NUNNERY.—West of the Friary was situated a Nunnery, "but," in the words of Clarkson, "of what Order, by whom founded, or with what endowed, cannot at this time be traced." In the Pipe Roll of the year 1171 (18th Henry II.), mention is made of the Nuns of Richmond, and of the Nunnery being situated at the west end of the Grey Friars, but no light is thrown on its history. Nun's Close, as forming part of the premises called Hargill Closes, is mentioned in 1691, in a grant of Queen Elizabeth, of that property, as part of the possessions of John Gower, Esq., of Richmond, late of high treason attainted. "There was lately a well," says Clarkson, "called Nun's Well, near the same place, now covered over by the late enclosures of the waste ground in that neighbourhood."

ANCIENT CHAPELS.—Besides the two Churches already described, there were several Chapels in different parts of the town, but all without the walls. "A little beyond the end of French Gate streete," writes Leland, "is, or was a late Chapel, of a woman Anchoresse." This place is now called Anchorage Hill. Adjoining the Cell of the Anchoress* was a Chapel, dedicated to St. Edmund, the King, which Chapel is now replaced by Bowes' Hospital, an

* To this Cell the Priory of St. Martin paid 20s. a year, a grant from its founder Whyomar (who was probably, too, the founder of this Cell), Sewer to the Earl of Richmond. It likewise had 20s. a year from the Hospital of St. Nicholas; and 2s. a year bequeathed to it by Sir Gilbert de Fritbancke, one of the Bailiffs of Richmond in 1383. The time of the foundation of this Cell is unknown; but as Whyomar was living at the time of William II., it may be considered one of the earliest religious houses in or near the town. It was surrendered by Agnes Dent, the last anchoress, in the first of Edward VI. (1547).

almshouse for poor widows. Another "Ankriche," is placed in Speed's map, with something like a cross near it, in the vacant space at the junction of Bar Gate and Newbegin. The Chapel of St. Anthony, in Pinfold Green, stood at the corner of Quaker's Lane. "Not far from the Freres Ward," says Leland, "is a Chapel of St. Anthony." On this Green was formerly held the Beast Market, in the middle of which was a cross, called St. Anthony's Cross. There was a Chantry Chapel, dedicated to St. James, the Apostle, situated in Bar Gate, in a lane commonly called Chapel End. It was founded by one John Copeland, who endowed it with a house, and two closes called Aislabeck Closes, to the amount of £5. a year. John Bellerby, in the reign of Henry VI., gave it a messuage adjoining to the lane which led to the Chapel, and a close near it called St. James's Close.

These Free Chapels were voluntarily erected by the inhabitants, independent of the Parish Church, and exempt from all ordinary jurisdiction. They were provided with priests, without any charge to the Rector or parish, and were endowed with rents, lands, &c., for their perpetual maintenance.

COLLEGE.—On the north side of the Market Place was a large building in form of a quadrangle, enclosing a small court-yard, called the College, which is supposed to have belonged to the Priory of Ellerton. Some parts of the edifice have been converted into dwelling houses, &c. This College is supposed to have been a habitation for the priests who officiated at the different Chantries or Free Chapels, as was frequently the case in towns where there were many of them, governed by a Warden or Provost.

GUILD.—There was a Fraternity or Guild in Richmond, "dedicated to the praise of God and honour of St. John the Baptist; which was the ancient mode of forming a society of merchants of particular trades, before the plan of chartered companies in corporations was adopted. Their house, called St. John's Guild House, was situated in French Gate—but we find that a common hall, called St. John's House, formerly stood on the spot now occupied by the Town Hall. This fraternity was composed of both sexes, and comprised two objects in one view, religious and commercial. With regard to their religious views, they formed chantries to celebrate masses for the souls of deceased brothers, sisters, and benefactors, and to offer up prayers for the health of the souls and bodies of the living; and they used to make solemn processions through the town on the festival of St. John. As to their commercial views they had certain privileges in the town, and when from home were not liable to particular tolls. By their charter, they were empowered to appoint a Master or Warden of the Guild, who might plead and be impleaded for the goods and chattels of the society before any judge, secular or eccle-

naistical. The funds of the society supplied relief to poor brethren and distressed strangers, and occasionally to lepers till they were removed to the hospitals. The property of this Guild was seized by the King, in 1545; the chalices, vestments, and ornaments of the altar were delivered to the Chamberlain of the Borough.

HOSPITAL OF ST. NICHOLAS.—On the Catterick road, a little distance from Richmond, stood the Hospital dedicated to St. Nicholas,* of which a small fragment only of the original remains, encased in the present quaint though repeatedly modernized mansion, called *St. Nicholas*. The foundation of this Hospital is of high antiquity; the first founder of it is unknown, but as it was frequently in the patronage of the King, as parcel of the Honour of Richmond, it may, with probability, be ascribed to the piety of some of the first Earls. In the Pipe Roll of the 18th of Henry II. (1179), there is an account of "five seamen" of bread corn given to the sick of the Hospital of Richmond, by Ralph de Glanville, Chief Justice of England. In the 7th of Edwd. III. (1334) Nicholas Kirkby, gave certain lands in Richmond and Skeeby, to the Master and Brethren of this Hospital (Harl. MS. 6970, p. 148); and he gave a pension of three pounds a year to the chaplain, who was bound to say mass daily in the Chapel of St. Edmund the King, in Richmond, as well as in that of St. Nicholas. In 1399, Henry II. granted the patronage of the Hospital, along with the Honour of Richmond, to Ralph Neville, Earl of Westmorland. The buildings of the Hospital being very much decayed, and the revenues greatly diminished, so that only one chaplain remained to perform all the various duties belonging to it, the King (Henry VI.), in 1448, granted it to Wm. Ayscough, of Ayscough, near Bedale, one of the Justices of the Common Pleas, formerly master of it, who repaired or restored it, and endowed it as a second founder. Also, in augmentation of Divine worship, he founded a Chantry in the Chapel of the Hospital, and dedicated it to St. Nicholas the Confessor, to be served by one priest, who was to say mass every day in the said Chapel. In this condition the establishment continued till the Dissolution, when its revenues amounted to £18. 12s. per annum; less

* Hospitals like that of St. Nicholas, were generally built on the side of the highway and on the outskirts of towns, as in the present instance; and were houses for the relief of poor sick and infirm people, as well as for the reception, lodgings, and necessary refreshment of pilgrims, strangers, and distressed travellers, as is still the case in Catholic countries. They had commonly two or three Monks in them—one to be the Master or Prior, and one or two to be Chaplains, as to most of them Chapels were annexed. These Monks were a branch of the Benedictines, but followed the rules of St. Augustin, who was made Bishop of Hippo, in 395.

however £3. 12s., viz:—£3 a year paid to the chaplain who celebrated mass daily in the Chapel of St. Nicholas and St. Edmund; and 12s. a year, the price of twelve bushels of corn to the Anchoress of Richmond, a gift of John, Earl of Richmond. Richard Baldwin was the last master of the Hospital. In 1553, the beginning of the reign of Queen Mary, at the restoration of some of the religious houses, William Berye, LL.D., was instituted to this Chapel of St. Nicholas on the presentation of the Crown.

The Hospital with its appurtenances was afterwards granted out by the Crown, and on its site was soon after erected a modern mansion. The house as it now stands is a good specimen of a hall-house of the latter end of the reign of Elizabeth, or the beginning of that of James. It consists of a centre and two wings, forming the letter H, with an arcade of five arches supported by Grecian pillars, in front, between the wings, on the top of which is a gallery with an ornamental parapet of open fretwork. Some of the rooms are lined with richly carved oak wainscot, and have highly ornamented ceilings. The house underwent extensive repairs in 1841. After passing through several hands, the hospital estate, in 1652, came to the family of Norton, from which it passed by purchase to the Blackburnes; and in 1813, the Rev. Francis Blackburne sold it to Lord Dundas, of Aske, whose descendant, the Earl of Zetland, is the present owner. The Hon. Lady Charlotte Dundas, a sister of this noble Earl, now occupies the mansion. The views from the house, of the surrounding country, are delightful.

The north wing, or a building immediately adjoining, must have been the Chapel, with a cemetery annexed, where those who died in the Hospital were interred. In this cemetery (at the back of the house) three stone coffins have been dug up—the first about the year 1788, and the last during the reparations of 1841. In the latter year quantities of human bones, and a small chalice, were dug up by the workmen in digging the foundation of the out-offices near this north wing. One of the stone coffins now lies in the garden in front of the house.*

PRIORY OF ST. MARTIN.—The remains of this house stand in the Chapelry of Hipswell, which is divided from Richmond by the river Swale. "The Celle of St. Martin" writes Leland, "is on the hither side of Swale, little more than 1000 fottes from the French Gate suburbe." About the year 1100, Whyomar, Lord of Aske, Sewer or Chief Steward to the Earl of Richmond,

* In 1509, a gentleman named George Warcopp having killed one Richard Goldsmyth "in defence of his body," in a certain lane near Richmond. called St. Nicholas Lonyng, fled to the Sanctuary of the Cathedral Church of Durham. For some particulars of the privilege of Sanctuary, see vol i., p. 381, of this history.

gave the Chapel of St. Martin with certain lands in Edlinthorpe, Thornton, Forcet, and Scotton, and certain tithes in Thornton, Leyburn, Colburn, &c., "to God and the Abbey of St. Mary near the walls of the City of York." In consequence of this large bequest, that Abbey sent some nine or ten monks of their Order (the Benedictine) who founded here, on the southern banks of the Swale, a Priory or Cell, which was dedicated in honour of St. Martin. Pope Eugenius III., in the year 1146 confirmed the same. John de Poppleton was the first Prior. Roaldus, Constable of Richmond Castle, gave to it some enclosed lands in Hudswell, and Stephen, Earl of Richmond, gave to it two sheaves of corn, growing upon his domesnes in Witton, Moulton, Catterick, and Forcett, and confirmed to it the Church of Catterick, given by Alan Rufus. Alan III., Earl of Richmond, gave the Abbot and Convent of St. Mary at York, and to the Priory of St. Martin, the village of Gilmunby, near Bowes, with common of pasture there, in exchange for a certain grove, afterwards called Earl Orchard, opposite the Castle of Richmond. The Churches of Richmond, the Chapel of the Castle, the tithes of the Castle Mill and the Castle Garden, were given to the said Abbot and Convent, and to the said Prior of St. Martin, in 1147. Emsant Musard, Geoffrey de Hudswell, Thomas de Lascels, and Scholandus, of Bedale, were great benefactors to St. Martin's Priory, and many others bestowed marks of their bounty on it, so that it was richly endowed.* Though a Cell subordinate in spiritual matters to the Abbey of St. Mary, the community of St. Martin, which generally consisted of nine or ten monks, acted in most other matters as an independent society. They paid a yearly pension to St. Mary's as the parent establishment, and had the rest of the revenues for their own use, as appears from its own compotus or rent-roll, distinct from that of St. Mary, and from several grants of a late date to the Prior of St. Martin, without any mention of the Abbey of St. Mary. According to an account in the First Fruits Office, taken the year before its dissolution, the rents arising from lands, &c. belonging to St. Martin's was £49. 19s. 9d.; but the revenues, though valued at that sum greatly exceeded it. At the Dissolution in 1535, the house, &c., was surrendered by John Matthew, the last Prior, and nine monks. The site of the

* This Priory had not long been finished, before it received within its walls, in 1147 an ecclesiastical assembly convened from the Province of York, after the death of Archbishop Henry Murdac. The Pope issued his mandate to the clergy within the jurisdiction to elect a successor. Wm. de St. Barbara, Bishop of Durham, who was summoned to attend at the election of his metropolitan, refused to proceed to York for that purpose, dreading the resentment of William, Earl of York. The meeting therefore was held at Martin's, in the suburbs of Richmond.

Priory, &c., was granted in fee, in 1551, to Edward Fynes, Knt., Lord Clynton and Saye, Lord High Admiral of England, on his paying to the King a yearly rent of £3. 19s. 11d., and £5. a year for the finding of a priest to perform the cure within the Church of St. Martin and Monkby;* and it passed afterwards into various hands. The Arms of the Priory were those of Whyomar the first founder, namely:—Or three bars azure, over all a crozier in pale, argent, to distinguish them from those of the founder. Another coat has been given to it, Azure, a bend or, to which was added by the Priory a crozier in bend sinister of the last. This was the arms of Scrope; but whether they were adopted from the family of Scrope having acquired the possessions of Roaldus, who may be called its greatest benefactor, or whether by any other means, is uncertain.

There is little remaining of this Priory, with the exception of a sort of small tower, and the walls of the Chapel, the west entrance of which is adorned by a fine Anglo-Norman arch, supposed to be one of the most ancient specimens of architecture in Richmond. There are also the remains of two good windows in the walls of the Chapel. The Norman doorway is blocked up to suit a transfiguration of the Chapel into a cow-shed. These venerable remains and the adjacent land belong now to Mr. Thomas Ward. During the formation of the railway, which runs close to these ruins, immense quantities of bones were turned up, and numbers of coins have been found between the ruins and the rails.

ABBEY OF ST. AGATHA.—About a mile below Richmond, on the banks of the Swale, are situated the wide extended and picturesque remains of the once stately building, now commonly called *Easby Abbey*, from its adjacency to the small village of Easby. This establishment was founded in the year 1152, by Roaldus, Constable of Richmond Castle, and dedicated to God under the invocation of St. Agatha; and he endowed it with such of the enclosed lands and open pastures in Hudswell, as he had not previously bestowed on the Priory of St. Martin, together with two carucates and three bovates of land in Easby, and certain estates at Waitwath and places adjacent. Roger de Mowbray, Alan Bygod, the Scropes, Wm. de Barton, and many others were great benefactors to this house. The monks of the Abbey were regular Canons of the Præmonstratensian Order, commonly called White Canons,

* The site of the village or Church of Monkby, is not known—yet it is evident from Kirkby's Inquest made in the 15th Edw. I. (1286), as well as from this deed, that in the Wapentake of Hang East, there was formerly a village called Munkeby, held in demesne by the Abbot of St. Mary, at York.

from the colour of their habit.* Henry, Lord Scrope, who purchased the possessions of Roaldus from one of his descendants, had the patronage of this Abbey in the 10th of Edward III. (1337). His son, Richard, Lord High Chancellor to Richard II., assigned to it the Manor of Brompton; and in the 16th of Richard II. (1392), received the royal license to bestow on this house an annual rent of £150., for the maintenance of ten additional Canons, and two secular ones to celebrate mass for the prosperity of the King and his heirs during their lives, and for the repose of their souls after their decease; for his own soul, those of his predecessors, and all the faithful departed; and for the support of twenty poor men in the Abbey for ever.† At the Dissolution in the reign of Henry VIII., the revenues of the Abbey were declared to amount to £188. 16s. 2d., which sum was liable to deductions, which reduced it to £111. 17s. 10d. The Abbey was surrendered in 1535, there being then but the last Abbot, Robert Bampton, and seventeen Canons in the house.‡ The possessions of the Abbey were soon after leased to John, Lord Scrope (he at that time being in possession of the Manor of Easby and other estates in the neighbourhood), and his heir, reserving to the King all advowsons and great fees and woods, at the annual rent of £283. 13s. 11d., nearly double the sum at which the Commissioners valued the property. In 1816

* This Order, which lived according to the rules of St. Augustine, was reformed by St. Norbert, afterwards Bishop of Magdeburg, who established his regulations about the year 1120, at Præmonstratum, in the Diocese of Laon in Picardy. The fame of the Order spread throughout Europe with great rapidity, and in a short space of time it became remarkable for its opulence. The Order was introduced into England soon after the year 1140, in the reign of King Stephen. Their first Monastery was built at Newhouse, in Lincolnshire, about 1143; their second was at Alnwick, in Northumberland.

† The body of this liberal benefactor was interred in the Church of the Abbey, where the remains of many of his noble family for generations were deposited.

‡ At the Dissolution of the Religious Houses, the people of Richmondshire were roused, and many of them joined in the Pilgrimage of Grace under Aske (See vol. i., p. 183). On February 3rd, 1536-7, the Duke of Norfolk writes, that there was to be a great assembly in Richmond of the men about Middleham, Richmond, and the dales, and that he had sent such a sharp message to them, that if it did not break their intention it should not be long before he looked upon them. Soon after, the King (Henry VIII.) writes to Norfolk, approving of his conduct, and hoping that before the royal banner was furled again, there should be such an execution and setting of heads and quarters in every town, great and small, as should be a fearful spectacle. He also desired that at the Duke's repair to the Abbey of St. Agatha, and all other houses which had resisted or conspired, he should, "without pity or circumstance cause all the Monks and Canons that were in anywise faulty, to be tied up, without further delay or ceremony."—*State Papers*, i., 539.

the site of the house and the adjoining estate were purchased by Robert Jacques, Esq., for £45,000., and is now the property of R. M. Jacques, Esq. (See the account of Easby Parish at a subsequent page.

The arms of the Abbey were those of its founder, Roaldus, gules, two bars gemelles, a chief or; to which was added, over all a crozier in pale, argent. Another coat has been given to it, which was that of Scrope, who may be called the second founder, Azure, a bend or, to which was joined by the Abbey over all a crozier in bend sinister, the staff argent, crook of the second. This variation of the crook was to distinguish it from the arms of the Priory of St. Martin, to which, as we have already seen, he was also a benefactor.* These last arms may have been seen by Leland, since in his Itinerary, he gives the first foundation of this Abbey, to Lord Scrope. "St. Agatha's Abbey of White Canons, on the banks of the Swale, a little beneath St. Martin's," he observes, "was founded by Lord Scrope."† In consequence of the before-mentioned purchase by Lord Scrope of the possession of the first founder, and the very munificent addition which he made to the property of the Abbey, the family were afterwards respected as the founders. "Soon after the Abbey came into the patronage of the Scropes," writes Clarkson, "they with great magnificence rebuilt, and in a manner wholly raised from the foundation the walls as we see them at this day, mingling with the old heavy pillars and circular arches, the light and beautiful ones of the pointed styles." Certainly very little remains of the Abbey built in the Anglo-Saxon style by its original founder, except one doorway. The Churches of Easby and Manfield belonged to this Abbey; the former edifice was originally the Conventual Church.

The ruins of the Abbey are extensive, and many of the arches and columns of the finely pointed windows and doors are in good preservation. They stand near the river, surrounded by well-wooded grounds and delightful scenery. The large square gateway formerly the principal entrance, built about the time of Edward III., is the only part which has been kept in repair. It has long been used as a granary. This gate, which is of the gable-end shape,

* For the sealing of their deeds, leases, &c., the monks had a seal of an oval shape, bearing a figure of St. Agatha, at full length, beneath a canopy of rich architecture.

† In Bibl. Harleiana, MS., 1499. "Of the foundership, with the Arms of the Monastery of St. Aggas, i. e. St. Agatha, in Richemont-shire;" and in folio 51, "These be the Arms of Rowalde, fyrst founder of the Monasterye of St. Agatha, in Richmondshire." In Cole's MS., vol. xviii., fol. 211, b. in the British Museum, is the following notice of this Abbey:—"St. Agatha's Abby by Richmond, founded by Rowald; heir to him Lord Scrope," v. p. 213.

is supported on each side by buttresses, and is curious for having at its east and west entrances circular arches, constructed under pointed ones. The pointed arch has been found insufficient to support the superstructure, consequently the circular arch was added for the sake of strength; or perhaps, as Mr. Clarkson observes "it may have been one of those deviations from all order in which the architects of former days frequently indulged themselves." From the general appearance of the arches, this last conjecture is in all probability the case. Both the doorways are of the same dimensions, $17\frac{1}{4}$ feet to the top of the pointed arch, and 14 feet to that of the round one; the span nearly 15 feet. The room above the archway has been the Abbot's Court-house, and the repository of the records, books, and charters of the Abbey. Among the many architectural specimens of the ancient grandeur of the Abbey, still left is a large Gothic window, at the east end of the refectory or great dining hall of the Canons, reaching almost to the ceiling. It has been divided into five principal lights by four mullions, whilst above is introduced a rose or Catherine wheel, first brought into England from the Continent in the 14th century, composed of five ornamental trefoils, centered by a pentagon. Dr. Whitaker, the historian of Yorkshire, gives the reign of Henry III. as the date of this window. The refectory has been lighted on the south side also by six other pointed windows of the same shape; the second window from the east appears to have contained the reading gallery. The walls of this room remain in fair preservation, and so entire as to give a very good idea of its former structure. It is 102 feet long by 27 wide, and the floor was supported by a central series of arches. To the west is the great kitchen, preserving its grand fire place; and at the north end of the kitchen were the pantry and other culinary offices. Near this part of the buildings have been many noble apartments. North of the great window of the refectory was the Chapter House—a large room 46 feet long by 21 feet wide; it was arched over with pointed arches, the ribs springing from five highly ornamented brackets on each side, placed at about eight feet from the floor. Over this room was another of the same size called the Scriptorium. (See vol. i. p. 502). Passing through the Chapter House, the Anglo-Norman doorway already alluded to is seen at the opposite of the Cloister, in company with some elegant Early English arcading. This doorway, which is extremely curious, stands on a cluster of round columns with circular ornamented capitals. The arch has a double moulding, composed of cats' heads as a facing, hanging out their long tongues, which are curled at the extremities, and with an outer frieze formed by foliage. This doorway and the pointed arch, containing two niches or shrines adjoining it, are the only parts of the old Monastery which have

been preserved when the rest were rebuilt by the Scropes. The Abbey Church was north of the Chapter House. The remains of the elegant clustered columns which supported the entrances to the north and south transepts, are still visible. Three windows remain on the east side of the south transept, and three at the northern end of the north transept. The choir was very narrow: on the north side near the altar are two arched recesses, coeval with the building, in which, according to a very probable tradition, the bodies of Roald, the original founder, and his wife Graciana, were deposited in stone coffins. Several more of the founder's descendants, relatives, Abbots, and many of the great families in the neighbourhood, were here interred during the long space of years in which the Abbey flourished. North of the Church were the Abbot's lodgings, and still further on, on the right hand side, the Abbot's oratory, containing a small piscina. Adjoining to it is an arch level with the ground, supposed to have been the entrance to a subterraneous passage to the Castle of Richmond, or St. Martin's Priory; but it was probably nothing more than a large drain for carrying off the sewage of the Abbey. This passage is stopped up by a wall, at some eight yards distance from the opening. There are several more vestiges of ruins, probably of the lavatorium or laundry, the infirmary, bakehouse, brewhouse, stables, woodhouse, buttery, school house, &c., but so confused and indistinct that the original utility of them is left entirely to conjecture. The whole area of the Church, Cloister, Dormitory, Refectory, &c., within the boundary wall is about an acre and a half of soil. The race of the ancient mill of the Abbey runs through part of the ruins, but partly covered over, and passing by the old granary used by the monks as a storehouse for their grain, flows into the Swale. On the green near the gatehouse of the Abbey is a venerable and picturesque tree called the "Abbot's Elm." Midway between the gateway and the village of Easby, near the centre of the road, is a remarkable echo given by the ruins.

The following is a list of the Abbots, with the dates in which the names occur. Galfrid (Burton's Monas.) Elias, Abbas, 1228; Robert de St. Agatha, 1230; Roger de St. Agatha, 1237; Frater Ricardus de Bernyngham, 1302; Will. de Eriholm, 1307; William de Burrelle, 1311; Dns. Philip de Siggeston, 1315; Fr. Nigellus de Treby, 1320; Fr. John de Percebrigge, 1328; Fr. Thomas de Haxley, 1345; Fr. Wm. Isaac, 1375; Fr. John, 1392; Fr. John, 1402; Wm. Langdale, 1412; Fr. Robert Preston, 1447; Dnus Thomas Rayner, 1449; Fr. Robert Preston, 1458; Fr. Richard Hilton, 1459; Fr. Wm. Yorke, 1470; F. Roger de Newhouse, 1475; William Ellerton, 1478; Wm. Clints, 1491; Fr. Wm. Lyngard, 1492; Fr. Robert Brampton, 1511. The last named Abbot surrendered the Abbey in 1539. To these may be added, prior to the year 1311, John de Castro and Roger de Walda. It appears from Stevens's Supplement to Dugdale's Monasticon, that the Abbots of Easby were frequently summoned to Parliament between the years 1264 and 1483.

Many of the ornaments belonging to the Abbey at the time of the Dissolution, were carried away to decorate other places, and among other things the rich stalls of the Canons were removed to the parish Church of Richmond, and are set apart, as before stated, for the use of the Corporation. A magnificent and curiously carved screen, belonging formerly to the Chantry of the Scropes in the Conventual Church, was conveyed to the Church of Wensley. On this beautiful lattice work was engraved the following inscription:—Here lyeth Henry Scrope, Knight, the seventh of that nayme, and Mabell his wife, daughter to the Lord Dakers de Greys. Here lyeth Henry Scrope, Knight, the third of that nayme, and the right Lord Scrope of Bolton, and Elizabeth his wiffe, daughter of Henry, Earl of Northumberland."

Super lapidem marmoreum.

"*Hoc teguntur humo Henricus Scrope, Ricardusque, Domini Henrici de Bolton et Mabella uxoris sue minores natu liberi: Quorum alter xxv^o die Martii decessit, alter xxviii^o Julii, Anno Domini MDXXV.*"

CATHOLIC CHAPEL.—The Catholics of Richmond and its vicinity were formerly accustomed to assemble for Divine Worship at a private house in Newbiggin, occupied by their priest, till the year 1811, when Sir John Lawson, Bart., erected near it a neat cut stone Chapel, at an expense of about £900. In 1855 an important addition was made to this Chapel, by subscription; which addition is intended to form the choir or chancel of a future Church. The new part is in the Gothic style, with a high pitched roof, and the entire building at present, is in the form of the letter T. The altar, which is now in the centre of the old Chapel, is very neat, and at one end (where the altar stood before the erection of the new part) is a large painting of the Crucifixion, and beneath it on a pedestal is a beautiful statue of the Blessed Virgin. In the walls of the newly erected portion of the edifice, are neat Gothic windows of two lights, with a quatrefoil in the heads: one of those windows, which is filled with stained glass, representing St. Peter and St. Helena, was erected in memory of the late Peter Maxwell, Esq., of Richmond, and his wife, by the subscriptions of the townspeople of all sects and parties. There is a temporary gallery in the new part, in which is an organ, purchased by subscription in 1856. The beautiful chancel arch of the future Church, though now filled up with mason work, is distinctly visible on the outside. The present pastors of Richmond and the Dales mission, are the Rev. Robert Johnson and the Rev. Thomas Meyrick. The latter gentleman has recently carved a curious circular stone font, after the manner of the antique: on the sides, in relief, are representations of the Crucifixion, St. John the Baptist, the Return of the Dove to the Ark, the Draught of Fishes,

&c. The Presbytery, or priest's residence, is a good stone building. Near the Chapel is a neat *School*, erected in 1838, at a cost of about £200.

Convent of Our Lady of Peace.—In a delightful spot, about a quarter of a mile from Richmond, some buildings have been converted into a temporary *Nunnery*, at a considerable expense. Here are ten or twelve nuns, including novices, of the Order of the Assumption (founded by M. Affre, Archbishop of Paris, who was shot at one of the barricades during the Revolution in that City in 1848), who conduct a boarding school for young ladies, and teach the children of the poor, gratuitously.

The Protestant Dissenting places of worship are the *Independent Chapel*, a plain building in Tower Street, erected in 1830; a *Wesleyan Methodist Chapel*, in a yard off the Market Place, a good modern stone building. The interior of the latter is well furnished with galleries all round, and an organ was erected in it by subscription, in October, 1856. The pulpit is supported by four Doric columns. In the lower story is held the Sunday School. A building near the ancient postern in Fryer's Wynd, now used as a warehouse, was formerly the Meeting House of the Society of Friends. The burial ground of the Society is in a back lane, which, from this circumstance, takes the name of Quaker Lane.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—*Free Grammar School*.—According to the historian of Richmond, the Corporation of the Borough, during the general plunder at the Reformation, got possession of the lands, fee farm rents, &c., belonging to the Guilds, Hospitals, Chantries, &c., within the town, and seized upon the buildings, chalices, ornaments, bells, lead, &c., belonging to them, with all their deeds, evidences, and writings, and lodged the latter in the common box of the Corporation. A part of this property was sold, the rest was applied by the Corporation to their own use, and not to charitable purposes, as the statute of Edward VI. directed. Queen Elizabeth having appointed certain Commissioners, who, after due examination, declared that the Bailiffs and Burgesses were in possession of the revenues, the Corporation, in order to appease Her Majesty, prayed for permission to erect and endow a Free Grammar School with the spoil; and in the ninth of her reign (1566) letters patent were granted for that purpose. This licence ordains that the school shall be called "the Free Grammar School of the Burgesses of the Borough or Town of Richmond, in the County of York;" that it be for the education and instruction of boys and youths in grammar, and to be constituted of one master or teacher; that the four Bailiffs of the Borough for the time being, should be called the Governors of the possessions of the said school,* and

* At the date of the letters patent the Corporation of Richmond consisted of Bailiffs

have "Common Seal for transacting business." The revenues with which the school was endowed, arose from the lands, rents, &c., of the above-mentioned Guilds, Chantries, &c.; but various bequests have been made to the school, by burgesses and others, at different times. The school property now consists of 1A. 28P. of land called Gower's Paddock, left by Ralph Gower in 1567; a farm of nearly 50A. at Applegarth, given by the Bailiffs and Burgesses in 1568; 58A. 2B. 37P., called Pyke Purse Close, also given by the Bailiffs and Burgesses soon after the foundation of the school; an allotment of nearly 5A., awarded at the enclosure of Gallow Field, in 1803, in lieu of 10A. in the West Field, which had been exchanged for other land, given by the Rev. Thomas Parkinson, D.D.; and certain fee farm rents, amounting to £3. 4s. per ann., partly payable out of an estate at Aske, belonging to the Earl of Zetland. The produce of the endowment is between £300. and £400. a year. Richmond School has long ranked as one of the first seminaries of classical learning in England, and is celebrated for the many finished scholars which it has sent into the world; but its "zenith of fame" was achieved by the late master, the Rev. James Tate, M.A., who succeeded to its mastership on the 27th of September, 1796, new statutes and ordinances for its government having previously been made. Mr. Tate, "whose profound learning ranked him with Porson and with Parr, and whose kindness of heart and simplicity of manner endeared him to his scholars," experienced an unprecedentedly successful career here for thirty-seven years. In 1833 he was appointed Residentiary Canon in the Cathedral of St. Paul, London, and he died in 1843, and was succeeded by his son, the present master. In early times, the names of Fletcher Norton, Chief Justice in 1769, and created a peer in 1782 by the title of Lord Grantly; Dr. Conyers Middleton, author of the *Life of Cicero*, &c.; Dr. Chapman, Master of Magdalen College, Cambridge, occur amongst the eminent men who were educated in this school, and among Mr. Tate's scholars, were Dr. Musgrave, the present Archbishop of York, Dr. Peacock, the present Dean of Ely, and the Archdeacons of Bristol and Halifax. It has been remarked that his scholars gained more honours at Cambridge than the pupils of any other master.*

and Burgesses. After the style and constitution of the Corporation were changed, the Mayor and Aldermen elected certain members to officiate as Governors of the school, under the title of Bailiffs; but since 1717, there has been no such appointment, the Mayor and Aldermen having acted as Trustees since that period.

* A rent-charge of £8. was bequeathed by Dr. Bathurst, in 1659, towards the maintenance of scholars going from the Richmond School to the University of Cambridge;

The School stood in the north east corner of the Church yard,* and was a plain stone fabric, which was enlarged in 1820, at a cost of £200.

In 1848 many of the pupils and friends of the late Mr. Tate, desirous of testifying their respect for his name, by connecting it with some memorial of a suitable and permanent description, raised subscriptions for the purpose of rebuilding the Grammar School of Richmond, Mr. Tate's native place, and the scene of his successful labours. With the funds then raised the present handsome school house, called the "*Tate Testimonial*," was erected in 1849, and opened on the 27th of September, 1850, the anniversary of Mr. Tate's election, the prelates of York and Ripon, and a number of the subscribers being present. This neat Gothic structure stands opposite the Church yard, and is after a design of the late Mr. Andrews, of York, architect. It is of hammered stone, with cut stone dressings, and consists of a neat porch; a splendid school room with an open roof, and a handsome perpendicular window at one end; a good room for the head master, a cloister beneath the large room, for amusements in wet weather; and class rooms, &c. Attached to the building is a large play ground. All natives and the sons of all burgesses and other persons residing in the borough, are entitled to admission as free scholars (to be taught the classics only) on payment of a small sum for fire, &c. The head master takes boarders and day scholars, for whose instruction he has two other masters, besides a drawing master, and a teacher of the modern languages. Each boy qualified as a free scholar can have the full benefit of the school upon payment of six pounds a year. The Rev. James Tate, "a worthy successor of his highly endowed father," is the head master; and the Rev. Thomas Sydney Bickford is the second master.

The old schoolhouse in the Churchyard was pulled down in 1856, and the materials used in the construction of a house for the master of the National School, a short distance from where it stood. The *Common Seal* of the school is oval, made of brass, gilt over. On it is the figure of a pilgrim, with the arms of France and England on each side, and round the whole this legend:—SIGILLVM. COMYNE. LIBERE. SCOLE. BURGENSIVM. DE. RICHMOND.†

and in 1780, Dr. Wm. Allen left a small estate at Bures St. Mary, in Suffolk, for founding two Scholarships at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, with preference to his next of kin, and afterwards to this school.

* The custom of erecting schools in Churchyards, or even in a part of the Church, is of high antiquity. It originated from such schools being kept by the parish clerks, who were formerly required to be men of letters.

† The figure on this seal is supposed to be that of St. James of Compostella, to whom the school was perhaps dedicated—though there is no mention made of a dedication to

The *Corporation School*, now held in a good commodious building in Tower Street, was erected in 1851, by the Corporation, at a cost of £400., for the education of 55 boys. The master has the privilege of taking a limited number of other pupils. This school was originally founded by the Corporation in 1812.

The *National School*, adjoining the north side of the Church yard, was erected in 1825, and enlarged in 1851. About 180 boys and girls attend. A house for the master was constructed, as above stated, out of the materials of the Grammar School house which stood in the Church yard.

The *Infant School*, in Dundas Street, was built in 1834; the average attendance is about 80. The *Wesleyan Schools* are held in Quaker Lane.

HOSPITALS.—There are three hospitals or alms houses in Richmond. *Bowes's Hospital* or the *Bede House*, on Ankeridge Hill, is an ancient stone building, containing three small apartments, for three poor widows, two of them to be from Richmond, and one from Easby parish. It was founded on the site of the Chapel of St. Edmund (See page 49) in 1607, by Eleanor Bowes, relict of Robert Bowes, Esq., of Aske, near Richmond. For the maintenance of the widows, and for repairing and upholding of the hospital, she by will dated 12th June, 1618, endowed it with a yearly rent charge of £10., payable out of a farm called Lonewath. This charity has been kept up according to its institution. In the centre of the west end of the hospital, on a shield are the arms of Bowes, and at the south corner, on a bracket are the arms of Musgrave, of which family the foundress was a member.*

Pinckney's Hospital was founded in 1699, by George Pinckney, Alderman

any Saint, in the charter of foundation. At the same time, the figure is undoubtedly intended to represent a Saint. The old Chapel of St. James, with some lands belonging to it, was given to the school as part of the original endowment, and this Seal, Mr. Clarkson conjectures, may have originally belonged to this Chapel, and may have been given to the school for its common seal by the founders, only altering the legend when they gave to it the site of the Chapel.

* This Eleanor Bowes, who was the daughter of Sir Rd. Musgrave, Knt., of Hartley Castle, died in 1623, and was buried in Easby Church. She left, by will, £40., called the Widow's Mite, to the Corporation of Richmond, to be divided into six or eight parts, and lent, without interest, to as many honest tradesmen, for three years. This charity has long been lost.

The family of Bowes kept up a connection with the town of Richmond till about the year 1727. Their residence here, Bowes Hall, was situated, says Clarkson, "in Burley's or Hutchinson's Wynd, nearly opposite to the High Church Lane." The house was inhabited in 1701, by Sir Wm. Bowes, and was pulled down in 1785, soon after which four tenements were erected by Lord Dundas, on its site and garden.

of Richmond, for three poor widows, with an endowment of £2. per year to each of them. The original foundation was near French Gate Bar, but having become ruinous, the Corporation erected the present building in Tower Street, in 1825. It contains five apartments, three of which are occupied by the three above mentioned almswomen; and the other two are given rent free to an old freeman (a shoemaker or tailor), and a poor woman, who is obliged to wait upon the others in sickness.

Thompson's Hospital, Castle Hill, consists of four rooms for as many tailors' widows of the parish, and was founded in 1781, by Wm. Thompson of Richmond, gent., who endowed it with an annuity of 10s. out of an adjoining house, and with about six acres of land in the West Field, which was exchanged at the enclosure, for about three acres in the East Field.

Charities.—The Corporation have the management of several charities for the relief of the poor of the borough, consisting chiefly of a fee-farm rent of £12. a year, paid by the receiver of the Crown rents (See page 27); a yearly rent-charge left by George Scott, in 1672, out of a house at Finkle Street Bar; an annuity of 20s. left by Jenking Gretam, out of an estate at Marsk; a yearly rent-charge of 24s. out of land at Brompton-upon-Swale, purchased with £20., left by Malger Norton, Esq., of St. Nicholas, near Richmond, in the 20th of Charles II.; an annuity of 24s. out of land in the West Field, left by Francis Allen, in 1685, for poor tradesmen, and another of 18s. left by — Dawson, out of the Paddock in the West Field. The Corporation make a yearly distribution of coals out of their own funds, to the poor.

In 1813 Matthew Hutton, Esq., among various other charitable bequests, left £40. a year for the support of a *Dispensary* in Richmond, for the purpose of affording medicine, advice, &c., to the poor of the town and neighbourhood. This Charity did not take effect for several years owing to some legal dispute.

Hutchinson's Charity for Education, Apprenticing, &c., now consists of about 13½. of land near Richmond, bequeathed in 1704, by the Rev. Matthew Hutchinson, to several trustees. Mr. Christopher Clarke, who died in 1728, left an annuity of 20s. out of a house in Newbiggin, to provide books and stationery for a poor boy at the Grammar School, at the discretion of the Mayor, Recorder, and Rector. In 1659 John Bathurst, M.D., bequeathed to the Alderman and Burgesses a yearly rent-charge of £12., of which, £4. is for apprenticing one poor boy, who can read and write well; and £8. to be employed towards the maintenance of two poor scholars in the University of Cambridge, until they are Masters of Arts. Forty Bibles, and as many Catechisms and Explanations, are sent yearly to Richmond by the Trustees of Lord Wharton's Bible Charity, and distributed among poor children of the parish.

The *Richmond Poor Law Union* comprehends forty-six parishes or townships, embracing an area of 169 square miles. The Union Workhouse, a good stone building, situated at the west end of the town, will accommodate 120 inmates. The average number of inmates for the past year, was about fifty. This is the old Workhouse, built in 1794, and altered, enlarged, and

adapted to its present purpose. Behind the Workhouse, before it was altered, was the Borough Gaol and House of Correction, the present gaol being then entirely devoted to the use of the Chief Bailiff of the Liberty.

THE VICINITY.—The country around Richmond presents all the picturesque combinations of wood and water, hill and dale, rich meadows and high moorlands, and is studded with many elegant seats and interesting monastic and castellated ruins. The picturesque beauties of the neighbourhood, evidently leave a strong impression upon the mind of the traveller who views them, for we find Swinburne thus remembering them in his travels through Spain. "Toledo is the strangest City you can imagine in point of situation; something like Durham or Richmond in Yorkshire, but not equal to either of them in beauty, as it is totally bare of wood." Clarkson, whilst contrasting the beauties of this place, with those of Richmond in Surrey—those of the latter being of very beautiful, but milder character—observes, "Here nature, ever beautiful and ever varying, exhibits herself in all the bold irregularities and rugged wildness of mountainous scenery."

The romantic river *Swale*, which gives name to a large tract of country called Swaledale, through which it runs, has already been noticed in the first volume of this work, at pages 19 and 80. This interesting river, after winding its serpentine course round the Castle hill, falls, as has already been intimated, near the Castle Mill, into a natural picturesque cascade quite across, associating admirably with the picturesque scenery around it. The river is here crossed by two bridges, one of which was built by the Railway Company, as stated at page 38. The other bridge is composed of three circular arches, and was rebuilt in 1789, at the joint expense of the Corporation and the North Riding. The old bridge was of great antiquity, for in the time of Henry VIII., Leland mentions it as very ancient, guarded by a chain, and consisting of four pointed arches.* At the centre was a small building

* Clarkson mentions the following remarkable phenomenon, which happened in a house on the west side of this bridge, on the 6th of May, 1749. During a terrible thunder storm a ball of fire came directly through the window, which was shut, without either melting the lead or breaking the glass; passed through the room where the family was at dinner, went into the kitchen through a small hole in the door, which had been a knot in the wood, the door also being shut, and melted many large pewter plates and dishes. It afterwards passed through a small brass pepper-box, which stood on the middle of the dresser, without so much as throwing it down or moving it from its place; it then went through a corner of the room into the chamber above, moved a stone, and made its exit at the top of the house. On examining the window, a small piece of lead was found between two squares, with a hole in it, through which a straw might have been thrust, and where it was supposed the ball of fire had entered.

like a sentry-box, for the station of a watchman, to alarm the town in times of danger; it likewise served to divide the County from the Borough. These two fine bridges are of sufficient height and strength to resist the very rapid torrents, which, rushing from the neighbouring hills with great force and velocity, frequently destroy everything that opposes their passage.

The general promenade of the inhabitants is the wide and convenient walk round the Castle, which rises about 120 feet perpendicular above the bed of the river, presenting to the eye a tremendous precipice. The ground on which the Castle stands is elevated about 50 feet above the walk, and shelters it from the northern winds. This terrace affords a succession of delightful views, such as are rarely to be met with crowded into so small a space; and the river, which runs close to the bottom in a deep valley, and encompassing nearly half the Castle, is bounded by bold projecting rocks, and rich and dark woods. Lower down the stream is *Clink Bank* (from the German *Klingh*, the side of a hill), under which in a paddock was fixed the Tumbrel or Ducking Stool, the use of which is noticed at page 838, of the first vol. of this history. Through the bank is a cut, a most enchanting walk, which to the lovers of natural prospects, is truly delightful. The view from the top of the bank, embracing, as it does, the castle, the town, the cascade, &c., is singularly beautiful.

Whitcliffe Wood and Scar.—Towards the west end of the town, through Quaker Lane, is the *West Field*, a beautiful open walk full of delightful prospects, which succeed each other in endless variety; and at the upper end of it, is *Whitcliffe Wood*, and the frightful precipice called *Whitcliffe Scar*, “where,” to use the words of Mr. Clarkson, “we see the violent convulsions which the surface of this globe must have received at the great Deluge, when the earth was torn from its centre, and rocks, water, and woods, separated from their old habitations, were removed to a distance.” On ascending the bold romantic Scar, we behold the wild and sublime rocks projecting on every side, and wooded to the very verge of the precipice; and on the summit is a spot known as *Willance's Leap*, from the fact of the wonderful escape of a hunter named Robert Willance, whose horse, in 1606, ran away and leaped with him over the precipice, from the foot of which he was taken up alive; and lived to enjoy the office of Alderman of Richmond two years after, having received no other injury than that of a broken leg, which was soon after amputated. Three stones, with appropriate inscriptions, mark the three bounds the horse made down the hill, before he reached the edge of the precipice. The distance between each bound is 24 feet; from the edge of the precipice to the middle of the Scar, where there is a large projection of

rock, and where the horse is supposed to have first pitched, is a fall of 112 feet, and from the projection to the bottom 100 feet more. Another extraordinary escape also occurred here. In May, 1817, a blind mare fell down the precipice, about 150 yards east of Willance's Leap, to the depth of 78 feet, 54 feet of which were perpendicular. Her fall was stopped by a mass of sharp fragments which had fallen from the rock above. With much labour she was extricated from her perilous situation, when it was discovered that, though much bruised, she had not a bone broken. She walked to Richmond, a distance of a mile and a half, without much difficulty, and was soon in a state of perfect health.

Round Howe.—This most remarkable and beautiful natural curiosity is situated on the south side of the Swale, in the township of Hudswell, a short and delightful walk from Richmond. It is one of the most wonderful productions of nature, and consists of an immense deep hollow of rocks and trees, in the form of an amphitheatre, made by a steep shelving bank, which partly surrounding it, extends on each side almost to the edge of the river. In the middle of the basin there rises to a great height a natural conical hill, covered by trees and rich verdure, which, if the rock did not appear on all sides of it, might from its regular form be supposed to have been an artificial mound, thrown up by the hand of man. At a little distance it resembles a small volcanic crater, but no appearance exists about it that could at all confirm such a supposition. The whole is formed of the natural rock, which has been detached by some tremendous convulsion of the earth, at a remote period, from the adjoining cliff, as they are of the same material and of corresponding strata. Some have supposed the Round Howe to have been a Druidical Temple during the early British period. There was formerly upon the summit of the Howe an elegant summer-house, in the form of a Chinese Temple, built by the late Cuthbert Readshaw, Esq., about the year 1756. Near the Howe is a large natural cave in the rock, called from some forgotten tradition *Arthur's Oven*. In the wood in this locality are traces of some copper mines, which have been occasionally worked with little success. The Round Howe is seen with much effect from the West Field.

Applegarth, which adjoins Whiteliffe Wood on the opposite side of the river, gave name to an ancient forest, which extended from that place westward, and was bounded on the south by Marske Becke or Mear Syke, and included Arkengarthdale, Bowes, Hope, in Barningham parish, and the division of New Forest in Kirby Hill parish. It is supposed that after the alienation of the Lands of Fontensy by Earl Alan, in 1145, and the wood of Whiteliffe, in 1268, by the Earl John, to the Burgesses of Richmond.

Conan, Earl of Richmond and Duke of Brittany, being deprived of a park or forest for field sports, contracted the limits of the ancient part, and constituted what was afterwards called the *New Forest*. This Earl Conan granted to the monks of Jorevaux Abbey, pasture through all his New Forest at Richmond, forbidding them, at the same time, to use any mastiffs to drive the wolves from their pastures. In 1871 Walter de Urswicke, Constable of Richmond, was Keeper of the New Forest. Richard Neville, Earl of Salisbury, Steward of the Honour of Richmond, was Chief Forester of the New Forest of Arkengarthdale and Hope. Thomas, Lord Scrope of Bolton, was appointed to this office in 1592. Sir Timothy Hutton was Bow-bearer to King James, and died in 1629; and Henry, Earl of Cumberland, was Master of the Forest in 1641, and died in 1643. Charles II. restored to the family of Conyers the office of Steward of the Forests.*

Cumberland Temple.—This is a handsome octagonal tower, standing on an eminence on the south side of Richmond, in the beautiful grounds of Temple Lodge, above the river; and was erected to commemorate the defeat of the Scots under the "Young Pretender" at Culloden, in 1746, by the army commanded by the Duke of Cumberland. It stands on the site of an old peel or castalet, called Hudswell Peel, which was built in the time of Edward III., by Wm. de Huddeswell; and which consisted of a square tower, with a court to protect cattle by night from the inroads of the Scots. The present building is in two stories, above a basement story. A winding staircase conducts to the two upper stories, and to the top of the building. Each of the two upper stories consists of a neat room, containing much curious carving in wood; the dome-shaped ceiling of one of the rooms is of a very chaste and elegant design. The roof of the tower is flat, covered with lead, and finished with a parapet of open stone work, pinnacled. The views from the top are splendid.†

* Ancient writers inform us that an immense forest existed on the banks of the Swale, commencing in the neighbourhood of the present site of Richmond, covering both banks nearly to the river, and extending thence to the borders of Westmorland and Lancashire. So extensive and intricate was this forest, even in comparatively modern times, that public foresters were appointed, whose duty it was to be at all times, by night and by day, perambulating its depths, in order to guide travellers, who might have wandered from the direct road, which then passed through it into these two counties, back again into the beaten path.

† The family of York represented the Borough of Richmond in Parliament for nearly a century, and had a large and handsome mansion here, called *The Hall*, which stood on the west side of the Green, or Bar Gate Green. In 1823 the executors of Mr. Yorke sold the house and estate to Robert Jaques, Esq., who in the following year disposed of

Race Ground.—For some remarks on the amusement of horse racing, see vol. i., p. 658 of this work. The earliest account of races here may be gathered from an entry, dated in 1576, in the Corporation Coucher, of a cup for the horse race being in the possession of the Alderman; and of another entry, dated in 1622, of a cup being run for by six horses, “upon Rychmond Moore of iiii miles sett forth and measured by” &c. The High Moor was formerly the place of contest, till about the year 1765, when the course was removed lower down to better ground, which was properly levelled, at a considerable expense. By the Act of 1802, for enclosing the Common Fields, which contained by admeasurement, in Whitcliff Pasture, 982½a.; the Out Moor, 395a.; the High East Field, 32½a.; the Low East Field, 23a.; the West Field, 148½a.; and the Gallow Field, 146½a.; in all, 1727½ acres—it was enacted, “That that part of the Common Field or Pasture called Whitley, which had been for several years past used as a raceground, and whereon the stand for viewing the races was erected, and also so much of that part of the said Common Pasture which had been used as training ground for horses, not exceeding fifty acres in the whole for such training ground, were to remain in the same state and condition as before.” This has secured 82 acres of racing and 44 acres of training ground. The *Grand Stand* is a handsome cut stone structure, built by subscription in 1775, in shares of five guineas each, and cost £1,200. The gallery in front is supported by eight Doric columns, and the top is finished with a stone balustrade. The *Stewards’ Stand*, a neat square building with a Grecian roof and cornice, was built in 1814, at an expense to the Corporation of £200. The race course is oval, and is 1 mile 4 furlongs and 184 yards in circuit. The races are held annually in October.

Beacon Hill.—Across the training ground is a high mound, on which a beacon was formerly placed to alarm the country in times of public danger. From this elevated spot may be had one of the most extensive and interesting views that is to be met with in this country. To the south, the lofty hills of

the property to Messrs. Wm. Gill and George Allison, who pulled down the hall and sold the materials for building purposes. *Temple Lodge* (which was built in 1769, by John Yorke, Esq., and used as a menagerie), and the grounds belonging to the hall, were purchased of Messrs. Gill and Allison, by George Smurthwaite, Esq., its present owner and occupier. This gentleman has enlarged the house considerably. The entrance gateway to the hall from the Green, together with the wall in front of the mansion, are still standing; and the site of the coach houses and stabling, which were extensive, is now occupied by sixteen cottages, with garden plots attached to them, known as Yorke Square. This latter property was purchased in 1845 by the Rev. John Cambage Thompson.

Wensleydale, with Penhill, the loftiest in Richmondshire; to the north, in the County of Durham, with Baby Castle, the seat of the Duke of Cleveland, the most conspicuous object in the distance; and eastward, in a favourable atmosphere, the tower of Hartlepool Church and the mouth of the Tees are distinctly visible. The Hambleton Hills, Eston Nab, Roseberry Topping, the White Mare of Whiston Cliff, and the three towers of York Minster, are likewise seen from this eminence.

Scots Dyke.—This stupendous effort of human labour extends from Scotland to the centre of Yorkshire, and is supposed to have been a boundary between the Britons and Picts, before the invasion of the Romans, as, from the foundations of the walls of Adrian and Severus (See vol. i., p. 58) being cut through it, it is very evident that it is of greater antiquity than either of them. John Warburton, Somerset Herald, in a letter to Mr. Gale, dated in 1723 (*Reliquiæ Galeanæ*, No. cxlii., page 108), calls it the Scots Dike, and describes it as a raised bank of earth, about twelve yards wide, similar to that upon Newmarket Heath, called the Devil's Ditch, with a trench of the same dimensions on each side running parallel to it, and without walls or other materials to support the sides. How far this huge embankment extended into Yorkshire is not known; but commencing somewhere south of the Swale, it crossed that river at Hindwath, half a mile below Richmond, and then for some distance forms the boundary of the borough.* Crossing the road to Easby and Catterick, and passing behind Sandeford House, it is found very conspicuous in Whitefield Pasture. Near Skeby, it runs 400 yards to the east of the Watch Tower, called Oliver Duckett—and here, it being about 600 feet above the level of the sea, a beautiful prospect may be seen from it. Hence it may be traced, running by Aske and Gilling, and crossing Gatherley Moor and the village of Melsonby, it joins the extensive entrenchments at Stanwick, about eight miles from Richmond. Continuing its course northward by Forcett and Caldwell, it appeared to have joined the camp at Sow Hill, and crossed the river Tees at Barforth. Passing through the County of Durham, it crossed the South Tyne, and entered Scotland at a place called Wheelfell, between the rivers North Tyne and Bead.

Seats.—The principal villa seats in the immediate neighbourhood of the town are *The Friary*, as stated at page 49, the seat of J. J. Robinson, Esq.; *Temple Lodge*, of George Smurthwaite, Esq. (See p. 00); *St. Nicholas*, the

* In the ancient Boundary Rolls of the Borough, this great earthwork is called "The Road Dyke."

property of the Earl of Zetland, and residence of the Hon. Lady Charlotte Dundas; *Hill House*, the property of the same noble Earl, and residence of Henry Walker Yeoman, Esq.; *Sandeford House*, the seat of George Sandford Harrison, Esq.; *Prior House*, that of Christopher Lonsdale Bradley, Esq.; *Terrace House*, of Leonard Cooke, Esq.; and *St. Trinians*, the seat of Nathaniel Surtees, Esq.

NORTHALLERTON.

THIS ancient Parliamentary Borough and Market Town is the capital of the Liberty and Wapentake of Allertonshire, as well as of the North Riding of Yorkshire, and the head of a Parish and Poor Law Union. It is situated about 16 miles from Richmond, Stokesley, Yarm, and Darlington; 32 miles N.N.W. from York; 8½ miles N.W. of Thirsk, and 223 miles N.N.W. from London. The parish comprises the townships of Northallerton and Romanby, and the chapelries of Brompton, Deighton, and High Worsall. The area of the township of Northallerton, including the extra-parochial district of Lazenby, is, according to the Parliamentary Return of the Census of 1851, 4,299 statute acres. The population of the township in 1801, was 2,188; in 1831, 3,004; in 1841, 3,061; and in 1851, 3,086 souls, viz:—1,555 males and 1,531 females. Its rateable value is £10,959.; and the Lords of the Manor of Allerton and Allertonshire are the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England.

History.—From the proximity of the Roman road, the entrenchments, and relics of Roman antiquity found here, such as coins, &c., it seems pretty certain that the site of Northallerton was either a Roman Military Station, or a Roman Villa or town. Gale, the learned antiquary, says of it, "It is highly probable that it arose out of the ashes of an old Roman Station, whose name we have lost, there being still in the parish, and not half a mile distant, a hamlet, at this day called *Romanby*, through which runs an old Roman way from Thirsk to Catarick, where it joins the great Ermin Street; and the great banks and entrenchments yet remaining between the two towns are thought by the judicious to have been Roman works."* But it is doubted

* An Historical Account of the Borough of Northallerton, written in 1739, by Roger Gale, Esq., and published in Nichols' *Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica*, No. 2, pt. i., 1781. This "Historical Account" is limited to the small number of *thirteen* pages quarto.

whether the name of Romanby is owing either to the Roman works in its neighbourhood, to the Roman road which runs through it, or to any other connexion with the Romans. Had it been the case, as Langdale very justly observes, "similar circumstances would have given the same name to other places; so that every town situated near a Roman encampment, or upon a Roman road, would, in consequence, have been called Romanby. But this is so far from being the fact, that there does not appear to be any other village of the same name, throughout the Kingdom."* Others are of opinion that Romanby was originally a settlement of the Danes. In Domesday, it is called *Romundebis*, a name it probably derived from its Saxon founder or proprietor.

Sir Thomas Savile, in a letter to Camden, conjectures Northallerton to be the site of the Brigantian City of *Camulodunum*, and adds, that the Bishop of Durham had a charter, in which "Patria de Camuloduno, continens iii. leucas in latitudine, atque xv. in longitudine, ab Edwino Northanhum brorum rege episcopis Dunelmensibus conceditur;" and that the See of Durham, under this very charter, enjoyed the territory of Northallerton at that day.† But most writers are of opinion, that Malton occupies the site of the ancient *Camulodunum*. Northallerton appears to have been one of the *tons* or towns of the Saxons; though, from the commencement of the Heptarchy to the Norman Invasion, the only mention made of the place is by Peter de Langtoft, in his account of King Alfred. He writes:—

Tille Elfride our Kyng come tithings starke,
That fyne Kyngs and fyne Earles ver comen of Denmarke,
Thatte wold on hym renne and rene hym the crowne
With alle ther greter folke, ther lay in ALVERTUNE.

This quotation has evidently a reference to the Danes; and the same early writer informs us that in the year 865, there was a great battle at Alvertune between King Elfrid and his brother Alfred, and five Danish Kings, and the like number of Danish Earls, who had invaded the Kingdom with a mighty army; and that afterwards in a second battle, all the Danish Kings were slain.‡

In the Domesday Survey, the Norman scribes spelled the name of this place *Alvertune*, *Aluertune*, and *Alrston*. Simeon Dunelmensis, who flourished in the year 1120, calls it *Alvertona*. Gale believed that it took its name from King Alfred the Great, and was originally called *Aluredtune*, which

* History of Northallerton by J. Langdale, 1791.

† *Illustrium Virorum Epistolæ, &c.*, 1691, p. 9.

‡ Peter de Langtoft, translated by Rob. de Brunne, i., p. 21.

was afterwards softened into *Alvertun*, and *Allerton*. However, as there are several Allertons in Yorkshire and in other counties, it is scarcely probable that they were all founded and named after that Monarch.* Lambarde and Camden give the name in Saxon characters *Ealferton*, and Skinner gave it *Ealfertun*; but neither of those writers give any authority for it. It appears reasonable to suppose that the name is a mere incident to the situation of each of the places called Allerton, owing to some other circumstance common to all.

It is supposed that the particular spots called Allerton, or the adjacent country, have formerly abounded in Alders—a tree of which one species is said to flourish in a dry and elevated situation, and the other in watery and boggy places. The latter sort is called in Yorkshire *Ellers*; and hence, according to Langdale, the Ellers, Ellerbecks, Ellerburns, Ellerbys, Ellerkers, and Ellertons, in different parts of the country. Thoresby says that it was common in former ages for towns and territories to receive names from the sort of wood with which they abounded; an observation which might be supported by almost innumerable instances. The prefix of *North*, which the town obtained nearly six centuries ago, is chiefly, if not wholly owing to the parish of Allerton Mauleverer, which stands about twenty-five miles south of it.

When William the Conqueror, in 1069 (third of his reign), enraged by the rebellion against him in these parts—and more especially that the people had at Durham, murdered Robert Cumin, whom he had created Earl of Northumberland—ordered all the country between the rivers Ouse and Tyne to be utterly destroyed; the exterminating army appointed to march against Durham, passed through Northallerton. “But when this army had reached *Alvertun*,” writes Langdale, on the authority of Sym. Dunelm. C. 50., “so great a darkness arose that one man could scarcely perceive his fellow, nor were they able by any means to discover which way they were to go. While they thus remained in a state of astonishment and suspense, there was one present who observed that the people of the City to which they were going, had a certain Saint who was always their protector in adversity, so that none might offer them the smallest injury without meeting a severe punishment. This observation being diffused through the army, which had too much of either piety or prudence to think of waging war with Heaven, they very composedly returned to the place from whence they came. However, the King,

* There are no less than eight other *Allertons* in Yorkshire, viz., Allerton Mauleverer, Chapel Allerton, Allerton-Bywater, Moor Allerton, Allerton Grange, Allerton Gledhow, Allerton Lee, and Allerton, near Bradford.

not having the fear of God or St. Cuthbert before his eyes, came down in person and laid waste the country on all sides." * In the havoc and devastation then made, as already noticed at pages 112 and 120 of the first volume of this work, there can be no doubt that the town and district of Northallerton were depopulated or destroyed; and accordingly, in Domesday Book, completed a few years after, it is described as "*modo wastum est.*"

According to the ancient record just mentioned, the town and shire of Alvertune, containing 44 carucates of land, was held as one manor, in the reign of Edward the Confessor, by Edwin Earl of Mercia, who had there 66 villeins or bondmen with 35 ploughs; and it was then valued at £80. per annum. But so destructive had been the ravages of the Normans, that, as above stated, the district, when the survey was made, was emphatically put down as waste. There was a meadow of forty acres, a wood and plain of five leagues in length and the same in breadth, in the King's hands and waste. Also *berewicks* or dependent manors, viz:—*Brettebr*, *Smiletune*, *Sourbr*, *Smiletune Parva* (or little), *Kirby*, *Corktune*, *Landmot*, *Bergby*, *Eristorentum*, *Romandebi*, and *Jarorbe*; and a *soke*, or baronial jurisdiction, extending to these and the other manors of the shire. On the death of the Conqueror, in 1087, his son and successor, William Rufus, out of gratitude for the friendship and fidelity which he and his father had experienced from William de Sancto Karileppo, or Carilepho, Bishop of Durham, gave to that prelate and his successors, the manor and soke of Allertonshire, with all its rights and appendages, except what Alan, Earl of Richmond had in his Castellary, on the other side of the Wiske. But, as Mr. Langdale observes, court favour being in those days of very short duration, he was soon after banished the realm, and remained in exile three years before the King would be reconciled to him. The manor was afterwards seized (with other manors) by Henry I., but was soon restored to the Bishop.

In the 12th of Henry II. (1166) the "Soke of Alvertune" was amerced

* An extract from the early history of Durham, in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for Feb., 1844, referring to this circumstance, says that the party of troops having arrived at *Al-verton*, were surrounded by a "thick fog which entirely prevented them from pursuing their journey." (The writer might as well have *guessed* that an eclipse of the sun caused the darkness as a thick fog.) "This operating upon superstitious minds," the extract continues, "was attributed to St. Cuthbert, and so much alarmed them, that they returned in haste lest they should incur the Saint's displeasure. But William was not to be thus intimidated; he marched forward and desolated the country in such a manner, that for sixty miles between York and Durham he did not leave a house standing; reducing the whole district by fire and sword to a horrible desert, smoking with blood, and in ashes."

ten marks for putting a man to the judgment of water, without the knowledge or presence of the King's servant. King Henry III. granted to the "Lord Paramount of the town and lands within the liberties of Allertonshire," (the Bishop of Durham), the "privilege of having felons goods, *felo de se*, wreck de maris, tollage and lastage, of having a coroner," &c.; and it appears that the Bishop also held the Court of a forest here, but the limits of the jurisdiction are not known.

One of the most important events connected with the history of Northallerton, is the *Battle of the Standard*, which was fought in the month of August, 1138, on Cuton or Cowton Moor, about three miles from the town, near the highway leading to Darlington. An account of this battle is given in vol. i., p. 123, of this history.

In the month of November, 1195, according to Wharton, Philip de Poicteu, a native of Aquitaine, and one of the King's Privy Councillors and chief favourites, was elected Bishop of Durham, by the monks assembled at Northallerton, in the presence of Hubert, Archbishop of Canterbury. Geoffrey, of Coldingham, says that he was elected in the Chapter House, at Durham, on the 11th of January—but it is probable that the election at Northallerton was confirmed in Durham, and then recorded there. The newly elected Bishop was not in priest's Orders at the time of his election. He was ordained priest, the 15th of June, 1196, and consecrated at Rome by Pope Celestine, on the 20th of April, 1197.

On the 19th of April, 1291, King Edward I. visited Northallerton, on his way to the north. He visited it also on the 15th and 16th of August, 1292; on the 20th of January, 1293; on the 9th and 10th of October, 1296; on the 7th of March, 1302; on the 27th and 28th of April, 1303; and lastly, on the 1st of October, 1304. King Edward II. was here on the 6th and 8th of April, 1312; and Edward III. in July, 1327.

After the Battle of Bannockburn, in 1318, the Scots ravaged the whole of the North of England (See vol. i., p. 135). On their way to York, laying waste the country with fire and sword, they stopped at Northallerton, where they received a thousand marks to save the town, as they did also at Ripon; but, "whether enraged at the opposition they met with from the Castles of Skipton and Knaresborough, or from some other motives, it is certain they burnt both Ripon and Northallerton, and continuing their depredations, advanced to the walls of York."* Some writers assert that it was on their

* *History and Antiquities of North Allerton*, by C. J. D. Ingledew, Esq., an excellent work just published.

return from the expedition of 1322, that the Scots spoiled Northallerton and the other towns on their route.

By an Inquisition taken in the 7th of Edward III. (1334), before Ralph de Nevill, Custos of the Bishopric of Durham, then vacant, and in the King's hands, it was found that the men of Northallerton were free and of free condition, *liberi et libera conditionis*; and held the town with the tofts and crofts therein, and also the market and fair thereof, with all the profits thence arising, of the Bishop of Durham in fee-farm, at the rent of forty marks of silver, without other customs and services; that in all pleas of land or tenements they were to compose the jury; that if any of them were impleaded in the free court of the Bishop, the *two prepositi villa*, or *reues* of the town, or one of them, with his bailiff, should come to the court and assign to the parties the third day of plea in the Toll-booth;* and that the Bishop had in Allertonshire, plea of *haymaekon*, *blodewite* (cognizance of forcible entry and bloodshed), and *replevin*, with assize of bread, butcher's meat, &c.

When in 1346 David Bruce, King of Scotland, at the head of a large army, entered England, during the absence of Edward III., in France (See vol. i., p. 142), and devastated the country as far as the City of York; and when, according to Hollinshed, only four towns, viz., Hexham, Corbridge, Durham, and Darlington, were exempt from burning, we must suppose that Northallerton was again desolated.

The Princess Margaret, daughter of Henry VII. and Queen of James IV., King of Scotland, visited York in 1503, as we have shewn in vol. i., p. 176; and stayed at the Episcopal Palace at Northallerton, on the second night after she left that City. John Young, Somerset Herald, who attended the Princess on her journey to Scotland, has written an account of the journey, &c. He says, "the Quene departed fro the sayd Cite of York in very fayr companye and ordre, rychly appoynted, the Archbisshop of Yerk and Byschops of Morrey, and of Norwyche, and Durham, the Lords Willeby, Lord Scroup, and hys son the Lord Latimer, the Lord Hastyng, Therle of Kent, and hys son Lord Straunge, Therle of Northumberland, Therle of Surrey, the Lord Chamberlain," and a long train of "Knyghts and Gentylmen, and Ladyes and Gentylwomen." After taking her leave of the Lord Mayor of York, "she took hyr way to Newbrough, the Priorie, to the which place she was recyved by the Prior and Religyous, honestly reuested with the Crosse, at the gatt of the Church. The xviiiith day of the said Monneeth (July), the Queene de-

* Neither the above rent of forty marks, nor any other, is now paid to the Lords of the Manor by the town.

parted fro the said Newbrough to Allerton, and at the intrynge of the said place, sche was receyved by the Vicayr and folke of the Church, with the Freres Carmelites in processyon, and the Byschop Morray did as before. From that place she was conveyed, as custom was, to the Manayr of the said Bischop of Durham. The sixth day of the said Monneth, the Queene departed fro Allerton, in sayr aray and noble companynd; and Sir James Straungwysch, Knyght, Sheryff of the said Lordsschyp for the said Byschop, mett hyr welle accompanied." The Princess rode on a "faire palfry," but after hyr was conveyed by two footmen, "one varey riche litere, borne by two faire coursers, varey nobly drest, in which litere the sayd Quene was borne in the intrying of the good townes, or otherways to hyr good playsur."

In 1541 King Henry VIII., in endowing the Cathedral Church of Durham, granted to the Dean and Chapter, ecclesiastical jurisdiction in the manors of Northallerton, Howden, and Hemyburgh, in as full a form as the Abbot and Monks possessed the same before the Dissolution. The statute of Edward VI. reversed part of the grant, and the two collegiate Churches were reduced. According to Rymer's *Federa*, Queen Elizabeth took from the Bishopric of Durham in the year 1559 and 1560, the manors of Allerton and Allertonshire, Norham, Northamptonshire, &c.; but in 1566, Allerton and Allertonshire were restored to the See.

In the month of August, 1617, King James made a progress towards Scotland, and visited York (See vol. i., p. 210). He passed through Northallerton, and the gentry of the district assembled to pay their respects to him; on the occasion, Robert Grey, son of Sir Ralph Grey, then a scholar at the Grammar School, was placed upon a table to deliver an address to his Majesty. In 1641 King Charles I. set out from London for Scotland, and on his way visited York, on the 24th of August. On the 29th, he rode to Northallerton, when he was informed of the defeat of the English army by the Scots at Newburn, and the taking of Newcastle by the Scots. The King on receiving this intelligence returned to York. Although the Scots gained the victory alluded to on the 28th of August, yet within a week they petitioned the King for redress. The royal forces had in the meantime rallied and concentrated at Northallerton.

King Charles I. was at Northallerton, on the 29th of August, 1641; and again in February, 1647. On the latter occasion his Majesty was a prisoner, and it is said, that he rested at the *Porch House*, an ancient though modernised building in the main street, nearly opposite the east end of the Church. When making alterations in this house, in 1844, we are told by Mr. Ingledew, that an oak beam was exposed, bearing the following:—R. M.,

1584, M. M., being the initials of Richard Metcalfe, and Margaret his wife, then owners of the property, and in whose family it is at present vested. The porch bears the date of 1674, and the initials of William Metcalfe, and Anna his wife.

About the year 1697, Northallerton seems to have enjoyed a distinguished reputation for the manufacture of strong ale, as appears from a poem in praise of Yorkshire ale, by a Mr. Giles Mornington, published at York, in 12mo., in the above year. He says—

“Northallen, in Yorkshire, does excel
All England, nay all Europe, for strong ale.”

On the 5th of October, 1706, according to Nicholas's Synopsis of the Peerage, Queen Anne signed a warrant for creating George Augustus, Prince Elector of Hanover (afterwards George II.) a Peer of England, by the style and title of Baron of Tewkesbury, *Viscount Northallerton*, Earl of Milford Haven, Marquis and Duke of Cambridge. He was created Prince of Wales, Sept. 22, 1714, and ascended the throne of England on the 11th of June, 1727, when all these dignities became merged in the Crown. At the period of the Rebellion of 1745, the English army, under the command of William Augustus, Duke of Cumberland, second son of George II., passed through Northallerton on their way to the north; on which occasion they pitched their temporary camp at the Castle Hills, a short distance west of the town. Mr. Ingledew, on the authority of the Gent. Mag., states that Robert Simpson, who was many years ostler at the Old Black Swan Inn, and afterwards landlord of the Pack Horse Inn, and who died in 1812, aged 90 years, rode express from Northallerton to Newcastle-upon-Tyne, with dispatches from General Wade, whose army was then encamped at the Castle Hills, during the time of this rebellion; and that George Spooner, who died in 1816, aged 84, formerly an assistant ostler and postboy at one of the inns in this town, frequently, at that time, rode post with many expresses that passed through.

The Grand Dukes Nicholas and Constantine, of Russia, accompanied by Sir Wm. Congreve, and a numerous suite, in four carriages and four, and two out-riders, arrived at the Golden Lion Hotel, Northallerton, from York, on the 12th of December, 1816. The party stayed all night, and proceeded the next morning on their tour to the north.

About the year 1882, an Agricultural Society was established at Northallerton, which continued to hold its annual meetings till the year 1840, when the Yorkshire Agricultural Society held its meeting here, and the above Society was merged into it. The great show of the Yorkshire Agricultural

Society again took place at this place, in the month of August in the present year (1858.) Horticultural Shows flourished here for some time, but were discontinued about the year 1842.

In 1836, when the episcopal See of Ripon was erected by Act of Parliament (See vol. i. p. 375), the manor of Northallerton and Allertonshire was transferred from the Bishop of Durham to the Bishop of Ripon, "after the former had held it," to use the words of Mr. Ingledew, "almost uninterruptedly for the space of *seven centuries and a half*." *

In the year last past (1857), an Order in Council was made on the 6th of May, transferring, among other portions of the revenue of the See of Ripon, all the rights, interest, &c., of the Bishop, in the manor of Northallerton, from the Bishop of Ripon to Her Majesty's Ecclesiastical Commissioners, in whose possession the manor now remains.

On the 16th of November, 1850, Mr. George Wombwell, the celebrated menagerie proprietor, died at Northallerton. Mr. Wombwell was a native of Essex.

In 1856, the sanitary condition of the town was much improved by a system of drainage, under the direction of the Local Board of Health. One main drain was carried down the centre of the street, and one behind the houses, on the east and west side, the whole being taken into the North Beck, near the Cemetery.

Northallerton appears to have given name to several families, who were connected with it either by birth or residence. *Stephen de North Alverton* was in 1295, Vicar of Marsk, near Redcar; *Dr. Roger de Northalverton*, in 1311, was Vicar of Skipwith, in Howdenshire; in 1388 *Talbot de Northalverton*, by deed granted a rent-charge to John de Menevyll. In the Records of the English College at Rome, among the names of the pilgrims from England to Rome, in April, 1507, is that of *Thomas de Northalderton*, didc: Eborac. *Matthew de Allerton* gave land in Northallerton to the Abbey of Byland. *Wm. de Alverton* gave the Austin Friar's land, in this town, in 1341. In 1282 *Warinus de Alverton* was presented by the Master and Brethren of the Hospital of St. James Juxta Northalverton, to the Vicarage of North Ottrington. *William de Allerton* was the 14th Abbot of Fountains. *Richard de Allerton* was one of the Bailiffs of York temp. Edward II.; and *John Alverton* temp. Edward III.

* The first Bishop of Ripon, Charles Thomas Longley, D.D., formerly head Master of Harrow School, was consecrated in 1836; and on the resignation of Dr. Maltby, Bishop of Durham, in 1856, Dr. Longley was translated to that see. His successor (the present Bishop of Ripon) is Robert Bickersteth, D.D., late Rector of St. Giles's, London, and Canon of Salisbury: consecrated in 1857.

THE CASTLE.—In the feudal times, a fortress for the protection of the town and neighbourhood was erected on the west side of the town, on the banks of the rivulet Wisk. It is supposed to have been built by Geoffrey Galfrid (surnamed Rufus), Bishop of Durham in the reign of Henry I. ;* that Monarch having, as already observed, restored Northallerton to the Sea. During the intestine wars in the reign of King Stephen, the Castle was nearly destroyed, but it was repaired (and, according to some, rebuilt) by William Cumin, Chaplain to Bishop Rufus, who, after that prelate's death, usurped the See of Durham, and held it for about three years. This Cumin was, however, obliged to surrender to the legal Bishop (Wm. de St. Barbara, late Dean of York); and Gale and other authors allege that the Bishop granted the Manor and Castle of Northallerton to Richard, a nephew of Cumin's.

About the year 1178, Hugh de Pudsey, the sixth of the Norman Bishops of Durham, nephew of King Stephen, greatly enlarged the Castle of Northallerton, for the security of the town and his estates in Allertonshire, and delivered it into the custody of his nephew, Hugh, Count de Bar, whom he had sent for from Flanders, and who brought with him a body of Flemings, consisting of 40 knights and 500 foot soldiers. The introduction of these forces caused the King (Henry II.) to suspect the Bishop's loyalty, and the latter was obliged to make submission to the Monarch at Northampton, and to pay a large sum of money into the royal coffers, as well as to surrender his Castles of Durham, Northallerton, and Norham. The manor of Northallerton was obtained, but the King obliged him (the Bishop) to dismantle or demolish the Castle. Many other fortresses in the north of England were dismantled by royal command about the same time. Hoveden says that the Castle of Northallerton and other Castles were demolished by Henry II., in 1177, and he calls the former *castellum novum de Alverton*. This Castle was surrounded by a moat, and consisted of a strong tower or keep, which was the habitable part of it, with other offices for provisions, ammunition, &c.; and was enclosed within a strong wall. It stood, as above stated, on the banks of the Wisk, about two hundred yards west of the Church.

PALACE, OR MANOR HOUSE.—The materials of the Castle are supposed to have been used in erecting the episcopal Palace or Manor House, which stood on the same, or partly on the same, site. By whom this mansion was

* Bishop Galfrid or Rufus, Chancellor to Henry I., was consecrated Bishop of Durham by Thurstan, Archbishop of York, in 1138. He died in his Castle at Durham, in 1140, and was interred in the Chapter House which he had built.

built is uncertain, but it was for several generations the occasional residence of succeeding Bishops of Durham. In 1280 Bishop Richard Poor granted a charter from this palace, reciting divers liberties to the burgesses of Hartlepool; and in 1279, Bishop Robert de Insula, by deed dated at Alverton, granted to Henry de Horncastre, Prior of Coldingham, and to the monks of that Cell, for ever, a place for an habitation in the village of Holy Island. Mr. Ingledew gives these two facts on the authority of Sharpe's History of Hartlepool, and Raine's North Durham. Rymer tells us of "a noted robber, Sir Goseline Denville, who lived in the time of Edward II., and was descended of honourable parents, at Northallerton, whose family came over to England with William the Conqueror. He attacked the Bishop of Durham's Palace at Northallerton, and completely rifled it. He was associated with a numerous band, who did not yield, without a desperate conflict, to the Sheriff and 500 men; after which the desperadoes, who had been the terror of the County, were led to the scaffold at York." Stowe says, "Sir Gosselina Deinville and his brother Robert, with two hundred men in habit of friars, did many notable robberies, they spoiled the Bishop of Durham's Palaces, leaving nothing in them but bare walls, for the which they were after hanged at York."

Leland, who visited Northallerton in the reign of Henry VIII., observes, "At the west side of Northalverton, a little from the Chirche, is the Bishop of Dyrham's palace, strong of building and well motid."* This celebrated antiquary also states, that Sir Gotselyn Daivil, a partisan of Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, and who was finally executed for robbery, fortified the manor of Allerton, in the time of Edward II. Gale says, with reference to this passage in Leland's Itinerary, "whether by the word *Manor*, the Castle is to be understood, or only a Manor House, or the town itself, I shall not take upon me to determine; though I believe the latter is intended by it." In Leland's time, "the ditches and the dungeon hille wher it (the Manor) sumtyme stooode," were apparent.

In the Northern Memoirs of Richard Franck, that singular traveller describes the Palace or Manor House of Northallerton, in 1658, as "demolished with age, and the ruins of time," and serving "as a receptacle for bats and buzzards, owls and jackdaws." When Langdale wrote in 1791, there was not the smallest vestige of the building remaining, but he says that, about thirty years before that period, there was a good piece of the gate-house

* In the Bishop's accounts at the auditor's office, at Durham, are several entries for the payment of keeping *swans* in this moat.

standing. The site of the Palace has been converted into a Cemetery; the ancient moat is perfectly visible round the walls of the burial ground; and immediately without the moat, on the west side, is a large mound, which, in all probability, is formed of the ruins of the Castle.

The *Castle Mills* stood a short distance from the fortress. For the repairing of them, and also for some reparations in the Market Place in Northallerton, a great part of the stone from the ruins of the Palace or Manor House, was granted by Dr. John Cosins, Bishop of Durham, to Thomas Lascells, Esq., of Northallerton, in 1663. In the following year, Bishop Cosins gave orders to John Danby, his steward of the manor, to enforce all the inhabitants of Northallerton, and its parish, or vicinity, to have their corn ground at these mills, as being the soke mills of the manor. Not a vestige of these mills now remains.

ROMAN CAMP.—*The Castle Hills* on the south west side of the town, are unquestionably the remains of a Roman station, which extended nearly to the Roman road at Romanby, and the hills must have received their present appellation from their adjacency to the ancient Castle above noticed. Some antiquaries have doubted whether the camp was of Danish or Roman origin, on account of the interior entrenchment being of a circular form instead of square, which was the usual shape of Roman encampments; but Gale states that there are several camps in England of a round form, which are known to be undoubtedly Roman, from their coins found there. "Perhaps" he adds, "when the Roman discipline was strictly kept up under their Commonwealth and first Emperors, they might still observe the exactness we read of in setting out their camps; but when they relaxed in the Bas empire, and their armies were composed of several barbarous nations, negligence crept upon them, and they grew remiss in their encampments, as well as in other parts of the military science; and where an army consisted of the greatest part not Romans, they might easily fall into that method of fortifying their camps, which was most usual to the country where those troops were chiefly levied."

This camp consisted of a circular mound in the centre, and high embankments below at some distance, with deep trenches and ditches, altogether occupying an area of at least twenty acres. Antiquaries have supposed that the Romans had here a *Castellum exploratorium*, or watch-tower, whence they might look out and observe any hostile foe from the surrounding country. Numerous relics have been found at these hills, not only Roman, but Danish and Saxon. In 1743, a *Roman Urn* containing ashes was dug up here; and about the year 1788, a large *Urn* containing several hundreds of small *Roman Coins*, chiefly of the later Emperors, was ploughed up in a field close to

these hills, by one Lawrence Leadley. The Urn was of coarse blue clay, brittle and porous; and many of the coins, which were in good preservation, got into circulation as farthings, and were known as *Laurie's farthings*. We are told by Mr. Ingledew, that the late Francis Smyth, Esq., F.A.S. of New Building, near Thirsk, frequently paid these remains a visit, and possessed Roman coins which had been dug up on the summit, in perfect preservation. The late Miss Lampton, of Biddock, owner of the Castle Hills, had in her possession many coins that had been found in the time of her grandfather, William Metcalfe, Esq. Among the Roman coins found here from time to time are those of Antoninus Pius, Marcus Aurelius, Commodus, Severus, Geta, Constantius Chlorus, and Constantinus. Roman spurs too have been found here. The Duke of Leeds sent to the Exhibition of Works of Art, at Ripon, in 1840, a pair of spurs in good preservation, such as the Saxons wore, with rowels almost the size of a crown piece, dug up in these hills.

"About the beginning of the present century," writes Mr. Ingledew, "the high embankments on the south side were cut down, and the deep trenches filled up and levelled, and in 1807, Miss Lampton allowed part of the hill to be converted into small fields, and in so doing the embankments and trenches on the east side were taken down and levelled, in doing which there were found a few coins, an antique silver buckle, and a glass ornament, which was broken by the spade. After the death of Miss Lambton, the north side of the Castle Hill, which was entire, was bought by Mr. Thomas Hunter, who took down the high mounds, which were very formidable, and filled up the deep trenches; and afterwards the north terrace, which, with the rampart or terrace on the east side (still remaining), formed a kind of crescent or half circle. A strong pavement of stones, about two feet below the surface and three or four courses deep, firmly set with lime, was removed, several score loads being sold to the overseers of the highways."

But the greater part of this ancient camp was levelled in 1838, by the workmen employed in forming the Great North of England (now the North Eastern) Railway, which passes over or rather through its site. The soil of the hills was then removed by the railway waggons, to a distant part of the line, for the purpose of forming embankments. On the 28th of March in that year, the workmen commenced digging the foundation for the first bridge, a little south of the hill, and on the second day part of an urn of dark blue clay, supposed to be Roman, was dug up. At the foot of the hill portions of foundations of freestone were discovered, and several Roman coins. Near the centre of the hill, and about a yard from the surface, was found an ancient *Well*, about a yard in diameter, lined with neatly dressed freestone; and a

little to the south was another well or pit, nearly two yards square, of oak planks, strongly bound together and dove-tailed at the corners. This wood was quite black, but perfectly sound. When the men came to the level on which the railway was to pass, they had not got to the bottom of either the well or pit, by several yards, and previous to filling them up, a quantity of stone and wood was taken out, and carried away by visitors, to be kept as curiosities. A drain of freestone, running from the centre hill to the north-east, was also exposed. In other parts of the hills were found many curious interesting stones, which were broken by the workman, and amongst them was one bearing an inscription, shewing that this had been a station occupied by a part of the Sixth Roman Legion.

Some are of opinion that the Castle Hills form the site of the Castle of Northallerton, but this is an error; and there is a local tradition that the Castle was in early times bombarded from these hills. But this tradition is worthless, seeing that the fortress was dismantled before cannon was used in England. We are fond of battering Castles and Churches from neighbouring hills.

"Tradition! oh tradition! thou of the seraph tongue,
The ark that links two ages, the ancient and the young."

In 1513 the English forces under the Earl of Surrey, when on their march to Flodden Field, encamped on the Castle Hill, near Northallerton, as also did the English army, under the command of the Duke of Cumberland, in the rebellion in 1745.

In 1758, during the German war, Colonel Ainslie and Major Sir William Erskine raised the regiment called Elliott's Light Dragoons—now the 15th hussars—at Northallerton; and the horses and men were trained on the grounds called the Castle Hills, previous to being sent to head quarters.

Tradesmen's Tokens, bearing different inscriptions and devices, have been found on the Castle Hills, and in other parts of the town from time to time.*

The Town of Northallerton consists chiefly of one spacious street, lined with many excellent houses, good shops, &c., and nearly a mile in length. It has long given name to the district called Allertonshire, now constituting the

* From and during the reign of Queen Elizabeth to that of Charles II., tradesmen were allowed, and many in most towns found it necessary, for want of change, to coin small money or tokens for the benefit and convenience of trade; and these tokens were made of lead, tin, copper, or brass. Tradesmen who issued this kind of specie, were obliged to take it again when brought to them. In 1672, Charles II. having caused a sufficient quantity of small copper coin to be struck, for the exigencies of commerce, the tokens of the tradesmen were no longer useful or necessary.

Wapentake and Liberty. It is pleasantly seated on a gently rising acclivity, near the confluence of two small streams, called the Willow Beck and Sun Beck, which fall into the river Wisk, about a mile west of the town; and close to the line of the Great Northern line of railway, now called the North Eastern. The town is partly paved, and lighted with gas, and is a cleanly, healthy, thriving place, depending for its trade on the agricultural district, in the midst of which it is situated. As before stated, it was thoroughly drained in 1856, under a general Act of Parliament, by the Local Board of Health, at a cost of about £2,000. The manufactures of linens and leather were formerly carried on here to a considerable extent; there are still two large tanning and currying establishments in the town, and a few of the population are still employed in hand-loom weaving, in the neighbouring village of Brompton. The weekly *Market*, on Wednesday, is well supplied and well attended; and there are four annual *Fairs*, on February 14th and the preceding week (Candlemas Fair) for horses; May the 5th and 6th, and on the six preceding days for horses and cattle; September 5th and 6th; and October 3rd and 4th, for cattle, horses, &c.; and a *Cheese Fair* on the second Wednesday in October. Charters for these fairs were granted to successive Bishops of Durham.* The *Market Place* occupies a large portion of the widest part of the main street, but is very much disfigured by two unsightly brick buildings; one of them, the old *Toll Booth* or Town Hall, which, though fallen into disuse, is still allowed to stand as an "eyesore." The lower part of it contains two or three petty shops, and a place which was formerly used as butchers' shambles on market days. The other "eyesore" alluded to is a low brick building, called *The Shambles*, in which is a double row of butchers' stalls. These two buildings are in the hands of lessees, whose leases will not expire for about fifteen years.† Between the Shambles and the Toll-

* Leland says that the fairs were granted by King John, to Philip de Poicteu, Bishop of Durham, in the year 1200, which remark must be understood to refer to those of Candlemas and St. Bartholomew's day, the only fairs then held here. The former is one of the largest fairs for horses in England; it formerly continued a month, but now it generally occupies about a week; the latter is held in September. The fair in May (St. George's fair) was granted to Cuthbert Tunstall, Bishop of Durham, by Queen Mary, and continues about the same length of time as Candlemas fair, and is quite as noted as it. The fair sex resort to the latter fair in great numbers. St. Matthew's fair, in October, was granted to William James, Bishop of Durham, by King James I. Fort-night fairs were formerly held here for all kinds of cattle, but they were discontinued in 1841.

† Hutton, in his "Trip to Coatham," says, "Northallerton is a handsome town, consisting of one very wide street, perhaps fifty yards in breadth, but injured in the centre

booth is a *Market Cross*, elevated on a raised basement of four ascents of stone. It was restored some years ago, according to the following inscription on a small metal plate, inserted in the shaft of the Cross:—"This pillar was erected by Charles Thomas, Lord Bishop of Ripon, Lord of the Manor of Allertonshire, A.D. 1843." The *Darlington District Banking Co.*, *J. Backhouse and Co.*, and the *Yorkshire Banking Co.*, have branch banks here. The *Savings' Bank* is held in a room in the private house of the Secretary. On the 20th of November, 1856, this bank owed 1,084 depositors the sum of £30,428.

Franchise.—The borough, town, and township of Northallerton are all distinct. The borough, which exists by prescription, first exercised the elective franchise in the 26th of Edward I. (1298), when John le Clerk and Stephen Maunsell were returned, but it made no subsequent return till 1640, when, on the 11th of December, it was ordered by the House of Commons, in what was called the Long Parliament, that the towns of Malton and Allerton, which formerly sent burgesses, but which for some time had discontinued, should be restored to their ancient privileges of sending burgesses to Parliament. After that time Northallerton sent two members to Parliament till the passing of the Municipal Reform Act, in the 2nd of William IV. (1832).* The right of election was in the owners of burgage houses, which were distinguished from other houses in the town by their having had the exclusive right of common on the North Moor;† and these houses were 204 in number in 1832. They belonged to the Earl of Harewood and the late Miss Peirse, who had the patronage of the borough between them; The Reform and Boundary Acts of 1832 reduced Northallerton to the rank of boroughs sending only one member to Parliament; disfranchised the owners of the burgage houses; and added the neighbouring township of Romanby and the chapelry of Brompton to the *borough*; so that it now comprises 9,340 acres, with a population, in 1851, of 4,995 souls. The right of election is in the £10. householders of the borough, and the present number of electors

by a shabby set of butchers' shambles: nor would a handsome set be an ornament, but spoil a spacious street."

* In 1661, Francis Lascelles, Esq., a representative of Northallerton, was discharged from being a Member of Parliament, because he had sat as one of the Judges on the trial of Charles I.

† The North Moor was enclosed and allotted among the holders of burgage houses many years ago.

‡ H. W. De-la-Poer Beresford Peirse, Esq., of Bedale Hall, succeeded to the property of Miss Peirse, at Northallerton, and recently sold it to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

is 272. William T. Jefferson, Esq., Deputy Steward of the Manor, is the returning officer. William Battie Wrightson, Esq., of Cusworth Hall, near Doncaster, is the present member. The above-mentioned Acts constituted Northallerton a polling place at the election of the representatives of the North Riding.

THE PARISH CHURCH.—The original Church of Northallerton is said to have been founded by St. Paulinus, the first Archbishop of York (See vol. i., p. 388), about the year 630. It was dedicated to All Saints, which is usually regarded as an indicative of Saxon origin. Archdeacon Churton says, in the *Early English Church*, that "many of the Saxon Churches were dedicated to All Saints," and that "it is probable that wherever there is a Church so dedicated, it is of Saxon foundation." The Church at Northallerton would, no doubt, be destroyed by the Danes, a century or two after its erection, as was the case with most of the Saxon Churches in this neighbourhood. However that may be, the structure then in existence was destroyed in 1818, when the Scots sacked the town; and it does not appear to have been rebuilt until the time of Bishop Hatfield, between 1845 and 1881. Mr. Ingledew (on the authority of the late Mr. Todd, of Northallerton, who informed him he had seen it) states, that the event was thus recorded on a tablet, now defaced:—"This Church was rebuilt after its destruction by the Scots in 1818, by Thomas Hatfield, Bishop of Durham, assisted by the munificence of his royal master King Edward III., of blessed memory." Some writers state that this Church was partly rebuilt by Edward II., but finished by Bishop Hatfield, in the reign of Edward III. In the year 1779, the chancel, being in a dilapidated state, was pulled down, rebuilt and covered with slate; and in 1786, the roof of the western end was taken down, and a new one—much inferior to the former in the beauty of its construction—erected, and roofed with the same material as the chancel. These alterations have considerably affected the beauty and uniformity of the whole structure.

The *Edifice*, which is large and imposing, and in the Gothic style (the older parts), is cruciform in shape, having a nave, with side aisles, transepts, and chancel, with a very fine central tower; but the ends of the transepts project very little beyond the aisles, in consequence of additions to the aisles of comparatively modern date. The chancel, which is rather lengthy, is of plain cut stone, without buttresses or a parapet, and is lighted by six circular-headed windows, with plain wooden sashes (three on each side), and by one pointed window of the same material, in the east end. In the end of the north transept is a pointed window of three lights, with stone mullions; and there are three similar windows in the north aisle. This aisle finishes with

a parapet, and its three buttresses end in pinnacles. In the west end is a circular-headed doorway, with a plain sashed pointed window above it, and a mullioned window of two lights, and one of three lights, on either side. The south aisle finishes with a parapet, &c., similar to the north aisle. There is a good south porch, and on either side of it is an ancient stone coffin. The inner arch of the porch is deeply moulded. The south aisle, or south side of the nave (for there is now nothing on the exterior by which to distinguish the side aisles from the nave; one wide roof covering the whole)* has three mullioned windows of three lights each; and in the end of the south transept is a large window of five lights, with Perpendicular work in the sweep of the arch. The latter is the best window in the Church. The tower is a fine structure, eighty feet high, embattled and pinnacled; in the upper story of each face is a Perpendicular window of two lights. It contains a peal of six bells, one of which, the fourth, is remarkable for the superior sweetness of its tone, and is said to have belonged to the Priory of Mount Grace.† The clock was given by the members of Parliament for the borough, in 1714.

The interior of the Church, which is neat and orderly in its general aspect, was fitted up with stalls or free sittings by the late Vicar, the Rev. T. B. Stuart, the old pews, and the galleries which extended across the whole of the east end of the three aisles, being removed at the same time. The organ, which stood in the gallery at the east end of the nave, was placed on a raised platform in the north transept. Four circular arches on the north side, and four pointed arches on the south side, separate the aisles from the nave. These arches are supported by circular pillars, those on the south side being very massive. The ceilings are all flat; those of the chancel and transepts being as low as the spring or shoulder of the chancel arch, which mars the effect of that fine arch. The four lofty arches that support the tower are plain. The transepts are divided from the nave by wide pointed arches. There is a gallery across the west end of the nave and south aisle. Behind the organ in the north transept, is a temporarily fitted up room for a vestry, and near it is an ancient wooden chest bound with iron. The font is a plain tasteless octangular cup, bearing

* The clerestory of the nave seems to have been demolished in 1787, and instead of three roofs covered with lead, one monstrous slated roof was substituted.

† The bells contain the following legends and dates:—1st bell—Jesus be our speed. 1656. 2nd—Glory be to God on hea. 1656. 3rd—God save his Church. 1656. 4th—God save his Church. 1692. 5th Thomas Mears, of London, fecit. 1802. 6th—T. Mears, of London, fecit. 1827.

The custom of ringing the eight o'clock, or Curfew bell, is still kept up at Northallerton. For some remarks on the Curfew see the note at the foot of page 43.

the date of 1662, and the initials of the four churchwardens of the time. It is supported on the same column which sustained the original font. In the chancel are handsome monumental tablets to members of the Bedingfeld, Crosfield, Mitford, Rigge, Booth, Leighton, and Peat families; and in the transepts to some of the Todd, Walker, and Walton families. On the east pillar of the south transept is a tablet to the memory of Christopher Ingledew, Esq. of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and Lydia, his wife, erected as a tribute of affection by their only child, C. J. D. Ingledew, Esq., the historian of Northallerton. On the south wall of the south transept, near the ground, are two stones inserted, one of which bears an inscription, much mutilated, with the date of 1576; and the other doubtless had an inscription which is now entirely obliterated. As the date synchronises with the time when the aisles received their last alterations, as far as the walls are concerned; and as it was common in the 16th century to insert stones bearing the date of any alterations made at this period, it is probable that these stones form a simple memorial of the alterations made in the walls in 1576. In the south wall of the south transept is a shallow niche, which is probably the remains of a piscina.

There was formerly in this Church a Chantry of St. Lawrence, founded by one of the Bishops of Durham. It was valued at the Dissolution at £4. 8s. 4d. There was likewise a religious *Guild* or *Fraternity* here. In 1441, Cardinal Kemp, Archbishop of York, according to Rymer and Burton, granted an indulgence of 100 days to all such as liberally contributed to the support of this body. In the Middleham Household Book of Richard III., is set down 13s. 8d. to the "gild of Alverton." The Church stands in a large burial ground, which is full of grave stones, and closed, a new cemetery having been provided for the interment of the dead.* On entering the town by the Stockton road, this Church appears to extend right across the principal street, and to bar the further progress of the traveller: this effect is somewhat singular.

The *Vicarage* was appropriated at an early period to the Prior and Convent of Durham, who had a pension of 20s. out of the fruits thereof. At the

* *Longevity*.—Mr. Ingledew has given from the parish register, a list of 63 persons who have been buried at Northallerton, aged 90 and upwards (exclusive of Romanby, and those who are described as paupers), from September 1721, to March 1857. Of these, Ann Stringer, widow, the first on the list, was 108 years old. William Sturdy, who died in 1835, was 100 years. Ann Hogg, who died in 1846, and Isabella Wright, in 1852, were 99 years each; three of the number were 98; one of 97; five of 96; and seven of 95 years. From 1807 to 1856, thirty-eight persons have been buried here, aged 80; nineteen, 81; seventeen, 82; twenty-eight, 83; thirty-four, 84; twenty-one, 85; twenty-six, 86; sixteen, 87; twenty-one, 88; and fourteen, 89 years each.

Dissolution the patronage was transferred to the Dean and Chapter of Durham, who have presented ever since. The *Living* is valued in the King's Books at £17. 10s. 10d., and is now worth about £700. per annum. The glebe attached to the benefice comprises 240 acres. The present Vicar is the Rev. Thomas Warren Mercer. Mr. Ingledew, in his History of Northallerton, gives a list of the Vicars since 1267. The rectorial or impropriate tithes belong to H. W. De la Poer B. Peirse, Esq., of Bedale Hall; his grandfather, the late Henry Peirse, Esq., having purchased them from the heirs of Edmund Prissick, Esq., of Carlton, in Cleveland; whose grand-uncle purchased them of Mrs. Elizabeth Raine, of Northallerton; Mrs. Raine having bought them of the Earl of Ailesbury, in whose family they had been long vested.*

The *Vicarage House*, situated a little to the south-west of the Church, was rebuilt about thirty years ago, and is a large commodious pleasant residence, surrounded by neat gardens.

Dissenting Chapels.—There are three dissenting places of worship at Northallerton. The *Wesleyan Chapel*, built in 1796, is a plain brick building. The *Independent Chapel* is a neat building, erected in 1819, at the cost of £2,000., contributed by Mr. George Hammond, who also gave £1,000. for the erection of a house for the minister.† The Chapel is on the west side of the town, and behind it is a small burial ground; the clergyman's residence is a good house in the main street. The present minister is the Rev. Thomas Yeo. The *Primitive Methodist Chapel* is part of a building formerly used as a *theatre* since 1800, but converted to its present use about 1882. The other part has been converted into residences for the preachers and the chapel-keeper. The *Baptists* have a small place of meeting here. The *Society of Friends* had formerly a meeting-house and burial ground in Northallerton, as appears from some entries of burials at the "Quakers' meeting-house," on a fly-leaf of the parish register, between the years 1730 and 1737.

ANCIENT RELIGIOUS HOUSES.—Before the Reformation there were here two Friaries of the Conventual or Mendicant Orders, viz., the Augustinian or Austin Friars, or Black Friars, and the Carmelite or White Friars; also two Hospitals, one of which still subsists as an almshouse.

Augustinian Friary.—In the 14th of Edward III. (1340), according to

* There are three Chapels of Ease in this parish, viz., at Brompton, Deighton, and Worsall; and there were anciently Chapels at Lazenby and Romanby.

† Mr. Hammond was a native of Northallerton, which place he left a lad in poverty, and went to London, where he entered the service of a cheesemonger, who ultimately declined business in his favour. By a long life of industry, he amassed a fortune of £150,000., and died in 1839, aged 85 years, leaving about £85,000. to charitable purposes.

Tanner's Notitia, William de Alverton gave the Austin Friars eight acres of ground in this town, to build them a Church and habitation thereon. The site of this house was on the east side of the town, now occupied by the Fleece Inn, the Post Office, and the house adjoining on the south side. Very little is known of this establishment.

Carmelite Friary.—This house was founded by Thomas Hatfield, Bishop of Durham, or, according to some, by King Edward III., or to others, both jointly, about the year 1354. It was dedicated in honour of the Blessed Virgin, and at the Dissolution was surrendered by Wm. Wommesfrage and nine brethren, and its site was granted, in the 7th of Edward VI., to Richard Vavasour of Birkin, and Henry Vavasour of London. Being a Mendicant Order, it had no possessions besides the house and gardens, situated on the east side of the town, on the bank of the little brook called Sun Beck. The site, which now belongs to Mr. William Dixon, still retains the name of *The Friarage*, but there are no remains of the building save the modern wall on the Brompton road, built out of its ruins. Miss A. Crossfield, in a poetic description of the Castle Hills, written in 1746, says—

"Still the old *Friarage* shows its bending walls,
Its swelling terrace and encircling trehoh."

Gale says that Walter Hellaw, or Kellaw, Prior of this Convent, and Provincial of the Carmelites in England, died and was buried here in 1367. He was probably the first Prior. Leland mentions that one of the Earls of Westmorland was interred in this Friary.*

Hospital of St. James.—About a mile from the town, on the York road, stood an Hospital, which was founded, it is said, by Hugh Pudsey, Bishop of Durham, or Philip de Poitou, his successor, in the reign of Richard I., for a Master, three chaplains, four brethren, two sisters, and nine poor persons. The Churches of Thornton-le-Street and North Otterington were appropriated to this Hospital; and it was also endowed with the town and mill of Ellerbeck, eight oxgangs of land at Otterington and its neighbourhood, and half a plough-land at Romanby. When suppressed in 1541, the Hospital was valued at £56. 2s. 2d. nett per annum. Richard Morysine was the last Master. Its site was granted, according to Langdale, to Thomas

* Near the site of the Friary, against the side of the house called *Vine House*, there formerly stood the largest *vine* in England, of the Black Hambro' kind, which bore immense quantities of grapes. The circumference of its stem was 3ft. 11in., and its breadth, in 1789, extended over a space of 137 square yards. It went to decay many years ago, after surviving nearly two centuries.

Barton, of Whenby, but being afterwards exchanged for other lands, it became part of the endowment of Christ Church College, Oxford. It is now occupied as a farm house, and still retains the name of Spital, which is an abbreviation of the word hospital.

Maison Dieu (House of God) *Hospital*.—This charitable institution was founded in 1476 by Richard de Moore, a draper in Northallerton, for thirteen men and women, who were to "find two beds for poor wandering travellers for one night." It was endowed with much land and many houses, which are now lost; and all that belongs to the charity at present is about 12A. of land near the Castle Hills, and 3A. 1R. 5P. adjoining the free school land. The ancient Hospital has long since disappeared, and much of its history is unknown; but in its stead are two houses, separated from each other by a small garden. One of these buildings occupies the site of the original Hospital, on the east side of High Street, near the Church, and was erected with funds arising from Archbishop Palliser's and other charities belonging to the town: it contains four apartments. The other was erected since 1796, out of surplus rents in the hands of the trustees, and it, too, contains four separate apartments. These houses are occupied by poor widows belonging to Northallerton, each of whom receive £8. a year, and a ton of coals.*

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The *Grammar School* is of very ancient foundation, but its origin is unknown. There was a Grammar and Singing School here in 1327 (according to the Register of the Honour of Richmond, p. 176), when the Prior of Durham presented John Podsay to be master of it, as he did Wm. de Ledes in 1385. It anciently was conducted by the Chantry priests. The present Grammar School, to which the Dean and Chapter of Durham nominate a master, is undoubtedly the same. It seems, however, to be of royal foundation, for it is endowed with a nett sum of £4. 11s. 9d. out of the Crown rents in Yorkshire. It has likewise a yearly rent-charge of £1. from Eshall's charity. The master has also the use of 3A. 3R. of land, now let for £10. 10s. per annum, and a house, school room, and garden. The school is free for four boys of the parish of Northallerton, to whom is imparted a good English education. The school building, which stands in the main street, on the south side of the Church, was rebuilt by subscription in 1777, and

* The founder of this Hospital established a Chantry in the Church of Northallerton, and appointed a Chantry priest with a salary of £4. 18s. 4d. a year, to be paid out of the funds of the Hospital. The inmates of the Hospital were bound by the founder, every morning and evening at six o'clock precisely, to say fifteen Pater-noster's, and as many Ave-Maria's, and the three Creeds, in honour of the Passion of Our Lord; and also to pray for the soul of Richard de Moore, and other benefactors.

the master's residence, adjoining it was, in 1785, built at the sole expense of the Rev. James Wilkinson, the then master. Both have been much improved by Mr. Jonathan Horner, the present master.

The University advantages belonging to the school are five Scholarships at Peter House College, Cambridge, of £10. a year each, founded by Dr. John Cosins, Bishop of Durham, who gave such scholars as had been educated in this school, a right to them, failing of applicants from the school of Durham; and also contingent interests in twelve Exhibitions of £20. per annum, at Lincoln College, Oxford, founded by Lord Crewe, of Stene, Bishop of Durham, who died in 1721.

Formerly this school enjoyed great reputation, and many eminent men were educated in it. Amongst them were the following:—*Robert Grey, D.D.*, Canon of Durham (son of Sir Ralph Grey), who was born in 1610, and died upwards of a hundred years of age. *Thomas Burnet, LL.D.*, a learned and ingenious writer, who was born at Croft in 1635, and was Master of the Charter House in London. *Thomas Rymer, F.S.A.*, author of one of the most valuable of our historical monuments, the "*Fœdera*," who was born at Appleton-upon-Wiske, near Northallerton, in 1638. In 1692 he was made Historiographer Royal to King William III., a post which had been held by Shadwell and Dryden.* *George Hickes, D.D.*, Dean of Worcester, and author of "*Thesaurus*," "*Institutiones Grammaticæ Anglo-Saxonicæ et Moeso-Gothicæ*," "*Ravillac Redivivus*," "*Jovian*," &c. He was born in the parish of Kirby Wiske. *John Hickes* (brother to the last named), the Nonconformist Minister, for sheltering whom, after the battle of Sedgemoor, Mrs. Lisle was beheaded, and who was himself hanged for his share in the Duke of Monmouth's insurrection. *Dr. Wm. Palliser*, Archbishop of Cashel, in Ireland, born in Kirby Wiske, in 1644. He published a funeral oration in Latin, delivered by him at the funeral of Dr. Margetson, Archbishop of Armagh, and Vice-Chancellor of the University of Dublin. *Dr. John Ratcliffe*, the famous physician and munificent founder of the Radcliffe Library, at Oxford. He was born at Wakefield in 1650. *Rev. John Kettlewell*, Chaplain to the Countess of Bedford, and the author of several controversial works. He was born at Low Fields, in the township of Brompton, near Northallerton, in

* Rymer's MSS. contain an invaluable collection of public records, "and," in the words of Mr. Ingledew, "form no inconsiderate addition to that invaluable repository of legal and antiquarian knowledge," the British Museum. These MSS. form fifty volumes in folio, of public affairs, and appear to have been purchased for the National library for £500. Mr. Rymer died in 1713, and was buried in the Church of St. Clement Danes, in the Strand, London.

1653, and died in London in 1695. He bequeathed the Low Field farm (83 acres) for charitable purposes. *Lieut. Col. Wm. Lambton*, who, during a twenty year's residence in India, distinguished himself by conducting the grand trigonometrical survey, and died in that country in 1823. He was born of humble parents at Crosby Grange, near Northallerton, in 1756. *Sir John Scott Byerley, F.R.S.L.*, a native of Brompton, where he was born in 1780; he commenced his career as an attorney's clerk, and addressed himself very sedulously and successfully to mathematical studies. In 1803 he published "*Bonaparte*," a drama, under the name of "*John Scott, Ripon*;" and in 1807, "*Love's Lyrics*." He also published various prose works on ethical, political, and chemical subjects. He was made a Knight of the Russian Order of St. Vladimir, by the Emperor Alexander when at Paris in 1814; and received an annual pension of £200. a year from the Prince Regent of England, afterwards King George IV. Sir John was the patentee of Oleagine, an important composition used in the manufacture of woollens. He died suddenly near Stroud, in 1837. *Thomas Byerley*, brother to Sir John, born also at Brompton, in 1788; going to London he became editor of the "*Literary Chronicle*;" "*Percy Anecdotes*;"* "*Evening Star*;" "*Mirror*," &c. He compiled a genealogical chart of the reigning royal family.

The *National School* was established by subscription in 1812, at the north end of the town; and the present handsome building in the Vicar's Croft on the east side of the town was erected in 1843, at the cost of about £650.—of which sum about £200. was raised by subscription, and the remainder by a grant from the Privy Council and National Society, and the sale of the old school premises. The site was given by the Bishop of Ripon. The school is for boys, girls, and infants, and is maintained by voluntary contribution; £20. from Kettlewell's charity; £4. 4s. from Raine's charity; and a small weekly payment from the children. The school building is of red brick, with cut stone dressings, and is in the Tudor style. It presents two gables to the street, and the centre is surmounted with a neat stone cupola, finishing in a cross. There is a residence for the teachers a little distance from the school.

In the neighbourhood of this school, near the Friarage, is a large brick

* The ostensible authors of that wonderful *olla podrida*, the "*Percy Anecdotes*," are Sholto and Reuben Percy, brothers of the Benedictine Monastery of Mount Benger; but we are informed by Mr. Ingledew, that these were mere *noms de plume*—Sholto Percy being the above-mentioned Thomas Byerley, while Reuben Percy was Joseph Clinton Robertson, a gentleman who projected the *Mechanics' Magazine*. The name Percy was adopted from the Percy Coffee House, Rathbone Place, London, which was frequented by both Byerley and Robertson.

building, formerly a *Tiths-Barn*, and now used as a corn warehouse: in it a *British School* was held from the year 1843 to 1855.

NORTH RIDING SESSIONS HOUSE, AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—This extensive range of red brick buildings stand on the east side of the town. The prison, &c., was originally built on a piece of ground (1A. 2B.) formerly waste, which was granted by Dr. Egerton, Bishop of Durham, to the Justices of the North Riding, conditionally that the Bishops' Courts should be held in the Court House to be erected thereon in perpetuity. Mr. Ingledew tells us that "the land was low and swampy, and was, up to the time of being built upon, the receptacle for the rubbish of the town; about the middle was a pond used for the washing of posting and coaching horses, called the Horse Pond, and at the south-east corner was the Pinfold." The House of Correction and Court House were erected about the year 1783, but they have since been considerably enlarged, improved, and beautified. Dr. Nield, describing the buildings in 1802, says, "This prison for the North Riding is removed from Thirsk, and has been built about twenty years." The *Sessions House*, or, as it is commonly called, the *Court House*, is exteriorly as it was originally built, but the interior has been altogether altered. At the east end is a very commodious and comfortable court-room, in which the Quarter Sessions are held, and another room where the Petty Sessions are held, and which is used as a second court at the Quarter Sessions. Apartments in this building, formerly occupied by the Governor of the prison, were converted into Magistrates' and Jury rooms, &c. Here are also the offices of the Clerk of the Peace, and other officials; in the office of the former are deposited all the documents of the Riding.

The Quarter Sessions were held formerly, alternately, at Northallerton, Richmond, Thirsk, &c. They were held here from 1558, at the Guild Hall (now the Union Workhouse); from 1720, at the Vine House (Miss Peacock's); and in the Toll Booth from 1720 until the erection of the present Court House, when they were discontinued at the other towns.

About the year 1818, a separate prison for the females was erected on the east side, and the departments vacated by the females were added to the men's. In 1821 a tread-mill for grinding corn was erected, in order to give employment to both male and female prisoners: this labour is still continued by the men, but as the mill is no longer used for grinding grain, the labour is perfectly useless; and the only remunerative labour to which the convicts are now put is to paper-bag making. A Chapel and a cook-house were built about the same time; and subsequently were added to the old buildings (which ran from north to south), two wings, two stories high, east and west

from the extremity of the south end : a hospital was also made at the top of the south end of the old building. At this period the Governor's house was erected, which stands in an open court fronting the Court House, with its back to the prison. A new boundary wall was built, 23 feet high, embracing the old one; and a vagrants' ward was also made, detached from the main buildings. In 1848, there being only 68 cells to accommodate 296 prisoners, the Justices determined to enlarge the prison, and selected the model prison plans. An outer wall was then built, enclosing a paddock containing about four roods—the old outer wall was taken down—and what is called the new prison was built. The building, which is lofty, airy, and light, is three stories high, with an open corridor sixteen feet wide; the second and third stories are approached by balconies winding round the whole of the interior; there are forty cells in each story, each measuring twelve feet by nine, and furnished with a bell, water closet, gas light, table, stool, hammock, and cupboard. The old hospital was removed and a new one built; and a new Chapel capable of accommodating nearly 300, was erected, as well as a new cook-house. The old tread-mill was gutted and converted into the matron's dwelling, and a new mill erected, which will hold 94 men. The females' department was also enlarged, by adding a wing from the south end of the old part, running easterly, fitted up in the same way as the men's. The whole was completed in 1852. The gaol now contains 173 separate cells for men, and 60 for women. There is a large number of convicts and prisoners generally confined here. Mr. William Shepherd is the present Governor, and his son, of the same name, is the Deputy Governor.

Northallerton, not being a corporate town and having no municipal government, the Magistrates for the North Riding have jurisdiction within it, and hold *General Quarter Sessions* for the Riding, as directed by the Act 1st of William IV. (1830), cap. 70, in the months of January, April, June, and October. *Petty Sessions* are held here every Wednesday, by the Magistrates for the division of Allertonshire; and the *County Court*, monthly. The Manor and Halmote Courts of Allertonshire are likewise held here.* The *Police Station* is also comprised in the prison buildings.

* The Court Halmot, and Courts Leet and Baron are held after Easter and Michaelmas, when the usual business is transacted, such as receiving fines and surrenders, admitting copyholders, &c. The chief officer of this court in former times was called the *High Steward*, and he generally had a deputy. 1545 is the earliest date in the extant court books; Sir George Conyers, Knt., was the High Steward at that time. Amongst his successors in that office were Sir George Bowes, Knt., Sir Thomas Cecil, Knt., Sir Robert Cecil, Knt., William, Lord Burghley, William, Lord Grantley, Henry,

The total expenditure of the North Riding (exclusive of the Constabulary) for the year ending Michaelmas 1857, was £13,134.—including salaries, £1,705.; House of Correction on account of loans, £1,241.; the maintenance of prisoners and other expenses attending the prison, £1,050.; and prosecutions at the Sessions and Assizes, &c., £3,458.

Under Acts of 19th and 20th Victoria, cap. 69, for rendering more effectual the Police in Counties and Boroughs in England and Wales, a new Constabulary force of 104 men for the North Riding was raised in 1856-7. At the Michaelmas Sessions of 1856, Thomas Hill, Esq. was elected by the magistrates, Chief Constable of this force. The expenditure of the Constabulary from October, 1856, to September, 1857, was £7,364., including £1,528., organising expenses incurred on formation of the force.

CHIEF PUBLIC OFFICERS.

LORD LIEUTENANT OF THE NORTH RIDING.—The Rt. Hon the Earl of Zetland.

HIGH SHERIFF OF YORKSHIRE FOR THE YEAR 1858.—John Wilbanke Childers, Esq.

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT FOR THE NORTH RIDING.—The Hon. Colonel Octavius Duncombe, and Edward Stillingfleet Cayley, Esq.

MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT FOR THE BOROUGH OF NORTHALLERTON.—William Battie Wrightson, Esq.

LORDS AND CHIEF BAILIFFS OF THE LIBERTY.—The Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England.

CHAIRMAN OF QUARTER SESSIONS.—Lord Greenock.

CLERK OF THE PEACE FOR THE NORTH RIDING.—Thomas Lawrence Yeoman, Esq., Barrister at Law.

DEPUTY CLERK OF THE PEACE.—Thomas Tudor Trevor, Esq.

NORTH RIDING TREASURER.—William Swire, Esq.

JUDGE OF THE COUNTY COURT.—Mr. Serjeant Dowling.

LEARNED STEWARD OF THE MANOR.—James Jell Chalk, Esq., London (Barrister at Law, and Secretary to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.)

DEPUTY LEARNED STEWARD OF THE MANOR.—William Thrush Jefferson, Esq.

BAILIFF AND RETURNING OFFICER FOR THE BOROUGH OF NORTHALLERTON.—William Thrush Jefferson, Esq.

REGISTRAR FOR THE NORTH RIDING.—Captain R. W. Peirse.

CHIEF CONSTABLE.—Captain Hill.

REGISTER OFFICE, Zetland Street.—In the 8th of George II. an Act of Parliament was passed "for the public registering of all deeds, conveyances, wills, &c., that shall be made of, or that may affect, any honours, manors, lands, tenements, or hereditaments, within the North Riding of the County of York," after the 29th of September, 1736. In pursuance of that Act, the Magistrates adjudged Northallerton to be the most convenient town in the

Earl of Harewood (1822), and Henry, Earl of Harewood (1841). The office of High Steward was abolished upon the death of the Earl of Harewood in 1857. The first date of a *Learned Steward* is 1611. The present *Learned Steward* is James Jell Chalk, Esq., and his deputy is William T. Jefferson, Esq.

Riding, from its central situation, for establishing an office for the public registering of all deeds, &c.* The Registrar is elected by the freeholders of the Riding, possessing estates of the yearly value of £100., or upwards. The present Registrar is Richard William Peirse, Esq.

There are only four Register Offices in England, three of which are in Yorkshire, and one in Middlesex. The offices in Yorkshire are at Northallerton, Beverley, and Wakefield.

The *Mechanics' Institute*, which was founded in October, 1849, is held in a large room in the Golden Lion Hotel, which is rented for the meetings of the Board of Poor Law Guardians, and the use of which they (the Guardians) give gratuitously to the society. This room is used as the library and news room of the institute, and the lectures are delivered in the Court Room. There are upwards of 900 volumes in the library. W. B. Wrightson, Esq., M.P., is the President.

The *Gas Works*, situated at the back of the House of Correction, were built in 1835, by Messrs. Malam and Parker, and now belong to Mr. Parker and another. The gasometer will hold 6000 cubic feet of gas.

The *North Eastern Railway Station*, a short distance south-west of the town, is a neat building in the Tudor style.† In the fields near the Station is the *Race Course*, where horse races, which were first established here in

* It appears from an advertisement in the *Newcastle Courant*, of 14th May, 1726, that previous to the above Act, there was an office, at Thirsk, for registering deeds, conveyances, &c., for the North Riding.

† Northallerton being situated on the great northern road, an immense number of post horses were maintained formerly for the accommodation of families travelling to London. Besides eight stage coaches which passed through daily, a great number of carriages and stage waggons were continually arriving and departing. Mr. Ingledew relates that in 1274, Prior Richard of Durham conveyed Rt. de Insula, Prior of Finchale, who had just been elected Bishop of Durham, and that they arrived in London on the 15th day after leaving Durham. In 1658, according to an advertisement in the *Mercurius Politicus*, quoted by the same authority, stage coaches carried passengers from London to York in four days for 40s.: and to Newcastle for £3. In November, 1785, the old London and Edinburgh mail coach was established. In 1800, a journey from Northallerton to London (228 miles) was accomplished in 43 hours, and cost from £4. to £5. In 1840, the same journey was performed in 24 hours, which was thought very quick. The Great North of England Railway was opened from London to Darlington, in March, 1841, when the stage coach and huge waggon disappeared from the roads. In 1844, the line was completed, and a train arrived at Gateshead from London (303 miles) in 9½ hours. In 1849, a branch line was made from Northallerton to Bedale, which, in 1856, was extended to Leyburn. In 1852, the line from Leeds to Stockton-on-Tees (Leeds Northern Railway) was completed. The Great North of England Rail-

1765, are held annually for two days (formerly three), in the months of September or October. The "Grand Stand" is a plain brick erection.*

Cemetery.—In 1856 the Northallerton and Romanby Burial Board purchased the moated site of the ancient Palace or Manor House already noticed, from the Bishop of Ripon, and converted it into a cemetery for these two townships—the Churchyard being ordered to be closed by the Secretary of State. The ground within the moat measures 1A. 2R. 34P., and the southern half of it was consecrated on the 20th of September, 1856, by Bishop Spencer, formerly of Madras (acting for the Archbishop of York), and appropriated to the members of the Established Church; the northern half is appropriated to Dissenters. Two very neat Mortuary Chapels, of red brick, with stone dressings, in the Early English style, were erected, and in clearing the foundations of them, some remains of the old Palace were discovered. The burial ground is divided into squares of forty feet, and the whole contains 3,122 grave spaces. The cost of purchasing the ground for the cemetery, building the chapels, &c., was nearly £2,000. The approach to the cemetery is by a wide avenue through a piece of ground (1A. 1R. 4P.) which also belongs to the Burial Board, and was included in the above purchase, but which cannot be consecrated on account of its being nearer to the town than the Act of Parliament permits a new burial ground to be formed.

The *Northallerton Poor Law Union*, formed in March, 1837, comprehends forty parishes or townships, embracing an area of 116 square miles. The *Union Workhouse*, an old plain building of oak, mud, lath and plaster, in the principal street, was anciently called the *Guild House*, or *Hall*, and was built in 1444, by Cardinal Kemp, Archbishop of York. In it the Quarter Sessions for the North Riding were held from 1558 to 1790, as before stated; and it was afterwards converted into a parish workhouse. It

way being sold to the Newcastle and Darlington Junction Company, the name was changed to the York and Newcastle Railway. After annexation to the York, Newcastle, and Berwick Railway Company, and upon its amalgamation with the Leeds Northern Railway, the name was finally changed to the North Eastern Railway Company.

* In 1804, a match for one hundred guineas a side was decided between Mr. Tennant's chesnut galloway (14 hands high), and Mr. Hawman's black pony (11½ hands), rode by the owners, one hundred miles, on the road between Northallerton and York (once to York and back, and twice to Thirsk and back, round Northallerton Cross each time) which was won by the former. They started from Northallerton at eight o'clock in the morning, and the winner returned, after completing the hundred miles, at half-past eleven at night. The pony kept the lead eighty-two miles, was then passed by the galloway, which won easily, beating the pony six miles. Mr. Tennant, the rider of the winner, was about sixty years of age.

appears to be the oldest house in Northallerton. It will accommodate only forty-two inmates. A new Workhouse for the Union—a handsome brick building, is now being erected in a field called Low Weir Banks, near the National School, which is calculated to accommodate 120 paupers.

Charities.—In 1624, *Francis Kaye* bequeathed out of land in Danby Forest, called Sturring Hall and Nook House, a yearly rent charge of £10. for four poor widows of Northallerton and Brompton. In the 17th of Chas. II., *John Eshall* bequeathed out of a farm at Catto, two yearly rent charges, viz., 40s. for the poor, and 20s. for the schoolmaster of Northallerton. In 1737, *Elizabeth Raine* left to the poor of Northallerton and Romanby eight acres of land in the latter place, but subject to a fee farm rent of 26s. 6d. The sum of £100., bequeathed by *Archbishop Palliser* and other donors, was laid out, in 1788, in rebuilding the Maison Dieu Hospital. The *Rev. John Kettlewell*, in 1694, bequeathed the Lowfield Farm, in Brompton, of 88 acres, for charitable uses in that township and Northallerton. *Dame Mary Calverley*, sister of the late R. Thompson, Esq., of Escrick, in 1715, left a portion of her personal estate, that the interest and dividends thereof should be distributed amongst the poor of the several parishes between Northallerton and Darlington, including (if an object required) those two parishes. The capital sum was charged upon an estate at Escrick, formerly belonging to Mr. Thompson, but now in the possession of Lord Wenlock. During the lifetime of Rd. Thompson, an annual sum of £30. was paid in respect of this charity, in three sums of £10. each, for the benefit of the poor of Northallerton, Darlington, and the intermediate towns of Croft, Dalton, Smeaton, and Stapleton; but afterwards Mr. Beilby Thompson refused to consider the charitable bequest as a charge upon the property. In 1830, Mr. Lawley, brother to the then proprietor of Escrick, agreed to pay £800., as the principal sum derived from the bequest, with £255. for arrears of interest thereon since 1822, the time when the Charity Commissioners made their enquiry, and the amount was, under an order of the Court of Chancery, paid into Court and invested in Bank three per cent. annuities; and the dividends have since been invested in the same way, and the whole now amounts to nearly £2,000. By order of the Court of Chancery, dated 30th Jan., 1851, the trustees are to expend the interest and dividends in relieving the most deserving poor sick and infirm (not receiving parochial relief) inhabitants of any of the parishes between Northallerton and Darlington, including, if the trustees thought fit, under special circumstances, the two last named parishes. The parishes to be relieved are Birkby, Great Smeaton, Gilling, East Cowton, Croft, and Hurworth.

In May, 1843, the *Rev. T. B. Stuart*, then Vicar of Northallerton, gave a large field to be divided into allotments, and let to industrious poor persons, at a moderate rent, for the encouragement of spade industry.

EMINENT MEN.—*Edmund Gheast*, *Bishop of Salisbury*, was born at Northallerton, in 1513, received his education at York school, and became eventually a Fellow of King's College, Cambridge. He obtained various preferments, until he became Bishop of Rochester in 1559-60. In 1571 he was translated to Salisbury, and he died 28th February, 1576-7.

Sir Hugh Smithson, Bart., was born at Northallerton in 1712. He married Lady Elizabeth, only surviving child of Algernon, Duke of Somerset.



He succeeded, upon the death of the Duke, in 1750, to the Earldom of Northumberland, and assumed the name of Percy. In 1706 his lordship was created Duke of Northumberland, and died in 1786.

Mr. James Langdale, the author of a small "*History of Northallerton*," published in 1791 (demy 8vo., 88 pages), was for many years a bookseller and printer in Northallerton, and carried on business in the shop in the Market Place, now occupied as the Post Office. He was likewise one of the Chief Constables for the division of Allertonshire. He died in 1823, in his 72nd year, his death being occasioned by a cart, in which the driver was asleep, running against his gig, which produced so severe a shock, as to rupture a vessel in the region of the heart. Mr. Langdale was father of *Thomas Langdale*, editor of the *Topographical Dictionary of Yorkshire*, published in 1802, and reprinted in 1809. The latter died a few years ago at Ripon, where he had resided.

Christopher James Davison Ingledew, Esq., of this place, published "*The History and Antiquities of North Allerton*," in one vol. 8vo. (392 pages), in the early part of the present year (1858); and to this very interesting work we are indebted for a large portion of the materials of the foregoing historic and descriptive sketch of Northallerton. Our author is the only child of the late Christopher Ingledew, Esq., of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and Lydia his wife, sister of the late Robert Davison, Esq., of Northallerton; he was born in this town, November 25th, 1833, and assumed the additional christian name of Davison, in 1854. Mr. Ingledew is of the Middle Temple, and F.G.H.S.

LAZENBY.—Lazenby is an extra-parochial liberty, now annexed to the township of Northallerton. It consists of two farms, belonging to Henry W. De-la-Poer B. Peirse, Esq., and is situated $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles N. of Northallerton. Population in 1851, 12 souls; rateable value £1,261. Lazenby was formerly the property of the Conyers family. The Hall, where the Peirse family formerly resided, is now occupied by a farmer. The ceiling of an apartment on the ground floor exhibits several ecclesiastical devices, such as crosses, mitres, &c.: the room was probably a Chapel in ancient times. The ceiling of a chamber on the second floor has in its diamond-shaped centre, the emblems of mortality, viz., a skull, cross bones, hour glass, pick-axe and spade, with the motto and date, "*Memento Mori*, 1680." There was an ancient *Chantry* at Lazenby, founded by John Lyshgraves, and valued at £9. 6s. 8d.

*** The history of the other townships in the parish of Northallerton, viz., Brompton, Deighton, Romanby, and Worsall, will be found at subsequent pages of this volume.

B E D A L E .

BEDALE is a Market Town, and the head of a parish and Union, situated in East Hang Wapentake, about 6 miles N.N.E. from Masham; 8 miles W.S.W. from Northallerton; 14 miles N.N.W. of Ripon; 12 miles S.E. by S. of Richmond; 84 miles N.W. of York; and 228 miles N.N.W. from London. It is in the Deanery of Catterick, Archdeaconry of Richmond, and Diocese of Ripon. The parish of Bedale comprise the townships of Bedale, Aiskew, Burrel-cum-Cowling, Crakehall, Firby, and Langthorne, and the hamlet of Rands-Grange. Part of the parish is in Hallikeld Wapentake. The area of Bedale town and township, according to Parliamentary returns, is 1,613 acres, and the area of the entire parish is 7,551 acres. The population of the township of Bedale in 1801 was, 1,005; in 1831, 1,266; in 1841, 1,250; and in 1851, 1,200 persons, viz., 594 males, and 606 females. The population of the entire parish in the latter year was 2,892 souls. The population of Aiskew, which is a suburb of Bedale, is 720 souls—not included in the return of the township of Bedale. The area of Aiskew is 1,950 acres. The rateable value of Bedale township is £5,319.; that of Aiskew is £3,954.; and the joint Lords of the Manor and chief proprietors of the soil, in both townships, are Lord Beaumont and H. W. De-la-Poer Beresford Peirse, Esq. William Swann, Esq., is likewise a considerable proprietor in Aiskew township. The hamlet of Little Leeming is included in Aiskew township.

But little is recorded of the early history of Bedale. *Bedale Castle*, of which no traces are now extant, is supposed to have been founded by *Brian Fitz-Alan*, Earl of Arundel, a younger brother of the Earl of Richmond. This nobleman died in the 30th of Edward I. (1301), when the Manor of Bedale and his other estates passed to his two daughters, one of whom married Sir Gilbert Stapylton, Knt., and the other Sir John Grey. The Castle is said to have stood in the neighbourhood of Bedale Hall, in and near the gardens of which mansion, extensive foundations of buildings lie beneath the surface.

In 1569 Simon Digby joined in the insurrection, headed by the Earls of Northumberland and Westmorland (See vol. i., p. 201), and was attainted of high treason. The Queen (Elizabeth) granted his manors of Bedale and Ascough, with the Rectory of Bedale, to Ambrose, Earl of Warwick, and by conveyance they came to Sir William Theckston. Two Rectors having been

presented by the Crown through neglect of the Patron, Charles I. confirmed the advowson to Sir William. He granted the advowson to John Peirse, whose son and heir Richard had a suit with the Crown, in the reign of William and Mary, on the death of another Rector presented by lapse. Mr. Peirse, who pleaded the confirmation of Charles I., as made "to William Theckston, then Esquire, and afterwards Knight," gained his suit; after which the Crown appealed to Parliament, and was again defeated.

Bedale Hall, which, as has been stated, stands near the site of the ancient Castle, at the north end of the town, is the seat of Henry William De-la-Poer Beresford Peirse, Esq., who on the death of his aunt, Miss Mary Ann Peirse, succeeded to her property. This gentleman, who is son of that distinguished Admiral, Sir John Poer Beresford, Bart., added the name of Peirse to his patronymic, on attaining to the estates of his aunt. The mansion is of cut freestone, and has fronts facing the east, north, and west. The dining room, 56 feet long and 26 feet wide, is a splendid apartment. The walls and ceiling exhibit a variety of beautiful stucco work in bold relief, embracing a number of human figures, wreaths, &c. It contains also some good paintings, and family portraits, and a number of articles of *vertu*. The gardens and grounds are extensive.

The *Town of Bedale*, which is small but well built, and of prepossessing appearance, is pleasantly seated on the south side of a stream (Bedale Beck), which flows into the river Swale, near Scruton; as well as on the line of railway from Northallerton to Leybourn. It consists chiefly of one long street, which gradually widens to a broad space, in the centre of which is an ancient *Market Cross*; a tall octangular stone pillar, the base of which is fixed upon a flight of octangular shaped steps, narrowing towards the top; the pillar is surmounted by a plain iron cross. An old Tolbooth, which stood a little north of the cross—about midway between it and the houses on the west side of the Market Place—was removed in 1845. The houses are in general of brick, and pretty good; the air is pure, and the neighbourhood, which is well cultivated, affords some pleasant walks, and much picturesque scenery. The town has been lighted with gas since 1836, by a company of shareholders, whose capital was raised in shares of £5. each.

The *Market* for corn, &c., on Tuesdays, is pretty well attended, and there is a very good *Fortnight Fair* for fat cattle and sheep, every alternate Tuesday, which was established in 1837. *Annual Fairs* are held on Easter Tuesday, Whit-Tuesday, and July the 6th and 7th for horned cattle, sheep, &c.; on October 10th and 11th for cattle, hogs, sheep, &c.; and on the Tuesday-week before Christmas Day, for horned cattle, sheep, &c. Bedale

formerly had large leather fairs, but they have disappeared; and some years ago there were several extensive wool-staplers here, who employed a number of woolcombers; and carpets and linen cloth were formerly manufactured in the adjoining village of Aiskew.

There is a branch of the *Swaledale and Wensleydale Bank*, and a *Savings' Bank*. The latter was established in 1818, and contained, in November, 1856, no less than £58,282., belonging to 1,598 depositors. In 1840 a building in the Market Place, called the *New Rooms* or *Town Hall*, together with some cottages, were erected, chiefly out of the Charity funds of the town; and these buildings are in the hands of the Select Vestry of Bedale, in trust for the poor.* The lower story of the Town Hall is let to Mr. Knowles, bookseller, and the upper story contains a large *Public Room*, in which the Magistrates hold *Petty Sessions* for the Division of Hang East, every alternate Tuesday; and an ante-room, in which the business of the Savings' Bank is transacted.

The *Mechanics' Institute*, in the Market Place, was established in 1850, and is now in a prosperous condition. The library contains about 1,100 vols., including a *Free Library* of about 450 books; and the reading room is well supplied with newspapers and periodicals. The Rector is the President, and the Vice-Presidents are the Revds. R. Anderson and J. Pilkington.

Bedale Beck, already noticed, divides the township of Aiskew from that of Bedale, and is crossed by a low bridge of three arches, erected in 1828.† On the Aiskew side of the stream is the Bedale Station of the Bedale and Leyburn Railway—a line opened between these two towns on the 6th of December, 1855. A line from Bedale to Northallerton, of which this is a continuation, had been previously in existence. Near the station is a *Lock-up*, and residence for an Inspector of the North Riding Constabulary.

* The total expense of erecting the Town Hall and cottages was £1,011. 17s. 0½d.; of which sum £500. was lent by the Rev. Thomas Monson, and the remaining sum was contributed from the several charities of the town. The said loan from the Rector has been repaid out of the proceeds of a Bazaar, so that *now* the whole rents, arising from the new buildings, are appropriated to the benefit of the charities contributing thereto.

† The old bridge of Bedale, which stood on the site of the present one, was broken down about 45 years ago, by the weight of an elephant's caravan belonging to Wombwell's travelling menagerie. The south side of the bridge "gave way," and the van, with its huge inmate, was capsized. Great labour was used to set the van upright again, nor was it effected until recourse had been made to alcoholic liquor. A bucket of rum and water was given to the animal, who was soon so intoxicated as to be powerless, and whilst in this "dead drunk" state the monster and his carriage were moved from the awkward situation in which they had been for an entire day.

The PARISH CHURCH (St. Gregory), which stands near the west end of the Market Place, is a spacious edifice of stone, and appears to have been built in the time of Edward III.; the style of architecture is mixed, though chiefly Decorated. It was thoroughly restored in 1854, at a cost of about £2000., which was raised by subscription. It consists of a nave with side aisles and chapels, a chancel, porch, and a square tower at the west end. The latter appendage, which is most imposing and very massive, was constructed purposely for defence, and is embattled and pinnaced. It is, perhaps, the strongest Church tower in the north of England, and has, doubtlessly, been used by the inhabitants as a place of security from the incursions of the Scots. As the staircase was portcullised, the enemy might force an entrance through the huge western door, but there they were stopped. The existence of the portcullis was unknown till it fell from the effects of a stroke of lightning. The portcullis groove still remains. The lower story of the tower has a fine groined roof of stone. The west door is very ancient. The chamber above is fitted with a fireplace, and even a *templum clausina*, in stone. Over the west door is a pointed window of three lights, and there are several other windows of two lights in the upper stages. On the south side of the tower is a massive porch, with a stone roof. The whole Church is embattled, and covered with lead; on each side of the clerestory of the nave (which is of later date than the body of the building) are four square-headed windows of three lights; in the west end of the south aisle is a restored window of three lights, with a large cinquefoil in the sweep of the arch; the south aisle has three large pointed windows of two lights, with circles in the heads; the east end of it, in what appears to be a side chapel, on the south of the chancel, has two windows of later date (square-headed); and between them is a small door, above which is the date of 1556 (reign of Queen Mary.) The date probably refers to some repairs or alterations made at that time. This Chapel, and a similar one on the north side, do not extend eastward the full length of the chancel. In the east end of the south Chapel is a very wide pointed window of five lights, with a large cinquefoil and two circles in the head; and in the same end of the north Chapel is a large window of four lights, with some very curious tracery in the head. These two last-mentioned windows must have been removed hither from some other building, as they do not agree in design with any other windows in the building, and their extraordinary size—especially the one on the south side—is unsuited in an architectural sense, as well as disproportioned, to their present positions. The east window of the chancel has been restored in the Perpendicular style. On the north side of the Church are

three pointed windows of two lights, and a square-headed one of three lights. The north side of the clerestory has been rebuilt.

The general aspect of the interior of the Church is now very imposing. It has been entirely refurnished with open benches; all the arches were chiselled and cleaned, the ceilings cleaned and varnished, and some of the windows filled with stained glass. The side aisles and chapels are separated from the body of the Church, by two arches on each side of the chancel, and four arches on each side of the nave. The four arches of the north aisle are ornamented, and those of the south aisle are plain. The chancel arch is rather wide, and the tower arch, which opens into the nave, is tall and majestic. The corbels of the roof in the nave and chancel represent patriarchs, saints, &c. The pulpit and reading desk are of oak, elegantly carved, and in front of the latter are two exquisitely-carved figures of angels kneeling. The steps to the pulpit, and the font are of Caen stone; the latter is finely executed, and has a new carved oak top, which works upon a swivel. The organ is in the north aisle, but a new organ is about to be erected, by subscription, at a cost of £300. The Church is lighted with gas, the old chandeliers having been converted into gassaliers. The east window of the chancel was restored, and filled with stained glass, at the expense of the present Rector of the parish, in 1856; who also filled with the same elegant material, the west window of the south aisle (a memorial window to Henry Dover, Esq., who contributed £200. to the restoration of the Church), and glazed the clerestory windows on the south side with ground glass having coloured borders. Besides this, the Rector was a large contributor to the restoration fund; and Mrs. Monson (his wife) presented a pair of handsome carved oak chairs for the sanctuary. The west window in the tower (of stained glass) was given by Admiral Harcourt, and all the other windows of the Church (except the large ones in the east end of the chapels, which were not renewed) are of ground glass, with coloured borders, and were presented by parishioners. The subjects painted on the east window, which is by Wailes, are our Saviour, the four Evangelists, the Crucifixion, the Baptism of Christ, the Last Supper, &c. On the south side of the chancel is a small window of two lights, of stained glass, by Warrington, in memory of Wm. Hy. Buckle, Esq., erected by his father, John Buckle, Esq., surgeon, of Bedale. There is another small window on the opposite side, glazed with stained glass, by Wailes—a memorial to the late Hon. and Rev. Thomas Monson (father of the present Rector), who for 47 years was Rector of this Church. The subject of the Buckle memorial, is Christ and the Centurion; and that of the latter, Christ blessing little children, and giving the keys to

St. Peter. The west window of the tower, by Wailes, represents Moses, St. John, Melchisedeck, &c.; and the west window of the south aisle, the Good Samaritan, in three cartoons, with an angel bearing a scroll at the top. The old sedilia and piscina in the chancel are very perfect and fine, and on the communion table are two carved oak alms or offertory dishes, presented by Mr. G. F. Jones, of York, the architect for the restoration of the Church.

Beneath the east end of the chancel is a small crypt, with a groined roof, and the remains of a stone staircase, which appears to have formerly communicated with the sanctuary. The entrance to it from the latter place was probably behind the high altar, which would stand some little distance from the east wall. In this crypt or chantry chapel is a small window (beneath the great east window) with a projecting window-sill of one stone, which served as an altar. Here is a part of a Saxon tomb, on the sides of which are carved rude representations of the Crucifixion in a tree; the Temptation by a serpent possessing the face of a man; two serpents interlaced, and biting their tails, &c. Portions of another such stone was found in digging a grave in the Church. In the Churchyard are some remains of a Saxon cross of elaborate knotwork. In the interior of the Church were some ancient monuments, which have been removed or partly destroyed. The most valuable of these was, according to Mr. Longstaffe, that of a Rector of the Fitz-Alan family, who laid under the decorated arch which adorns the north aisle. The chief features in it, he says, were figures of the priest, having on its breast a pax,* carved with the Crucifixion, and angels bearing censers.†

* The *Pax* was a tablet given to each of the congregation to kiss, when the strict performance of St. Paul's kiss of peace had become inconvenient among the young men and maidens of an increasing Church.

† Mr. Longstaffe, in his "Richmondshire, &c.," observes that perhaps this "unique effigy was either broken up or buried; but as there is in the wall of the chancel a stone effigy of an ecclesiastic, we are inclined to think that it is the one alluded to, and that it was removed to its present situation when the monument under the ornamental arch of the north aisle was removed. A passage in an old book entitled "*Honoris de Richmond*," appears to refer to this monument, and, translated, runs thus:—"Thomas the son of Brian, Rector of the Church of Bedale, a priest, lies in the wall of the Church of Bedale under an arch. The tomb is not marked by any insignia excepting by a book, and the Cross of Our Saviour affixed with an image placed on the breast. Evidently the effigy of the man appears to show this particular epoch (time of Henry III.) Since the Church of Bedale acknowledged for many years the sons of Alan or Brian alternately as patrons, and Thomas, the son of Brian was Rector, during the reign of Henry III., we scarcely hesitate to pronounce this to be the tomb of that man, who is drawn on the tablet opposite (referring to a plate in the book); and that he was the son of Brian, the son of Alan, who was the Sheriff of Yorkshire in the reign of Henry III."

There was, too, in the north aisle, an alabaster monument, bearing a Latin inscription, over the tomb of Sir Wm. Ayscough, a justice of the King's Bench, and the second founder of the Hospital of St. Nicholas, near Richmond, and his wife Elizabeth, daughter of John Calthorp, Esq. This monument bore the date of 1456. In the south aisle was a rich mausoleum to Sir Bryan Fitz-Alan, Earl of Arundell, and Viceroy of Edward I. for Scotland, and his wife. The monument is gone, but the noble effigy of the valiant Knight is left, and now lies on the floor at the west end of the nave. An ask bites the barry shield, and monks pray at the feet for the departed soul's repose. By the side of this effigy is one of a lady, which is represented in Gale's restored plate to have laid beside Sir Brian, on his raised tomb in the south aisle; but the figure is carved in such differing low relief, and coarse stone, that it is doubted by some whether it represents the lady of the noble founder of Bedale and Killerby Castles. She rests on the remains of a distinct ornamented slab, at the corners of which are holes for the affixing of an iron hearse, or a canopy of stone above her. Her mantle is flowing, and envelopes in its ample folds the whole of the lower extremities. A chaplet surrounds her brow, and a scroll runs from her fingers. A portion of the dado of Sir Bryan's tomb was built into the exterior wall of the modern vestry on the north side of the chancel. Near the effigies of Sir Brian and his supposed wife are two other ancient figures in armour, of which nothing certain is known. In the floor of the north chapel is a large beautiful gravestone, exhibiting a carving, in relief, of a large male figure and two smaller figures.

On the wall of the south aisle is a finely-executed monument by Westmacott, exhibiting full length figures, in white marble, of Henry Peirse, Esq., who died in 1824, and his daughter Harriet Elizabeth, wife of Sir John Poo Beresford, Bart., Admiral of the White, who died in the following year. There are also very neat tablets to the memory of the just-mentioned Admiral Beresford, who died in 1844; and to Miss Mary Ann Peirse. There are likewise tablets to members of the Gowland, Bucktrout, Campbell, Marriott, Wilson, Shepherd, Hinckes, Pulleine, &c., families. On one of the walls is a brass plate, in memory of Rd. Young, who died in 1583, and his wife, who died in 1618; and another to John Wilson, son of the Rev. John Wilson, formerly a Rector of this Church, who died in 1681. On the floor in front of the steps leading to the communion table, is a brass plate inscribed to Dr. Samwaies, founder of the Bedale Hospitals. The Churchyard was enlarged a few years ago. The burial place of the Stapylton family is near the walls of the vestry. The tower contains a clock, with chimes which play tunes

three times a day; and a peal of six bells, besides a prayer bell. The large bell, which is of great antiquity, and weighs 28 cwt., is used as the clock bell and passing bell, and is also tolled for funerals. It is likewise rung daily at six o'clock in the morning in summer, at seven in winter, and at six in the evening.*

The *Living* is a Rectory, in the gift of the Joint Lords of the Manor (who present to it alternately) and incumbency of the Rev. John Joseph Thomas Monson. It is valued in the King's Books at £89. 4s. 9½d., and is now worth about £2,000. a year. The tithes were commuted in 1837, for a rent charge of £1746. 12s. 3d., and there are 176 acres of glebe.

The *Rectory House* is a large commodious mansion, situated in very tastefully laid out gardens adjoining the Church. Part of the kitchen garden appears to have been taken from the Churchyard, near the east end of the Church.

There is a neat *Methodist Chapel* in Bedale, erected in 1821; and a *Baptist Chapel* at Aiskew.

The *Catholic Chapel* at Aiskew is a small plain building. The Rev. Joseph Sherwood is the priest.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—A *School* is held in a small building in the Churchyard, which bears the date of 1674. This was originally a *Free Grammar School*, supposed to have existed prior to the Dissolution of Religious Houses, and was endowed, by Queen Elizabeth, with £7. 11s. 4d. per ann. In 1628 it was augmented by Frances, Countess Dowager of Warwick, with £18. 6s. 8d. per ann., chargeable upon the lands belonging to the Grange of Collow,

* Each of the bells has an inscription. The prayer bell, or the bell which calls to prayer, is inscribed, "*Voco, Veni, Precare* (I call, I come to pray) 1713." On the first bell of the peal is "*Gloria in excelsis Deo*. (Glory to God on high) 1755," and the names of a Rector and Churchwarden. On the second bell is "*Jesus be our speed*," some initials, and the date of 1660. The third bell is inscribed "*Deo Gloria pax hominibus* (Glory to God, peace to man), 1627." The fourth bell "*Jesus be our speed*, 1625." The fifth has *Soli Deo gloria, Pax hominibus* (Glory to God alone, peace to man) 1631. And the sixth or large bell is surrounded by the following legend:—"IOU : EGO : CUM : FIAM : CRUCE : CUSTOS : LAUDO : MARIAM : DIGNA : DEI : LAUDE : MAKR : DIGNISSIMA : GAUDE." The first word of this inscription may be a contraction of the Greek word for Jesus—if so, the two first words would mean *I am Jesus*. But as the remainder of the inscription shows that the bell was dedicated to God in honour of the Blessed Virgin, it is most probable that the first word, IOU, were intended as the initials of the sentence, "*Immaculate Optima Virgini* (To the immaculate most excellent Virgin.) The remainder of the legend appears to be *Since I am made a keeper by the Cross* (that is, a keeper of time by being blessed with the sign of the Cross), *I praise Mary with a praise worthy of God: Most worthy Mother rejoice.*

in the parish of Legsby, in the County of Lincoln. The master of the above school (who has no free scholars) is paid the £7. 11s. 4d. yearly by the Auditor of the Exchequer; and the other sum of £13. 6s. 8d., above-mentioned, is now added to the funds of the National School. Mr. Wm. Heaton, in 1709, left £100., the interest to be expended in teaching eight poor boys of Bedale to read and write English. This legacy was invested in one-third of the purchase of the farm of Hazleflat, out of the rent of which a proportionate interest is received, amounting to £10. 10s., and added to the funds of the National School.

The *National School*, for boys, girls, and infants, was erected in 1846, and is a good convenient stone building in the Tudor style. The materials of the old Tollbooth, pulled down in 1845, were used in the construction of this school building. About 150 children attend. *Aiskew School* is endowed with a rent charge of £5. a year, left by a Mr. Webster, out of lands called Beck Stripe and Low Woods, in the township of Crokehall.

HOSPITALS.—*Bedale Hospital*.—The Rev. Peter Samwaies, D.D., late Rector of this parish, by his last will and testament in 1692, orders his executors, out of the money arising from the sale of his goods and personal estate, to erect an Almshouse in Bedale; which building was erected by them in Wycar, in Bedale, and endowed with the interest of £200. for the maintenance of four (now increased to six) poor aged men of this parish. £150. of this legacy has been invested in the purchase of one half of a farm at Thirn, yielding an annual rent of £15. Simon Metcalfe, late of Bedale, gave £20. to the poor of Bedale; which sum, together with the remaining £50. of Dr. Samwaies's legacy, and other sums, making altogether £247. 4s. 4d., are now invested in the building called the Town Hall of Bedale, out of the rents of which a proportionate interest is received, amounting to £22. 10s. Dr. Samwaies, by his will, left a yearly rent charge of £10., out of lands at Middleton Quernhow, to Bedale Hospital for ever. This sum, since the year 1817, has been increased to £30. annually. The Rev. Edward Place, late Rector of this parish, by will left £20., the yearly interest thereof to be laid out in coals for the use of the brethren of this Hospital. This legacy, together with £5. taken out of the hospital fund, has been invested in part of the purchase of the farm of Willow Close; out of the rent of which a proportionate interest is received, amounting to £16. The Hospital is a quaint looking house, which, from the inequality of the surface of the, site is of one story at one side, and two stories at the opposite side. It consists of six apartments, occupied by poor men, each of whom now receive 4s. 3d. a week, a ton of coals at midsummer, and a great coat and hat every two years. The

brethren have also half an acre of garden land adjoining the Hospital, divided amongst them.

The *Widows' Hospital* was founded for the residence of three poor widows of Bedale, about the year 1666, by the Revds. Richard and Thomas Young, brothers, natives of Bedale, and priests of the Church of Rome. They gave £100. to erect and endow the Almshouse, and a parcel of land, called Scar Close, lying at Little Leeming, in Aiskew township, was purchased with the said money, and the Almshouse was built. The said parcel of land now lets for £20. per annum. There is also the sum of £108. 5s. 6d. (of which £50. was left by Mary Harrison, in 1810) in the Savings' Bank, of which the poor inmates have the interest. The Almshouse consists of three tenements, and each of the poor widows now receive £9. a year.

Firby, or Christ's Hospital, situated near Firby, about a mile from Bedale, and was founded in 1608, by John Chapman, a Clerk in Chancery, for a Master and six brethren. He endowed it with a rent charge of £30., per ann., out of lands at Edmonton, near London. Henry Raper, citizen of London, gave to it an augmentation of £10. per ann., charged upon a farm lying at Skipton, near Thirsk, in Yorkshire. Luke Chapman gave £20., to be lent out, without interest, to six poor tradesmen, &c., but the interest of this legacy is now, and has been for many years, placed to the credit of this Hospital. Also, £10. found in the chest in the vestry room, of which no certain account can be given how it arose. These two sums, together with £120., being the accumulated fund of the Hospital, amounting in all to £150., have been invested in part of the purchase of a field called Willow Close, out of the rents of which a proportionate interest is received, amounting to £4. 16s. 4d. Luke Chapman and John Pearson gave each the sum of £20. to this charity; and these two sums, added to other monies belonging to the Charity, amounting altogether to £102. 0s. 6d., are now invested in the Town Hall or New Rooms of Bedale, of which a proportionate interest is received, amounting to £9. The Master now receives 16s. 6d. per month, and each brother 14s. per month; also, hats and cloaks every two years, and a ton of coals annually. The Master reads prayer in the Chapel of the Hospital twice a week. There are portraits of the founder and his wife in the Chapel.

Charities.—The Hospitals and other charities of Bedale are under the management of the Rector and four-and-twenty of the principal inhabitants of the parish, commonly called the "Twenty-four." Several of these charities have been already referred to in the foregoing accounts of the Hospitals. The *Wisk Moor Estate*, consisting of a house and farm of 10½ acres, at Brompton, in the parish of Northallerton, was purchased for £190., in 1736, of which £75. arose from benefactions to the poor of Bedale, given by

Wm. Tipping, Abel Bell, Fras. Atkinson, and Wm. and Mary Raper; £75. was contributed out of the funds of Bedale Hospital; and £40. from Firby Hospital. A part of this farm has since been sold to the Railway Company, and the remainder exchanged with the late Miss Peirse, for certain land on which the Town Hall and cottages are built. The Railway Company paid £104. for their portion of the land, and in addition to the land and cottages conveyed to the several charities by Miss Pierse, was £90. These sums (£194.) together with certain monies deposited in the Savings' Bank on account of the several charities of the town, have been applied to the erection of the Town Hall (See page 104.) The *Willow Close* (2a. 1r. 13p.) at Fencote, in the parish of Kirkby Fleetham, was purchased in 1814 for £285., of which sum £40. belonged to the poor of Bedale; £50. to the poor of the parish; £150. to Kirby Hospital; and £25. to Bedale Hospital. This close now lets for £8. 10s. a year. The *Hasleflat Estate*, at Crakehall, was purchased in 1764 with £200. left by Mary Atkinson to the poor of Bedale township, and £100. left by Wm. Heaton for educating eight poor children. It comprises about 12 acres, which let for £31. 10s. per annum—two-thirds of which belong to the poor, and the remainder to the school. Land at Thirn, consisting of 11a. 10p., belonging to the poor of Bedale, and 7a. 3p. belonging to the Bedale Hospital, was derived from the bequest of Dr. Samwales. The two lots adjoin each other, and are let together.

The Rev. John Young, a priest of the Church of Rome, nephew to the Revds. Rd. and Thos. Young, before mentioned, a native of Bedale, gave £100., in 1874, to purchase a piece of land for the putting out poor boys of the town of Bedale apprentices. The land purchased with this legacy was exchanged, in 1781, for 10a. 2a. 11p. of land, at Low Ellington, which now lets for £24. per annum. This rent is applied to the general purposes of the poor of Bedale.

Besides the endowment of Aiskew School, already noticed, the poor of the *Township of Aiskew* have two fields, called the Hall Garth and Town-end Closes, which let for £12. 12s.; three cottages, which let for £4. 10s.; and a small allotment on Aiskew Moor arising from the enclosure of that common, which lets for 15s. per annum. Also, the interest of the sum of £40. in the Bedale Savings Bank, amounting altogether to £18. 14s. per annum.

The poor of *Crakehall Township* have 24s. a year, left by Isabel Benson; two yearly rent charges of 8s. and 3s.; and two cottages and a small garden, which let for £2. 2s. per annum.

The *Bedale Poor Law Union* comprises twenty-four parishes and townships. The Union Workhouse is a stately building on the York Road, capable of accommodating one hundred paupers. The average number for the past year is about sixty.

The principal mansions or villa residences in the townships of Bedale and Aiskew are, *Bedale Hall*, and the *Rectory* already noticed; *The Grange*, the residence of the Hon. Mrs. Monson and Admiral Wyvill; the residences of John Buckle, Esq., Robert Fothergill, Esq., the Misses Williamson, and the Rev. Richard Anderson.

Aiskew Hall belongs to Lord Beaumont, but is occupied by Mrs. Sherwood;

Aiskew House is the property of Henry W. De-la-Poer B. Peirse, Esq., and the residence of the Hon. William Ernest Duncombe. *Leases Hall*, a neat mansion with pleasant grounds, on the east side of Leeming Lane, is the property of Miss Gale, of Hawkswell, and is now the residence of the Rev. Leonard Sedgwick. Near it is *Cloven Hill*, where a battle is supposed to have been fought, human bones having often been found there.

BIOGRAPHY.—*Sir Christopher Wray*, or *Ray*, Lord Chief Justice in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, was born at Bedale, but in childhood removed with his father (a miller) to Lincolnshire. In consequence of the niggardliness of his father he ran away from home, and begged his bread with a copy of verses at the door of a Magistrate, who took him in and made him his clerk. From this he went on step by step until he became Lord Chief Justice. Once on circuit in the neighbourhood of his father's residence, he sent his carriage for his parents, who had heard nothing of his career. They in great fear told the messengers that they never spoke a word against my Lord Judge in their lives; but they were encouraged to go, and Sir Christopher having asked his father about some land he was disposed to buy, then enquired about his children. "Had you never any else?" said he. "Yes," said the old man, "one proud boy that went away from me." "I am that proud boy," said the judge, and so like another Joseph was made known to his father, whom he owned before all the bystanders.* This was a proof of true greatness—but Sir Christopher could then afford to give such a proof of it.

*** The Out-Townships of Bedale will be found noticed at subsequent pages of this volume.

M A S H A M .

THIS ancient Market town is the head of a large parish comprising the eight townships of Masham, Ellington, Ellingstring, Swinton-cum-Warthor-marsh, Burton-upon-Ure, Fearby, Healy and Sutton, and Ilton-cum-Pott, situate in the Wapentake of Hang East. The four first-named are partly in the Liberty of St. Peter (See vol. i., p. 481). The area of the entire parish is 22,525 acres, and its population in 1851 was 2,695 souls. The area

* The Day-book of Dr. Henry Sampson, *Gentleman's Magazine*, July, 1851.

of the town and township of Masham is 8,657 acres, and the number of its inhabitants in 1801 was 1,022; in 1831, 1,276; in 1841, 1,818; and in 1851, 1,139, viz., 543 males, and 596 females. The rateable value of the town and township is £3,595.

The town stands in a healthy and pleasant situation, betwixt and near the confluence of the river Ure or Yore, and the Burn rivulet, 6 miles S.S.W. of Bedale, its post town; 14 miles S.S.E. from Richmond; 10 miles N.W. from Ripon; 10 miles S.E. from Middleham; 12 miles S.S.E. from Leyburn; 34 miles N.W. by W. from York, and 218 N.N.W. from London. Masham is in the Deanery of Catterick, Archdeaconry of Richmond, and Bishopric of Ripon.

History.—Sir John de Wanton, Knt., granted *Mashamshire* to John, his son and heir, from whom it descended to Joan, or Ivettta his daughter, who in the 2nd of Edward II. (1309), granted, or rather carried it in marriage to Sir Jeffrey Scrope, Knt. Thus Masham became the property of the noble family of Scrope, who, to distinguish them from the senior branch of the family, were called the Scropes of Masham and Upsal. In 1338 (11th of Edward III.), John, Lord Mowbray, by deed reciting how his ancestors had confirmed the Free Forest of Masham to John of Wanton, and how John of Wanton had confirmed the same to Jeffrey Scrope, gave and granted the said Free Forest and Chase, to the said Jeffrey and his heirs. In the same reign Jeffrey, Lord Scrope, who was Chief Justice of the King's Bench, and died in 1340, procured a charter of free warren in his Manors and Barony of Masham and Mashamshire; and a charter for a weekly market at Masham on Wednesday, and two fairs on the eve and day of the festival of St. Barnabas, the Apostle (June 20th), and on the eve and day of the Assumption of Our Lady (August 15th). His grandson Stephen procured letters-patent for two other fairs here, to be held on the feasts of St. Bartholomew (24th August) and the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin (September 8th). Henry, the fourth Baron Scrope of Masham and Upsal, was beheaded for high treason, in 1413 (See vol. i., p. 149), when his estates were confiscated, but were restored by Parliament to his brother John, in 1421.

In the beginning of the reign of Henry VI., Robert Danby, one of the judges of the King's Bench, possessed lands in Masham; and in the 8th of Henry VII. (1492), Sir James Danby settled his lands in Masham, Swinton, Wardermarske, Sutton, Ellington, Ellingstring, Healy and Firby, in trust, to raise younger children portions. The male line of the Scropes of Upsal and Masham having failed, the estates of the family reverted to the three sisters of the second Thomas, Lord Scrope, one of whom brought the Manor

of Masham in marriage to Sir Christopher Danby.* In 1549 the King (Edward VI.) confirmed to Sir Christopher Danby his free warren in Mashamshire, which had been granted by letters-patent, together with the fairs there. Henry, Lord Scrope, and Edward and Thomas Scrope his brothers, by their deed, dated 8th of Elizabeth (1565), granted and confirmed to Sir Christopher Danby and Thomas Danby his son, and their heirs, their Manors of Ellingsstring and Healy, and all their lands in Masham, Swinton, and Fearby. In the 8th of Charles I. (1633), a fair was granted to Sir Thomas Danby, every other Wednesday at Masham, from the 8th of May till Michaelmas, yearly.

The Manors of Mashamshire, which comprise the greater part of the parish, are now held by Rear Admiral Octavius H. C. V. Vernon Harcourt, in right of his wife, Ann Holwell Danby, relict of the late William Danby, Esq., of Swinton Park. Those parts of the parish which are in St. Peter's Liberty, form a small *Prebendal Manor*, now held of Trinity College, Cambridge, by a number of copyholders, subject to small certain fines.

The *Town of Masham*, which stands upon a gentle eminence in a fertile district, on the western bank of the river Ure, consists chiefly of a spacious square or market place, in the centre of which is an ancient stone pillar or market cross, elevated on a base of four steps. The houses are of stone, and are well built, and the air is remarkably pure. The river is crossed by a good stone bridge of four arches, and is famous for its superior salmon, trout, perch, pike, &c. The market on Wednesday has fallen almost in desuetude, but a cattle and sheep fair is held annually on the 17th and 18th of September. This is one of the largest sheep fairs in the Kingdom, and is generally attended by from 25,000 to 30,000 sheep. There is likewise a cattle fair on Easter Wednesday. A Court Leet and Baron is held here annually. The town is chiefly supported by agriculture, and is now famous for the manufacture of excellent ale. The common brewers are Messrs. John and George Lightfoot, and Messrs. Robert Theakston and Son. The town is in the Bedale Poor Law Union, and the Magistrates' meetings are held at Bedale.

THE PARISH CHURCH (St. Mary) was given to the Cathedral of York by Roger de Mowbray, and it was appropriated to the Prebend of Masham, which was the richest stall in York Cathedral, but was dissolved and made a lay fee by Archbishop Holgate, in 1546. In April 1278, a Vicarage was ordained

* These three sisters and co-heiresses were married to Sir Christopher Danby, Knt., Thomas Strangways, Esq., and Sir Ralph Fitz-Randolph, Knt., among whose descendants the Barony is in abeyance. (See the account of Upsal at a subsequent page of this volume.

in the Church, and *Masham-cum-Kirkby-Malzeard* is still a peculiar jurisdiction, under the Dean and Chapter of York, who hold here an Ecclesiastical Court for proving wills and granting letters of administration. This court was established in 1503, and the jurisdiction extends to Mashamshire (the parish of Masham), and Kirkby Malzeard in the West Riding, which is united to the Vicarage of Masham. The Rev. Thomas Hedley, Vicar of Masham, is the Commissary of this court. The united Vicarages of Masham and Kirkby Malzeard are valued in the King's Books at £46. 16s. 8d., and are now worth upwards of £600. a year. The rectorial tithes were commuted for £941.; and the vicarial for £210. 12s. The Master and Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge, are the patrons and appropriators, under whom the rectorial tithes are held on lease by Admiral Harcourt.

It was anciently the custom in this parish for a body of twenty-four of the chief parishioners, called the *Four and Twenty*, to make rates and to assess reasonable sums of money on the parishioners, for the reparation of the nave and aisles of the parish Church, and of the bells, and for other things fitting and becoming in and about the edifice; and the Churchwardens were accustomed to receive the dues or fees for burials in the nave or aisles of the parish Church, which sums were carried to the fund for the reparation of those parts of the Church; and if any parishioner or inhabitant refused to pay any rate assessed upon him, or any sum of money due by him for burials, then the Churchwardens, by warrant made by the Four and Twenty, distrained the goods and chattels of such person for the amount claimed. The Churchwardens used to render to the Four and Twenty their accounts of all sums of money received or expended by them in their office, and the Four and Twenty allowed or disallowed such accounts according as it seemed to them expedient; and upon such accounts being allowed by the Four and Twenty, the Churchwardens were exonerated from making or rendering any account elsewhere.

According to Lutierche's Reports, page 1027, a dispute arose in 1680 between the Churchwardens of Masham and the Commissary of the Dean and Chapter of York, as to whether causes or pleas arising out of the above-mentioned custom or prescription should be tried by the Common law of the realm; or in the Spiritual Court; and the Churchwardens prayed for a *Prohibition* to be directed to the Judge of the Spiritual Court, to prohibit him from holding any plea before him touching the aforesaid custom, &c. The custom of the Four and Twenty, which in the pleadings was declared to have existed "from time of which there exists no memory to the contrary," was declared to be good and reasonable, and Prohibition was absolutely granted.

The *Church* is still under the superintendence or management of Twenty Four "Elders," amongst whom are Admiral Harcourt, J. D. Hutton, Esq., and the Vicar.

The *Fabric* of the Church is handsome and in good repair, and consists of a nave, with north and south aisles, chancel, north chapel, south porch, and a tower at the west end, the walls of the lower part of which are very thick. The door in the west side of the tower is Norman, and there are small Norman lights above. The lower part of the tower is square, above that is an octangular portion, buttressed and embattled, and having Gothic windows; and the whole is surmounted by an octangular spire, about 54 feet of the top of which was destroyed by lightning in July, 1855; but was rebuilt in 1856, at an expense of nearly £300. In the west end of the south aisle is a square-headed window of three lights; in the south aisle are three windows of two lights, viz., two square-headed, and one pointed; and the end window of the aisle is built up. The nave is embattled and pinnaced, the other parts of the Church finish with a plain parapet; and the clerestory of the nave has five good pointed windows of three lights on each side. The porch has a roof of stone. On the south side of the chancel is a large square-headed window of three lights, beneath which is a small doorway. The east end presents two gables, surmounted by stone crosses. The east window of the chancel is a plain pointed one of four lights, and the east end of the north chapel is a circular-headed window of three lights. There are two square-headed windows on the north side of the chapel. The east end of the north aisle projects like a small transept; in it is a good square-headed window of three lights, and there are two similar windows of two lights in the north aisle. In the west end of this aisle is a square-headed window of three lights. The roofs are covered with lead. The interior is very neat, clean, and orderly. The aisles are separated from the nave by five pointed arches on the south, and six on the north side, supported by octangular columns, all neatly plastered and whitewashed. A gallery runs across the west end, and in it is a good organ, which was erected in 1832 by the late William Danby, Esq., who, also granted an annual rent charge of £80., issuing out of lands situated at Warthermarske, as a perpetual endowment for the organist. The chancel is plain, pointed, and wide. The chapel is divided from the chancel by two pointed arches; the east end of the chapel is now used as a vestry. The communication between the chapel and the north aisle is by a sort of doorway with a circular head, which however is of modern construction. Here was originally a large arch, which was reduced to admit of a large handsome monument to the Wyvell family. The inner arch of the tower is Norman,

but is built up. The font is shaped like the capital of a pillar. Above the chancel arch is a large and beautiful painting of St. John the Baptist contemplating, by Sir Joshua Reynolds. It was purchased at the sale of Sir Joshua's pictures by the late William Danby, Esq., and presented by him to this Church. The Wyvell monument above alluded to, exhibits under a handsome arch a figure of Sir Marmaduke Wyvell, Bart., and his wife Magdalen Danby, who died in the beginning of the seventeenth century. The effigy of the baronet is in armour, and that of the lady is laid on an altar tomb a little lower than the former, but in front of it, and forming together one monument. On the dado of the tomb are small figures representing their children, six boys and two girls, kneeling. On the top of the monument is the coat of arms and crest of the family in gold and colours. The east end of the south aisle is the burial place of the Danby family, where there are several very handsome mural monuments to them. One of them exhibits a fine marble bust of Abstrupus Danby, Esq., who died in 1737. In the chancel is the place of interment of the Hutton family of Aldborough. Within the Communion rails, on the south wall, are brass plates inscribed to members of the family of Beckwith, formerly of Aldborough. In other parts of the Church there are neat tablets to the Rev. Richard Kirshaw, a former Vicar, and to members of the families of Hardcastle, Baines, Wrather, Morton, Harrison, and Batley. Also one to the Rev. Joseph Burrill, a former Curate of this parish forty-nine years. Against the west wall is a brass plate to the memory of Christopher Kay, who died in 1689, and Jane Nicholson, his grandmother, who died in 1690. The inscription is an acrostic.

The tower contains a fine peal of six bells and an excellent clock. The latter was presented by Mrs. Danby, now Mrs. Harcourt. Opposite the south porch, in the Churchyard, is a curious circular Norman pillar or cross, said to have been brought hither from Jervaux Abbey. Round the top are the nearly obliterated carvings of Our Saviour and his Twelve Apostles; and below are figures on horseback, the Adoration of the Magi, &c. A figure of the Blessed Virgin is seated in a curious chair.

The *Vicarage House*, a very neat cut stone building, was erected in 1830, by the Rev. Dr. Waddington, a late Vicar, and now Dean of Durham. The present Vicar pays a large sum annually towards the liquidation of the debt incurred in its erection.

The *Wesleyans*, *Baptists*, and *Primitive Methodists* have each a Chapel here; and there is a building formerly used as a meeting house by the Quakers.

GRAMMAR AND FREE SCHOOLS.—These educational institutions were founded by the following endowments, which have since been laid out in the purchase of land and rent charges, viz., £100. left by *Isabel Beckwith*, in 1735; £520., left by *Oswald Coates*, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, Officer of Excise, in 1748; £200., bequeathed by *Ann Danby*, in 1755; and £225., given by *William Danby, Esq.*, in 1760. The latter gentleman also gave a yearly rent charge of £10., out of land at Hutton Magna, and he erected the school and the adjoining cottage, to which he attached a rood of land, to be used as the master's garden. By a deed of settlement, dated 1760, it is declared that the establishment shall consist of a head master to teach children the classics, &c., at the cost of their parents, and a *Charity School*, for the gratuitous instruction of 35 poor children of Masham, in consideration of Coates's and Beckwith's donations, which were for the instruction of a number of "children of the poorest inhabitants within the vicarage or chapelry of Masham."

The schools are now conducted in accordance with a scheme approved by the Court of Chancery, on the 10th of December, 1856. This scheme places the management and government of them in the hands of a Committee, consisting of the Vicar of Masham, the Lord of the Manor of Masham, and the four Churchwardens of the parish of Masham, for the time being; and of other persons, of whom the following were the first appointed:—*T. Hutton, Esq.*, of Clifton Castle; *J. T. D. Hutton, Esq.*, of Aldbrough Hall; *Wm. Margaret Dalgliesh, Esq.*, M.D.; and *John Fisher, Esq.*, of Masham. The building of the Grammar School, which is substantial and commodious, was re-erected in 1834 by *Mrs. Danby* (now *Mrs. Harcourt*), and the master receives out of the endowment £42. a year nett. There are no free scholars taught in it.

The Charity, or Free School, now the *National School*, adjoins the Grammar School, and it, too, was rebuilt by *Mrs. Danby Harcourt*. The master, who is certificated, receives the remainder of the annual produce of the endowments, £41. 6s. 8d.; the school is further supported by subscription, and eighty children are taught free. In 1856 a school for girls was established in connexion with this school, at which the children are taught needlework; and an additional room is about to be built for them at the rear of the other school house.

A *Charity School* for twelve girls was built on the Swinton Road, by *Mrs. Danby Harcourt*, in 1854. It is a neat stone building, with a porch, and contains besides the school room, apartments for the schoolmistress. This school was endowed by *Mrs. Harcourt* with £666. 13s. 4d. consols, and

several other schools in the neighbourhood, noticed at subsequent pages, are supported by the same benevolent lady. The twelve children in the Masham school are educated free, and each girl receives also a blue frock, a cap, bonnet, and a pair of boots yearly.

There are likewise in Masham six neat and convenient Almshouses, which, according to an inscription upon them, "were built and endowed by Anne H. Danby Vernon Harcourt, in 1853." The endowment consists of £2,650., in the three per cent. consols, and each inmate or married couple receives five shillings per week. Admiral Harcourt has just built and endowed four *Almshouses* at the corner of Park Street, for four poor aged married couples.

Riddell Memorial Mechanics' Institute.—This neat cut and hammer-dressed stone building was erected by subscription, in honour and as a memorial of the late Rev. Thomas Riddell, Vicar of the parish for nearly fifteen years, and President of the Mechanics' Institute from its first establishment in 1849, until his death. The first stone of the building was laid in March 1856, by Admiral Harcourt, and on the 3rd of November in the same year, it was opened by a fancy bazaar and public tea, after which the inauguration took place, when the chair was taken by John Fisher, Esq., the then President of the institute. The structure is of the plain Italian style of architecture, from a design by Messrs. Perkin and Backhouse, architects, Leeds. It presents three elevations, which have a good effect, and consists of a spacious vestibule and staircase, large reading room, class rooms, &c., on the ground floor, and a spacious and lofty lecture room, 40 feet by 20 feet, and 20 feet high, with ornamental roof and pannelled ceiling, committee rooms, &c., on the upper floor. The cost of its erection, including a cottage behind it for the keeper, was £818., which sum was raised by subscription, to which was added the profits of a grand Bazaar of fancy articles, and a tea party held in Swinton Park, on the 9th of July, 1856, and the profits of the Soiree on the opening day. There is a pretty good *Library* in connection with the institute, and the *Reading Room* is well attended.

A *Subscription Library* and a *Parochial Library* were established in Masham in 1836, and belong to two bodies of shareholders. Both libraries are deposited in a room in a cottage in the town.

Longevity.—Some years ago, Peter Hutchinson, of Moorheads, near Masham, died at Grewelthorpe, aged 105 years; and about seven years since, George Wharton died at Moorheads, aged 115. The latter attended the funeral of the former. Wharton, who was a "beast jobber," was in the habit of walking to all the fairs, and, on many occasions, he is said to have beaten the stage coaches. He was a very temperate man. Jean Robinson

died at Masham, at the age of 112 years. Mrs. Barker, now residing at Pott Hall, in the parish of Masham, is in her 94th year.

THE VICINITY.—*High and Low Maines, Foxholes, Shaws, and Milehouse*, are farms in Masham township. *High Maines* or *Mines* farm is in the occupation of Mr. John Harker. The house, which was rebuilt in 1856, on the site of a very ancient residence, occupies a picturesque situation on the southern bank of the Ure, opposite Clifton Castle and grounds. This farm extends into the townships of Masham, Ellingstring, and Healey, but the largest portion of it is in Masham. *Low Maines* farm, in the same locality, is now occupied by Mr. Robert Blackburn.

There are several places of interest in the parish and neighbourhood of Masham, well worthy the attention of the lover of the beautiful, the romantic, the sublime, and the picturesque. Among these are *Swinton Park, Clifton Castle, Hackfall*, the *Clints, Arnagill*, and *Coin Craggs*. On several parts of Mashamshire are the remains of ancient camps and entrenchments.

*** The out-townships of Masham parish will be found noticed at subsequent pages of this volume.

M I D D L E H A M .

THIS is an ancient Market Town and parish, in the Wapentake of West Hang, Union of Leyburn, Archdeaconry of Richmond, Diocese of Ripon. It is situated on the south side of the river Ure or Yore, and on the turnpike road leading from Ripon to Hawes, about 2 miles S.W. from Leyburn (where there is a Railway Station); 10 miles S. by W. of Richmond; 8 miles N.W. by W. from Masham; 9 miles W. of Bedale; 17 miles S.W. of Northallerton; and 226 miles N.W. from London. The area of the parish is 2,108 acres; its population in 1801 was 728; in 1831, 914; in 1841, 930; and in 1851, 966 persons, viz., 470 males and 496 females. The rateable value of the parish is £4,827. Colonel Thomas Wood, of Littleton, Middlesex (the Lord of the Manor), Christopher Topham, Esq., Thomas Topham, Esq., Thomas Other, Esq., and John Topham, Esq., are the largest land owners in the parish. The Manor is of the soke of Ulshaw Mills. William Thrush Jefferson, Esq., solicitor, Northallerton, is Steward of the Manor.

History.—Middleham appears to have derived its name from its situation in the centre of a number of hamlets. In Domesday the name is written *Madelai*. In the reign of Edward the Confessor, Middleham was a manor belonging to Ghilepatric, a Dane. The Norman Conquest left it a waste, and in that condition it was when Alan, Earl of Britanny, who had a grant of Richmondshire from the Conqueror, gave it to his brother Ribald. This Ribald, the first Norman lord of Middleham, gave to God and St. Mary at York, and the Abbot Gosfrid, in perpetual alms for the soul of Beatrix his wife (daughter of Ivo de Tallebois, by the Countess Lucy of Lincoln, the sister of Earl Morcar), and that of Earl Alan, five carucates of land in Burniston; and after the death of his wife, he became a monk in the said Abbey of St. Mary. By his wife Beatrix he had a son Ralph, surnamed Taylbois, to him Earl Stephen, his uncle (Lord of the Honour of Richmond), by his charter and the delivery of a Danish hatchet, confirmed Middleham, and all the lands which Ribald his father possessed at the time he became a monk. By his wife Agatha, daughter of Robert de Brus of Skelton, he had a son Robert, surnamed Fitz-Ranulph or Fitz-Randolph, to whom Conan, Earl of Richmond gave the Forest of Wensleydale, with common pasture. This Robert, in 1190, commenced the erection of the Castle of Middleham. After his death, his widow Helewisa, daughter of the famous justiciary of Henry II., Ralph de Granville, by authority of a bull granted by Pope Clement II., founded a Monastery of White Canons at Swainby, near Pickhall. She died in 1195, and was buried at Swainby. Her son Ranulph Fitz-Robert, or Ranulphus, Lord of Middleham, translated the monks of Swainby to Coverham, near Middleham, in 1214, and conferred on them the Church of Coverham and many lands and tenements. He also had the bones of his mother brought from Swainby and buried in the Chapter House at Coverham. He died in 1251, and was buried at Coverham; and the more rigid of the two effigies still preserved there, is supposed to represent him. Ralph Fitz-Randolph, his son, was the founder, or one of the founders of the Friars Minor at Richmond (See page 47). He was the last male of these lords of Middleham, and dying in 1270, was interred in two places, his bones in the choir of Coverham among his ancestors, but his heart at Richmond in the Church of the Grey Friars. A rich and elegant figure at Coverham, is conjectured to belong to him.* By his wife Anastasia, daughter of William,

* Mr. Longstaffe, in his *Guide to Richmondshire*, says of this figure, "The body is considerably inclined to the left, on which side are three dogs, one playfully biting the scabbard of his master's sword, while the two others are keenly pursuing a stag into the recesses of a deep wood. 'Are the dogs,' he continues, 'remembered in the gorged

Lord Percy, he had a daughter and heiress Maria, called "Mary of Middleham," who married Robert de Neville, Lord of Raby (lineally descended in the paternal line from Uchtred, the great Saxon Earl of Northumberland); but the union was of short duration. This lady, who is said to have been fair and gentle, founded a Chantry at Thoraldby in 1316, for her own soul and those of her father and mother, and of Sir Robert de Neville formerly her husband, and all their ancestors and heirs. She remained a widow nearly fifty years, dwelling on her own inheritance, and dying in 1320, was buried in the choir at Coverham, beside her husband. Ralph de Neville, her only child, had succeeded his grandfather at Raby, but he was so remarkable for his love of ease, and paid so little attention to secular business, that Mary of Middleham settled her manors on her grandson Robert Neville, who was known as "the Peacock of the North." This latter was a brave, but lawless and vain man, and his appellation of Peacock, adopted to pourtray his character, probably arose from a plume of peacock's feathers on his helmet, or some badge. He died in a border fight, to which he dared the Earl of Douglas. Inserted in the wall of the rear of a dwelling house, opposite the principal front of Middleham Castle, is a rude bas-relief of a sculptured peacock, which is probably intended for the badge of this Robert Neville. Ralph the Indolent died in 1331, and was buried at Coverham, on the south side of the altar. Ralph, the younger brother of "the Peacock," and heir of Ralph the Indolent, was the hero of Neville's Cross (See vol. i., p. 142), and at his death was buried in the nave of Durham Cathedral. John, Lord Neville, a truly chivalrous character, was retained by John of Gaunt to serve him during life, and was possessed of more than sixty manors. He served in Scotland, France, and even in Turkey, and died in 1388.

Ralph Neville, the "great Earl of Westmorland," appears to have been partial to Middleham, for he obtained a charter of Richard II., in 1388, for a weekly market there on Monday, and an annual fair on the feast of St. Alkelda, the Virgin, a local saint. He had a passion for reconstructing

greyhounds which long formed a favourite badge of the Nevilles? They struggle under the feet of more effigies than one, they act as supporters on the seal of the 'great Earl,' and even the skeleton of a greyhound was found at the feet of a Neville's bones at Staindrop. Was it still in right of the blood of Fitz-Randolph, although the Manor of Middleham had departed out of the main line of the Lords of Raby, that the fatal rising of the North witnessed the standard of Charles Neville, wherein

'Three dogs with golden collars,
Were sett out most royallye?'

his Castles, and Middleham did not escape. After the accession of Henry IV., that Monarch showered honours on the house of Neville. This Earl married for his second wife the King's half sister, and had a grant of the Honour of Richmond for life. The connexion between Raby and Middleham now ceased. The Castles of Middleham and Sheriff Hutton, "and many a dependent manor, and many a fair southern lordship," writes Surtees, "were settled on the issue of the Earl's second princely alliance." The mighty stream of wealth and honours, with which the family might be said to be almost flooded, was here divided; one portion flowed southwards through the almost regal line of Warwick, whilst the other rolled on through the elder and less ambitious line of Westmorland.

Richard Neville, the mighty Earl of Salisbury, who had married the heiress of Montecute, succeeded to Middleham, on his father's death in 1425. It was from Middleham that this nobleman marched through Craven, into Lancashire, at the head of 5,000 Richmondshire men, to the Battle of Bloreheath, in 1459. (See vol. i., p. 151.) He was attainted of high treason, and beheaded by the Lancastrians after the Battle of Wakefield; and his Castles and estates were forfeited to the King. In 1460 (38th Henry VI.) Sir John Neville, the brother of the second Earl of Westmorland, was appointed Constable of Middleham Castle by the King. But, as Mr. Longstaffe observes, "the rise of the sun of York brought back the towers of Middleham to the blood of Neville." Richard Neville, "the great Earl of Warwick" (see vol. i., p. 165), the son of the above-mentioned Earl of Salisbury, married the wealthy heiress of Beauchamp, and had through her the fortress of the Baliols, at Barnard Castle.

According to the Paston Letters, Edward IV. was at Middleham Castle in April, 1461, where he must have been staying after the Battle of Towton. In January, 1462-3, the same King gives, under his signet at Middleham, permission to Rd. Clervaux, Esq., to absent himself on account of illness, and this on the information of "our right trusty and entirely beloved cousin of Warwick." Here, according to Stowe, the bastard Falconbridge, a partizan of Henry VI., was beheaded in 1471, by order of the Duke of Gloucester, although he had received the King's pardon. Common history avers that Edward IV. was confined in the Castle of Middleham after having been surprised and taken prisoner in his camp at Olney, by his above-mentioned "beloved cousin of Warwick;" but this, as well as the story of his escape, is now rejected by historians; for later research, as well as *Rymer's Fœdera*, gives perpetual acts of Kingly authority exercised by him as usual, at the

very time he is represented as being prisoner at Middleham.* By the death of Warwick and his brother John Neville, at Barnet, in 1471, all their estates were confiscated; but, as Warwick's attainder could not affect the hereditary estate of his Countess, a cruel act stripped her of her possessions, and transferred them to her daughters. Middleham and Barnard Castle was allotted to one of them, the Lady Anne Neville, who married Richard Duke of York, afterwards King Richard III. This Prince spent much of his time in his wife's northern Castles, he being Lieutenant of the North, and he had also a capital messuage at Darlington. He appears to have had a particular liking for Middleham, for he raised the Rectory to a Deanery, and intended to build a College here, but his design was frustrated by his death. In the Castle of Middleham Richard's only legitimate son, Edward Prince of Wales, was born in 1473; and died in 1484. There is a small ruinous apartment in the Castle, still called the Prince's Chamber.† In 1484 Richard III. visited Middleham for the last time; and after his death Henry VII. procured an Act restoring to the Countess of Warwick her rights, "the King himself having a mind thereto:" she therefore had immediately to convey her manors, &c., to the heartless Tudor. According to some authorities, Middleham passed, with Richard's other possessions, to Henry VII. In the 1st of Henry VIII. (1509), Sir Wm. Conyers, first Lord Conyers, was made Constable of Middleham Castle. His grand-daughter married Thomas D'Arcy, who died in 1605; their son Charles was, upon petition, created Lord D'Arcy, by Charles I., in 1641; and from his successors, Earls of Holderness, the present Constable, the Duke of Leeds, descends. Middleham lay exactly in the line of march of the rebels in the "Rising of the North,"

* Shakespeare has adopted the popular error, and gives a version of Edward's escape in the third part of his play of Henry VI., Act iv. Sc. 5. We, too, have been misled by Stowe, Hollingahed, and the older historians, on this subject. See vol. i, p. 164.

† In the Middleham Household Book of Richard III., there are some curious items. Among them is 5s. allowed for chesing (choosing) a King of West Witton—"doubtless," says Barker, "one of those playful dignitaries who figured in the customary pastimes of our ancestors." Also 5s. 11d. "for rushes," 5s. "for a fether to my Lord Prince," and 6s. 8d. for "chesing of the King of Middleham." 15s. appears for my Lord Prince's offering "to our Lady of Gervaux, Couerham, and Wynsladale." 11d. "to Yest for mending my Lord's virga;" 12d. "to Martyn the fole (fool);" 4d. "for a primer for my Lord;" 7s. 10d. "for a black satin for covering of it, and of a psalter;" and 6s. 8d. "to Metcalf and Peacock, for running on foot by the side of my Lord Prince." The cost of a pack of hounds, and the wages of their keepers was only £10, no more than twice the wages of Jane Colyns, apparently the housekeeper of the Castle. Harl. MS. 433, p. 118.

at the time of the Reformation. Constable, the spy, apprised Sadler, on December 14th, that the place was "spoiled."

After the death of Richard III.,* the Castle of Middleham is seldom mentioned in history, and all that appears to be known of it is as follows:—In 1609 "that worthie Knight" Sir Henry Linley, resided, and died in it, and an appraisement of his goods, taken after his decease in 1610, was in the possession of the Dean of Middleham in 1781. In 1639 Sir Edward Loftus, afterwards Lord Loftus, of the ancient family of that name, seated at Swineshead, in Coverdale, from the time of King Alfred, married Jane, daughter of Sir Henry Linley, and succeeded to the possession of the Castle: in it his son Arthur was born in 1644. The original circumstances of the grant of the Castle to Sir Henry Linley does not appear. In the year 1662, Edward Wood, Esq., of Littleton, Middlesex, purchased the Castle, and five acres of curtilage of Lord Loftus, and in 1670, Thomas, son and heir of the said Edward Wood, purchased the Manor and Lordship of Middleham from the citizens of London, to whom it had been sold by King Charles I. in 1628. Notwithstanding these grants or sales of the Castle and Lordship of Middleham, the Crown has to the present time reserved the right of appointing a Governor or Constable, who, up to a recent period received a salary in virtue of this nominal office. All such salaries, however, are now abolished. Colonel Thomas Wood, of Littleton, a descendant of the above-mentioned purchaser of the Manor and Castle, is the present owner.

There is a tradition that the Castle was reduced to ruins by Oliver Cromwell, from a battery on William's Hill, but it is unsupported by history. Indeed, it does not appear that the fortress was the scene of any important transaction during the great civil war of the seventeenth century—for being situated inland, it was one of those which in 1646, was ordered by the Committee sitting at York to be rendered untenable, and no garrison kept or maintained in it. It was, however, occupied as a residence at a much later date, but when it ceased to be inhabited is not ascertained.

THE CASTLE.—We have seen that this fortress was originally erected about the year 1190, by Robert, the third Lord of Middleham after the Conquest; the family very probably had previously resided in Ghilpatric's fortress, the ruins of which are now called William's Hill. Gale says that

* Whatever the real character of Richard III. may have been, his popularity in the north was very great. The murder of the Earl of Northumberland (see vol i., p. 178) near Thirsk, for his enforcing Henry VII.'s exactions, was considered to be owing in a great measure to "the continual grudge the northern men bare against this Earl, ever since the death of King Richard, whom they entirely favoured."

"Robert Fitz-Ralph founded and built the Castle of Middleham in 1190." The remains of the Castle adjoin the town, and, with the exception of the Keep, are much shattered, apparently from the effects of gunpowder. The Keep is the original building of Fitz-Randolph; the outer building being that added by Neville. The whole forms a parallelogram of 210 feet by 175 feet, flanked by a tower at each angle; that at the south-west being circular. Rous says that this Castle was improved by Richard III., but it bears no arms nor badges of that Prince. "Middleham Castel joynith harde to the toun side," writes Leland, "and is the fairest Castel of Richemontshire next Bolton, and the Castel hath a parke by hit caullid Sonskue, and another caullid West Parke, and a third caullid Gauneless (Wanless), half a mile of. West Parke and Gauneless be well woddid. Middleham is a praty market towne, and standeth on a rokky hill, on the top whereof is the Castel, meatley well diked. All the utter parte of the Castel was of the very new sitting of Lord Neville, called Darabi; the inner parte of Middleham Castel was of the ancient building of the Fitz-Randolph. There be four or five parks about Middleham, and longing to it, whereof some be reasonably woodyed."

"As a specimen of architecture, Middleham Castle is an unique but not a happy work," says Whitaker. "The Norman Keep, the fortress of the first lords, not being sufficient for the vast trains and princely habits of the Nevilles, was enclosed at no long period before Leland's time by a complete quadrangle, which almost entirely darkened what was dark enough before, and the first structure now stands completely insulated in the centre of a later work, of no very ample dimensions within, and nearly as high as itself. I must, however, suppose that the original Keep was surrounded by a bailey, occupying nearly the space of the present quadrangular work. Within the original building are the remains of a magnificent hall and Chapel, but it might be difficult to pronounce whether the first or second work consist of the more massive and indissoluble grout-work."

The ruins of this once magnificent Castle are extensive and interesting. The best view of them is from the south west. Most of the walls are still of great height.* The large gateway on the north side is quite perfect, and consists of a circular arch constructed under a pointed one, similar to those

* In the south-east turret of the keep a winding staircase remains a good deal broken, up which, many years ago, an adventurous cow made her way, to her owner's great consternation. After various experiments were proposed for deposing the animal from her singular elevation—none of which appeared feasible—it was wisely resolved to leave her to herself; when, to the wonder and amusement of the bystanders, she effected her descent in safety.—*Barker's Wensleydale.*

of the gateway of Easby Abbey. (See page 56.) The Chapel may be distinctly traced; but broken fragments of the walls and other rubbish have accumulated, from the height of from six to ten feet above the original floors. A few years ago a portion of the moat remained on the south side of the Castle. (The moat was filled with water by the help of springs.) The present Lord of the Manor (Colonel Wood) has built a wall round the ruins, with gates constantly locked, so that they may be preserved for ages to come; and he has likewise, not only used every endeavour, through his agent C. C. Horne, Esq., to preserve them as much as possible from further decay, by repairing the walls; but during the last few years he has devoted a certain amount of money each year, to the cleansing the remains of all that is objectionable to the eye. The excavations or work of cleansing commenced at the north entrance, and continued along the east and south sides. On the latter side a circular oven was discovered, three yards in diameter, the sides of large blocks of freestone, being reddened by the action of heat, also a few old-fashioned pots were dug up, a few old coins were found, and the foundation of the fortress on that side laid bare. The west side is now being cleared. Several places of great interest to the antiquarian have been laid bare. A large circular oven, sixteen feet across, was discovered in the early part of the present year, in a very perfect state—the floor, the sides, and the mouth of the oven all being nearly complete; and this is the third oven which has been discovered in connexion with these ruins, during a very short space of time. It is conjectured that these ovens have not belonged to the Castle, but have been put up since the place was dismantled, as it has been up to the last few years open to everybody.* Middleham, it appears, was formerly a great mart for the baking of *brown bread*, all the neighbouring villages and the dales being supplied with this article (and probably from these ovens), which was conveyed around the district by means of pack horses. It is supposed that when the excavations commence in the interior of the ruins, many cellars, &c., will be found. Thousands of loads of rubbish have been led out,

* It is only a short time since there was a blacksmith's shop in one tower of Middleham Castle, and a cartwright's shop in another tower. There is also a place where a gang of sweeps took up their abode. In another were dog-kennels for a pack of hounds kept here. There were also some saw-pits, several sheds where people deposited rails, timber, and other materials; and, above all, on the top of one of the loftiest towers, a person made a garden, cultivated it, grew peas, beans, and vegetables. He also grew gooseberries, but was obliged to give up their cultivation on account of the boys, who became as expert as himself in climbing up the ruins, which is a difficult task to the novice.

and still there remain thousands more to be removed. This will heighten the building in some places three, four, five, and six feet, and in some instances as far as eight and nine feet from the basement, and will show a beautiful foundation of freestone in some respects as perfect as ever. It is expected that a subterranean passage exists, and will be found somewhere at the south side, connecting that part with the large hill in Sanaskeu, called King William's Hill, where a redoubt is thrown up around the hill, which has been made for warlike defences; and it is also fully expected a passage will be found in connection with the Monastery of Jerveaux, as there is one at that place, evidently in the direction of this Castle.

The late Mr. W. G. M. J. Barker, in his "Three Days of Wensleydale," referring to the ruins of this fortress, says, "Altogether the Castle, by historic recollections, is rendered one of the most interesting in the north of England. As we pace its deserted courts, or stand within its roofless walls, imagination may well recall the by-gone. The trumpets sound—the armour clashes;—the gorgeous Edward—the munificent Richard—fair Anne of Warwick—her Duchess sister, Isabella of Clarence—and their stately sire—people these desolate rooms. Lady, Knight, demoiselle, and demoisau, flit past us in brilliant pageantry * * * Anon, the scene changes. Night hovers over the Castle—the young moon vainly struggles with the dim clouds—torches supply her place. There are guards, and a prisoner—we hear the death-axe fall on the unhappy Falconbridge:—we start from our day-dream—all are gone;—feasters and sufferers—nobles and soldiers. We are standing in 'a banquet-hall deserted,' and the jackdaw's cry awakes the echoes instead of the trumpet's sound." Dr. Whitaker says, "As it is, majestic in decay, Middleham Castle is, as an object, the noblest work of man in the County of Richmond. The views up and down Wensleydale, from the windows of this Castle, are delightful and picturesque."

Ascending from the Castle towards the south, there stands at the distance of about 500 yards, two nearly adjoining eminences, evidently raised for military purposes. This is called *Williams' Hill*, and is said to be the remains of the fort or residence of Ghilpatrick the Dane. According to tradition, whoever shall run nine times, without stopping, round this fort will find a door open in the mound, which will admit them to immense treasures. But this feat has never been attempted, simply because it is physically impossible. Between the Castle and the mound—about midway—the walls afford a remarkable echo.

The *Town of Middleham* consists chiefly of one long hilly street, containing several large and excellent houses of stone, which are occupied by professional

and independent families. It has a charter for a weekly market on Mondays, granted by Richard II., in 1388, but it has long ago fallen into desuetude: a stone pillar or market cross alone attesting the fact. This pillar stands on an ascent of four steps, and is surmounted with a plain cross of iron. Further up the street in a part called the Swine Market, is what appears to be the remains of another cross. It consists of a double flight of steps, with two pediments for figures; one of the effigies is gone, and the other is much mutilated. Mr. Barker thinks that the latter represented a bear, one of the Neville badges; but the Rev. W. Atthill, in his "*Collegiate Church of Middleham*," considers it a boar, the well-known cognizance of Richard III. Near it is the bull-ring, used formerly when the barbarous sport of bull-baiting was resorted to. There are two fairs for horses and cattle, on the 30th of March, and on the 5th, 6th, and 7th of November. The latter fair is held on the moor. The town was first lighted with gas in the month of November, 1856, by a company of shareholders. The gasometer will hold about 5,000 cubic feet of gas.

The trade of this place never had any high interest; but *Middleham Moor*, about half a mile from the town, is one of the most celebrated training grounds for race-horses in England. It is exceedingly well adapted for that purpose, and many a "gallant winner" has taken his "gallops," and been made "fit to run for a man's life" upon its beautiful slopes. The great annual fair held here in November, is one of the largest in the north of England. On this moor, on the 23rd of April, 1847, as Mr. Thomas Dawson's "string of horses" was returning from exercise, a sudden flash of lightning killed two of them on the spot, together with the boy who rode one of the animals; the other boy was unhurt. Middleham Moor contains upwards of 300 acres, in the parish of Middleham, and the High Moor in the adjoining parish of West Whitton is also claimed as belonging to Middleham. *Races* were formerly held here, but there was no meeting of consequence from the year 1827 to the present year (1858), when a strenuous endeavour was successfully made to revive this old and once celebrated gathering. One day's racing took place on the High Moor on Whit Monday (May 24th), and it is intended that one or two day's sport shall henceforth be provided, annually, for the patrons and lovers of the "turf."

The Duke of Leeds, as Governor or Constable of Middleham Castle, and Chief Bailiff of Richmondshire, formerly held a Court Baron, &c., for suits under forty shillings. The Lord of the Manor holds a Court Leet annually at the White Swan Inn.

Middleham stands on a declivity on the south side, whilst Leyburn, two

miles distant, is seated on the hill on the north side of the beautiful valley of the Ure—which river flows between the two towns, and over which was, formerly, a ferry.* In 1829 an elegant iron *Suspension Bridge* was erected on the site of the ferry, by Messrs. Hansom and Welch, of Manchester, at the cost of about £1,000., and was opened in the following year. In the latter part of October in that year it broke down, owing to some defect in the iron work, whilst a drove of cattle were passing over it, and two of the animals were killed—the drivers escaping uninjured. It was restored and re-opened for traffic in 1831. Persons using this bridge pay a toll.

THE CHURCH is dedicated to the Blessed Virgin and St. Alkelda.† Tanner, in his *Not. Mon.*, says that “Richard, Duke of Gloucester, had license of his brother, King Edward, A.D. 1476, to found a College here for a Dean, six Chaplains, four Clerks, and six Choristers, and other clergymen officiating in the parish Church, to be dedicated to the honour of the Blessed Jesus, St. Mary, and St. Alkelda, which he never finished. The minister of the parish hath yet the title of Dean and enjoys several privileges, but there probably never were any Chaplains, Clerks, or Choristers.” The Dean and six Chaplains were to be a body corporate. The act of collegiating provided that the Dean was to receive all the emoluments, to provide for himself or a fitting deputy, and the other officers, and also a power for the Archbishop to alter the number of Chaplains and other ministers. The collegiate establishment

* The river Ure was once celebrated for otter-hunting, and until within a few years otter hounds were kept at Middleham. Mr. Barker says, “it is one of our most exhilarating chases, and used to be pursued by all ranks with equal eagerness.” The pomp and circumstance of the olden otter-chase were very striking.—See “Craven” in the *Sporting Review*.

† St. Alkelda is said to have been the daughter of a Saxon Prince or Earl in Wensleydale, who, on account of her religion, was put to death by strangulation by the Danes. In the east window of the Chantry Chapel in the Church her martyrdom was depicted in stained glass, and portions of the representation are still there. She was shown in the act of being strangled by two females, who had twisted a napkin round her neck. Mr. Barker says, “Possibly the scene of her suffering was the site of the present Church, or a little to the west of it; for it is certain that her sacred remains repose somewhere in the edifice, and a spring which rises not far off is named St. Alkelda's Well. The water of this fountain was accounted beneficial for weak eyes.” Certain fee-farm rents in Middleham are required to be paid on St. Alkelda's tomb, and were regularly deposited on a *stone table* in the middle of the nave (as on the tomb of John Haxby, in York Cathedral, see vol. i., p. 460.) The name of this virgin Saint does not occur in any of the best known martyrologies, yet in charters of the 14th and 15th centuries, the day of her feast is mentioned as being well known, though our calendars no longer retain it.

seems to have been co-existent only with its first members, for want of funds—for though Richard obtained license for the new corporation to acquire lands of 200 marks annually, it never did acquire any such property—and it could not be expected that the Dean would or could have supported all his retinue of Chaplains and Clerks out of the same revenues he possessed while simple Rector. Mr. Longstaffe says, that what property had been given towards the support of the College, was “again wrested from it by the Tudor.” The statutes provide Our Lady’s stall for the Dean, and stalls dedicated to St. George, St. Catherine, St. Ninian, St. Cuthbert, St. Anthony, and St. Barbara, for the Chaplains. Other stalls were set out for the remaining officiating personages. According to tradition, the *College* was to have been built in a field nearly half a mile from the Church, afterwards called *Foundation Field*, had not the death of Richard III., as before intimated, frustrated his design.

In the year 1480, the Dean and Chaplains were granted some tithes of the Castle parks, and certain rents, eatages, and two bucks and a doe; the latter to be furnished against the feast of St. Alkelda. In 1498 William Beverley, first Dean of Middleham died, while Presidentiary Canon of York, of the sweating sickness. He had resigned his Deanery on his promotion. In the mandate to induct Simeon Weldon, 1514-15, and the valuation of 1535, Middleham Church is mentioned simply as a Deanery, and the Dean as incumbent. In 1538 there was a royal license, *decano ac ministris collegii*, to grant probates of wills in the parish. The word *ministers* here probably meant the proctors, for the collegiate corporation had disappeared long before the visit of Leland in 1546. After stating that the town was partly slated, and partly thatched, that antiquary observes, “Richard the iii. lay at it, and collegiated the Church there. But Henry the vii. toke the new college land awaye. (This will refer to the Manor of Wyggonhalle, and of Fersfield, in Norfolk, worth £73. per annum, given by the founder in the last year of his reign.) The towne itself is smawle, and hath but one parochie Chirch. It hath beene, as sum wene, a Collegiate Chirch. The parson is yet caullid the Dean of Middleham.”

The immunities given to the Church attached to it as a parish Church as much as when it possessed a collegiate body. The Deans, who for obvious reasons continued to call the Church a collegiate one, were exempted from the jurisdiction of the ordinary or metropolitan, and this exemption was confirmed in 1666. But this independence was awkward, and led to many irregularities. The Deans married people belonging to the parish, as well as from remote places, without license or the publication of banns, and their

doings in this particular, according to Longstaffe, on the authority of the Rev. Wm. Athill's "Documents relating to the Collegiate Church of Middleham," published by the Camden Society, in 1847, "might almost compare with the exploits of the high-priest of Gretna Green." This privilege, however, was abrogated by the Marriage Act of 26th George II. (1753). The Deans held Courts of Correction, in which the usual penances were awarded.

The *Church* is a good substantial stone building, and stands on the north side of the town, on the summit of a gentle eminence, overlooking a beautiful and verdant valley. It is Early English, with several features in the Decorated style introduced, and consists of a nave, with north and south aisles, a chancel, south porch, and west tower, in which are six bells and a clock. The whole edifice finishes with a plain parapet, except the tower, which is embattled, and has pinnacles at the angles. Most of the windows are square-headed; on each side of the clerestory of the nave are three windows of two lights; in the west front of the tower is a Perpendicular window of three lights; and the east window of the chancel contains five lights.

In the interior, four pointed arches resting on massy octangular pillars separate the nave from the aisles; the chancel arch is pointed, and springs from the plain wall. The east end of the south aisle was a Chantry dedicated in honour of the Blessed Virgin, which was founded by John Cartmelle. This Chapel communicates with the chancel by an arch, in which is a modern wooden screen; in the top of the window of three lights, at the east end of it, are some fragments of stained glass, already referred to. The east window, and two small ones on the north side of the chancel, were filled with stained glass in 1853. The ceilings are flat; the nave and aisles are furnished with old-fashioned high pews, parts of which exhibit some curious carving. In the chancel or choir are modern oak stalls for the Dean and six Canons; the original ones were demolished in the last century. There are galleries over the north aisle, and across the west end of the nave: in the latter is a small organ. The Church is lighted with gas. The font is modern, but its carved wood top is ancient. The pulpit occupies the spot which has been conjectured to be St. Alkelda's burial place. Against the wall, at the west end of the south aisle, is placed the beautiful monumental slab, which has formerly covered the grave of Robert Thornewton, 22nd Abbot of Jervaulx, and Dean of Middleham. The centre is finely diapered with thorn leaves, and at the foot is a tun, forming the rebus *Thorn ton*—surmounted by the mitre and crozier. Round the margin is this inscription:—"Orate pro anima dompni Roberti Thornewton, Abbatis hujus domi Jurevallis vicesimi secundi." The words "hujus domi" prove that the stone has been removed from Jer-

vaulx, but why and at what time is unknown. The words of the legend are divided by thorn leaves. On a slab in the tower is a cross and sword, inscribed *Robert Messam*. Many fragments of tomb stones bearing crosses—one with a wheel-cross and chalice—are built in the walls. On a nearly obliterated brass, near the Communion table, is the inscription "*Hic Jacet Magister Thomas Byrnham frater ordinis * * * MCCC * * * Amen.*" In the chancel is likewise a brass plate to the Rev. Christopher Colby, a Dean of Middleham, who died in 1727, aged 83 years; and a neat marble tablet to another of the Deans, named Place. There are likewise handsome modern tablets to members of the Hobson, Bulmer, Spence, and Buckle families. Within this Church also lies buried the well-known authoress Caroline A. Halsted, King Richard's talented apologist and defender, who having married the Rev. W. Atthill, Sub-dean and author of a work, already mentioned, on the Church of Middleham, died here at the Deanery in 1848.

The massy tower is buttressed, and has served as a refuge in times of danger. It is furnished with a fire-place, constructed in comparatively modern times of Early English tombstones, &c. The Rev. Luke Cotes, Dean from 1718 to 1741, is said to have lived in this tower for some time to avoid arrest for debt. He was involved in pecuniary embarrassments caused by his re-pewing the Church, the cost of which his parishioners refused to pay. The view from the tower, and even from the churchyard, is very fine.

The *Living*, which from the time of Richard III. to the year 1856, when the last Dean died, was a Deanery and a royal peculiar, and has since the latter been only a Rectory, is rated in the King's Books at £15. 9s. 4½d. The tithes have been commuted for £200. per ann., besides which there is a good residence—hitherto called the *Deanery*—and sixty acres of glebe land. The patronage is in the gift of the Crown, and the Rev. James Alexander Birch is the present Rector.

Near Middleham, on the Cover, are some curious fragments of *St. Simon's* Chapel and holy well.

Here is a *Wesleyan Chapel*, a good stone building erected in 1824; and adjoining it is a Sunday School. Also a *Primitive Methodist Chapel*, built in 1836. The Baptists hold their meetings in a temporary place of worship.

The *National School* is a neat building on the East Witton road, erected in 1837.

The following are the principal seats or mansions here:—*The Grove*, the seat of Thomas Other, Esq., a fine house in a very pleasant situation, surrounded by a walled park, beautiful pleasure grounds, gardens, &c. In the grounds is a fine mulberry tree, and here is the only *Rookery* in this locality.

Middleham Hall, the seat of Christopher Topham, Esq.; *Middleham House*, that of John Topham, Esq.; and *Castle Hill*, the residence of Thomas Topham, Esq., are very good mansions; as likewise are the *Rectory* (Deanery), and *Neville Hall*. The latter house stands close to the street, and is the residence of Mrs. Bruerne.

Charities.—The *Poor's Estate*, arising from the bequests of John Holdsworth, in 1696; Thomas Sweeting, in 1796; John Heathfield, in 1688; and Christopher Todd, in 1747; now consists of New Close, for which, a few years since, six acres of land, called Brough's Close, was exchanged; half an acre called Sand Beds; some cattle gates in Busk's Pasture; and two cattle gates on Middleham Moor—the whole producing about £40. per annum. In 1706, Robert Dixon left a yearly rent charge of 40s. out of property now belonging to C. Topham, Esq., for apprenticing poor boys of Middleham; and in 1792, Wm. Tennant bequeathed £50., the interest to be spent in educating two poor boys.

Ushaw Bridge crosses the river Ure on the road from Middleham to Spennithorne. The date of its erection is unknown, but in one of its recesses is the pillar of an ancient sundial, bearing the date of 1674. Near this bridge are the ancient *Soke Mills*, where the inhabitants of Middleham were obliged to grind their corn. *Cover Bridge* spans the river Cover at the junction of that river with the Ure. These bridges are within a few yards of each other

LEYBURN.

LEYBURN is a small but neat and well-built Market Town, in the township of its own name, and parish of Wensley, Wapentake of West Hang, Deanery of Catterick, Archdeaconry of Richmond, and Bishopric of Ripon. It is likewise the head of a Poor Law Union, and is situated about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Wensley; 2 miles N.E. of Middleham, with which it is connected by a suspension bridge thrown across the river Ure (See page 131); 8 miles S.S.W. from Richmond; 18 miles S.W. from Northallerton; 48 miles N.W. from York; and 229 miles N.N.W. from London. The area of the township, including the river strand, is 2,407 statute acres. In 1801 it contained 446 persons; in 1831, 1008; in 1841, 829; and in 1851 there were 800 persons—372 males, and 428 females. The rateable value of the town and township is £3,078. The chief proprietors are Lord Bolton (Lord of the Manor), Frederick Riddell, Esq., and Ralph Robinson, Esq. There are several small freeholders in the township. The soil is partly a stiff clay and

gravelly loam, but mostly a light limestone soil, rising northward in bold swells to the lofty moors which bound Wensleydale and Swaledale. The mineral productions of the vicinity are lead, coal, and lime.

Leyburn is scarcely mentioned in history, yet the town must have been in existence before the Conquest, for its name (*Leborne*) occurs in Domesday Book: but there is no building of any antiquity remaining in the place. Mr. Barker tells us, in his "Three Days of Wensleydale," that a *Priory* stood in or near the field still called *Chapel Flatts*, at the west end of the town, and that the Catholic Bishop of Port Louis, in the Mauritius, informed him that he once possessed an impression of the community's seal. "The Chapel remained," he says, "degraded, as usual, into a barn, till the beginning of the present century, when it was sold for materials."

Leyburn, or, as the poet Maude expresses it, "Exalted Leyburn," is delightfully situated on a picturesque and pleasant spot, occupying the crown of a precipitous acclivity on the north side of Wensleydale, in a fertile and beautiful district. The rising importance of the town is such, chiefly on account of having retained its market, that it is now considered the "capital of Wensleydale." It consists chiefly of one long spacious street, or rather an oblong square, of well-built houses, shops, and inns. About half of the houses have been erected since 1801, and the whole town is built of a fine durable stone. From its situation on the sloping end of a scar or range of rocks, it is at all seasons particularly clean.

The *Bedale and Leyburn Railway* (a continuation of the line from North-allerton to Bedale) was opened on the 6th of December, 1855; and on the previous evening the town of Leyburn was lighted with gas for the first time. The cost of the erection of the gas works was about £1,200., raised in shares of £5. each: the gasometer holds 3,500 cubic feet of gas. The *Market* is held every Friday, and is well attended; the supply of corn is excellent. There are four good annual *Fairs* for cattle, sheep, &c., on the second Fridays of February, May, October, and December; also, a *Fortnight Fair* for cattle, sheep, pigs, &c., every alternate Friday. The *Swaledale and Wensleydale Banking Co.* have a branch bank here, and there is a *Savings' Bank*, containing about £2,600., belonging to 956 depositors.

The *Town Hall* was rebuilt in the spacious and airy Market Place, by Lord Bolton, at the cost of about £2,000., in 1856-7. Of the old Town Hall, which stood on the same site, Mr. Barker, after observing that "in its present state it is rather an eyesore than otherwise," adds, "but even so, I should regret to see it supplanted by a modern toy house, for it is the only prominent existing trace of antiquity in the place." Mr. Barker having gone

"to that bourne whence no traveller e'er returns," it is impossible for us to conjecture whether or not he would consider the present stately building a "toy house;" for our own part we can only say that it is a noble and substantial edifice for so small a town, but we should not have any objection to see a little more of the picturesque introduced into its design. It is in the plain Italian style, and comprises two stories and an attic story, finishing with a parapet. The front has, in the lower story, an entrance doorway and hall in the centre, on each side of which are two windows; with five large windows in the second story. In each end of the building is an entrance to two chambers, intended for dwellings or shops; and the attic story contains ten bed rooms. Round the top of the second story is a bold moulding or cornice, and the parapet, as well as the raking of the gables of the structure, finish with a neat moulding. The middle story contains the *Court or Assembly Room*, a fine apartment, measuring 50 feet by 30 feet; an ante-room for the private use of the Magistrates; and a room for the meetings of the Guardians of the Poor. *Petty Sessions* are held here by the Magistrates for the Division of Hang West, on the last Friday in each month; and the *County Court* sittings take place here monthly. There is a bull ring in the Market Place, similar to that at Middleham. Till a recent date, bull-baiting was a very popular sport in Richmondshire.

At the east end of the Town Hall stood the Market Cross, overshadowed by a magnificent elm, which, after enduring the storms of many centuries, was cut down in 1821. Its fall involved that of the Cross, which has not since been restored. A *Lock-up*, containing two cells, and apartments for a Superintendent of Police, was erected in the upper part of the town, in 1847. The *Railway Station* is a plain building at the east end of the town.

A Market Town without a Church is of rare occurrence; but Leyburn is an instance of it. A *Chapel of Ease* to the parish Church at Wensley was erected in 1836, at the cost of £500., by the Hon. T. O. Powlett, afterwards Lord Bolton (father of the present Lord of Leyburn), and was opened for public worship on the 25th of September in the same year. It is a very plain stone building, lighted by four tall circular-headed sashed windows on one side. On the gable is a plain bell turret containing one bell. The interior is fitted up to seat about 250 persons; the pulpit and reading desk stand again the wall of the west end; there is no communion table. The Chapel is lighted with gas. Divine Service was performed here on Sunday evenings only up to the 5th of July, 1857, but since that date, except on Communion Sundays, there has been morning service, conducted by the Rector of Wensley or his curate. When this Chapel was built, it was in-

tended but as a temporary place of worship, and the walls were so constructed that it might be easily converted into four cottages. It is matter for regret that an important town like Leyburn should be without a good Church.

The *Wesleyans* and *Independents* have each a Chapel here.

The *Catholic Chapel*, which is dedicated in honour of St. Peter and St. Paul, is a very neat building, erected in 1885, at the cost of about £2,000., partly raised by subscription, and was opened for public worship on the 14th of October in that year. It is lighted by three pointed windows on the south side, and a large one at the east end, and is surmounted with a small bell turret with one bell. The interior is tastefully furnished, and will accommodate about 400 persons. The altar is of carved stone; the reredos, painted by Mr. Edward Gell, in the mediæval style, on a gold ground with diapering mottoes, is in three compartments; the centre one containing representations of the Virgin and Child; and the side divisions, SS. Peter and Paul. The east window is glazed with richly stained glass, exhibiting, in the right compartment, figures of the Blessed Virgin, St. Mary Magdalen, and St. Thomas the Apostle; and in the left, St. Jerome, St. John the Evangelist, and St. George; under each of these compartments is St. George's Cross; and in the upper part of the window is the Angel Gabriel. The design, which is from the pencil of a lady—Miss L. C. Bolton, niece of the present priest—is very chaste, and reflects much credit upon the fair amateur. The tabernacle is circular, with a dome, very elegantly painted and gilded, and though its style of architecture is Grecian, and that of the altar, &c., is Gothic, yet it does not somehow (perhaps because it is a little gem) look out of place. On the altar are two neat obelisk-shaped reliquiaries, in one of which is a small portion of the true cross; and in niches at each side are statues of the Blessed Virgin and St. Joseph. Indeed the colouring and ornamental work on the walls of the sanctuary is neat and elegant in the extreme. Before the altar hangs the sanctuary lamp, presented by the late Charles Gregory Fairfax, Esq., of Gilling Castle. The pulpit is of carved oak. In the gallery at the west end of the Chapel is a good organ, by Paxton, of York. It was purchased partly by subscription, at the expense of £125., and opened November 16th, 1849. A white marble tablet on the north wall commemorates the Rev. Richard Billington, who for 37 years was "the beloved pastor of the Catholics of Wensleydale," and who died on the 6th of October, 1880, aged 73 years. In the vestry are some curious antique marbles belonging to the Rev. Richard John Bolton, the priest of Leyburn. Amongst them are groups of figures representing the Crucifixion, Resurrection, the Ascension, the Blessed Virgin and Infant Saviour, the

Twelve Apostles, &c. These antiquities were found buried in the ruins of Furness Abbey, and are in a good state of preservation. The Presbytery, or priest's residence, adjoins the Chapel, and the gardens, walks, &c., in front of the house and at the side of the Chapel, are kept in excellent order. For a considerable time previous to the erection of this place of worship, the rites of the Catholic Church were celebrated for the Catholics of the town and neighbourhood, in a small Chapel at Grove House, and at West Witton, on alternate Sundays. There is a *Catholic School* for boys and girls, near the Chapel, which was opened in 1838.

The *Leyburn Poor Law Union* comprehends 41 parishes or townships, embracing an area of 107 square miles. The *Union Workhouse* consists of seven ancient cottages adapted to this purpose, so as to be capable of accommodating about 100 inmates: the average number in the house for the year 1857 was about 80. These cottages, together with 1½ acre of land, belong to the poor of the township, having been obtained, in 1817, from Lord Bolton, in exchange for some old poor's land.

The poor of Leyburn were left a yearly rent charge of 6s. out of Kerber's Field; and another of £1. 15s., out of North Field Close, by Phillis Wray, in 1778: but the former has been compounded for a sum of money paid to the overseers.

The *Dispensary* here for the poor of the parish of Wensley, is open every Monday and Friday, and is supported by an annuity of £30. from the Hutton Charity. Mr. John Terry is the surgeon and dispenser.

The principal mansions in the immediate vicinity of Leyburn are as follows:—*Grove House*, or *Leyburn Grove*, as it is variously called, the seat of Frederick Riddell, Esq., is a large stone building, to which are attached extensive gardens, grounds, plantations, &c. *Leyburn Hall*, the seat of Mrs. Yarker, is a large ancient building on the cliff, overlooking the splendid vale of Wensley. The gardens, &c., occupy less than three acres. *Leyburn House* is the residence of Matthew Dobson, Esq. And *Cliff Lodge*, the seat of Ralph Robinson, Esq., situated a little to the east of the town, has attached to it 109 acres of land.

Leyburn Shawl.—The vicinity of Leyburn presents a variety of beautiful scenery, and the town is generally visited on the route to the lakes of Westmorland and Cumberland, by travellers from the east and south east parts of the Kingdom. But the great curiosity and pride of Leyburn is the "Shawl," a fine terrace naturally formed on a cliff of limestone rock of immense height—commencing half a mile west of the town, and stretching from thence upwards of a mile along the brow of a scar. The word *shawl*, or *shaul*, is

conjectured to be an abbreviation of *Shaw-hill*; *shaw* meaning a wood. Mr. Barker gives a very correct description of this terrace, beginning with Wensley Point, where the landscape unfolds itself. "You are stationed on a rock," he writes, "within the valley of the Yore, extending far away below, east and west, the broad river winding through meadows and between pretty villages. On your right lies the Shawl, a narrow green-sward, girded with firs, on the summit of a precipice of dark grey rocks, at the foot of which wave thick old woods, covering the steep declivity that extends down to the green pastures above Wensley. Behind are the *debris* of slate and lime quarries, and dull fields devoid of trees and brown in appearance, bordering on the north moors." Further on is a pass in the wood, the only place for some distance, at which the Shawl can be ascended, called "*The Queen's Gap*," where Mary Queen of Scots, according to local tradition, was re-taken in her attempt to escape from Bolton Castle, where she was a prisoner under the care of Lord Scrope, in the year 1569. "Although no *written* record appears to be known, corroborating the constant local tradition of Queen Mary's attempted escape," observes our author, "it is dangerous to reject universally received traditional evidence."

Passing the Queen's Gap, which "is indeed the hallowed ground of Leyburn Shawl," we soon get fairly on the Shawl, from which the view is magnificent; it is, in fact, in the words of Mr. Barker, "a superb, vast, natural panorama." And as we dare not presume to *improve* upon that gentleman's concise but graphic description of the scene, we shall continue to quote him. "The steep precipice drops away abruptly from your feet, and at the bottom lie huge masses of grey rocks, splintered and scattered as if an earthquake had strewn them there. Light hazels shoot up among them; and all spring and summer, but chiefly in later spring, a profusion of wild flowers fill the interstices. Here, too, there is a most delightful walk. Old trees grow picturesquely from narrow clefts in the precipice, their topmost boughs just waving along the edge of the terrace, where ground honeysuckle and wild thyme blossom luxuriantly. Still lower down rise the thick woods already mentioned, sloping gradually towards rich fields. In these woods the soft low coo of the cushat and the sweet songs of linnets seldom cease, notwithstanding kestrels and sparrowhawks are sailing about, far beneath you indeed, but still high above the ground and the elm tops. Right opposite, Penhill uprears his crest; westward Bishopdale opens, and Raydale; you distinctly see the cataracts of the Yore at Aysgarth, and hear their hasty rush, audible more than fifteen miles away. The view on this side is bounded by hills, which approach Westmorland. Middleham and Bolton Castles are con-

spicuous, besides a host of villages and churches. The entire view eastwards is splendid, only of a more subdued character than that towards the west: it is bounded by the remote blue hills of Cleveland, and with the aid of a glass the smoke of the engines on the Great North Railway is sometimes very distinctly visible."

A more recent writer, in a local newspaper, says of Leyburn Shawl. "A more romantic spot for those persons who generally furnish the materials of romance could not well be chosen. Here tradition points to a cleft in the ridge, called the Queen's Gap, where Mary Queen of Scots is said to have been caught in her attempted escape from Bolton Castle. Eastward, at the distance of a mile and a half, are the ruins of Middleham, that famous stronghold which has been alternately the favourite residence and the prison of kings; and farther east is Jervaulx Abbey. Conspicuous in the foreground, with well-defined outlines, is Penhill, looking like another "Shawl," but of much larger magnitude. Dimly descried in the distance westward is the white-sheeted foam of Aysgarth Force. To the south is a stretch of moorland, but generally the surrounding heights are covered with verdure to their summits. The valley below is pleasantly dotted over with villages, farm-houses, and churches, the latter, as in most other places, contributing largely to the architectural ornament of the locality. While no other valley in England surpasses Wensleydale in picturesque scenery, no other equals it in the variety and interest of its historic associations. On the banks of the Yore the visitor treads ground which has been trodden by kings and king-makers. Edward IV., Richard III., and the famous Earl of Warwick; and there, too, sauntered in their girlhood, Mary of Middleham and Queen Anne. The historic associations connected with these and other great names give additional interest to a district which, independently of such aid, is in itself one of the most interesting that can well be imagined."

In the beginning of the year 1841, some spirited young tradesmen of Leyburn conceived the idea of laying out the Shawl in walks, and erecting seats for the accommodation of visitors; and this design they, by their own personal labours, and at their own risk, carried into effect. The task completed, a gipsy tea-party or *fete champetre*, on a humble scale, was held on the high terrace, on Saturday, July 31st, in the same year; and similar festivals, usually terminating with dancing on the green sward, have been annually held here since, and attended by thousands. The last Gala and Tea Festival on the Shawl (including a brass band contest, in which the Leyburn band was victorious), took place on Wednesday, June 30th, in the present year (1858). After defraying the necessary expenses of the *fete*,

the surplus was reserved for the purpose of improving the Shawl. A ball in the large room of the new Town Hall brought the proceedings of this annual gathering to a conclusion.

A large sum of money raised by subscription has recently been expended in improving the Shawl, and in erecting rustic seats and several picturesque grottoes thereon. Some of the latter are composed of lath and ling, and roofed or thatched with ling; others are rustic, and thatched with ling.

WENSLEYDALE.—Modern Wensleydale, of which, as already stated, Leyburn is now the chief town, is that part of the valley of the Ure, which derives its name from the neighbouring village of Wensley, and is of considerable width, lying between two lofty ranges of moorland hills. It may be considered to commence at Kilgram Bridge, and to extend westward as far as the Lady's Pillar, on the confines of Westmorland. The ancient boundary was where Bain fell into Ure on the south side, and Meerbeck on the north. All the country west of that to Hell Gill was a wild forest. Wensleydale is also called Yorevale or Jorevalle, because the river, called variously the Ure, Eure, Yore, and Jore, flows through it, and takes the name of the Ouse below Boroughbridge (See vol i. p. 19). Well and truly has Mr. Barker observed of this beautiful, fruitful, and extensive valley, that for variety of scenery it is unsurpassed in beauty by any in England. "Mountains" he says, "clothed at their summits with purple heather interspersed with huge crags, and at their bases with luxuriant herbage, bound the view on either hand. Down the valley's centre flows the winding Yore, one of the most serpentine rivers our island boasts; now boiling and foaming in a narrow channel over sheets of limestone—now forming cascades only equalled by the cataracts of the Nile—and anon spreading out into a broad smooth stream, as calm and placid as a lowland lake. On the banks lie rich pastures, occasionally relieved at the eastern extremity of the valley by cornfields. Other streams, mere mountain torrents, increase the waters of the Yore during their course; and below Ullshaw, in the lands of East Witton, the Cover, which gives name to an adjacent dale, becomes united with them." The other writer already quoted, in alluding to "all the varied and romantic beauties of Wensleydale," says "The delicious valley through which rolls the winding Yore, presents to view a wide amphitheatre of sylvan and mountain landscape truly scenic. Nature has been prodigal of her beauties to this district. Agricultural industry, too, has done all that could be desired to beautify and enrich the scene. But although art comes to soften the picture and rub off the angularities of nature, yet the magic of art, in its rural and architectural adornments, is, in some places, like the imitations of ancient conjurors, soon

swallowed up and lost sight of in the grandeur and magnificence of the bolder architecture of hill, rock, vale, stream, and cataract."

Branching out of Wensleydale are Bishopdale, Raydale or Rodale (the valley of the Roe), and other smaller dales; all of which may be accounted parts of it; and the district is rich in natural objects of interest—for it contains Aysgarth Force, Hardraw Scaur, Mill Gill, the Lake Semerwater, and Leyburn Shawl. It is also rich in historic associations, for it contains the royal Castle of Middleham, the favourite residence of Richard III.; Bolton Castle, once the prison of Scotland's Queen Mary; and the Abbeys of Jorvaille or Jervaulx, and Coverham. The district consists chiefly of grazing farms, and is celebrated for the produce of its dairies. On the moors grouse are plentiful; the wild cat and pine-marten are still occasionally found in the woods. In ancient times wolves abounded. Fish is plentiful in the river Yore, and its tributary streams. The botanist will find in the vale many of our rarer plants, and in it the ornithologist will find more than one half of our English land-fowl. There are mines of lead and coal; nor are either iron or copper wanting, although not worked. The lead mines were worked in the reign of King John, if not earlier. Freestone, slate, and lime also abound.

In Leland's time (reign of Henry VIII.), "Uredale" produced "very little corne, except bygge (barley) or otes, but plentifull of gresse on communes. Coverdale is worse than Swaledale or Uredale for corn" continues the Royal Antiquary, "and hath no woods, but about Coverham Abbey. In the dales of Richmontshire they burne linge, pete, and turfes. In places where they cutte downe linge, good gresse springeth for the catel a yere or 2, until the linge overgroe it." This custom of burning the ling in order to promote the growth of herbage for sheep, is yet practised all over the North Riding. The villages in Wensleydale are numerous, and for the most part neat, and there are several gentlemen's seats pleasantly situated. And with regard to the rural inhabitants of the district, we must agree to Mr. Baker's estimate of them, that they are "a fine hardy race, stern of mood and somewhat rude in manners and in speech, but kind and hospitable to an extreme; retaining many of their forefathers' customs unchanged by modern refinement."

Wensleydale was, and is now, nominally a Royal Forest, of which the Duke of Leeds, hereditary Constable of Middleham Castle, through descent from the family of Conyers (See page 24), is her Majesty's Ranger. Formerly, red deer were plentiful in the parks, more especially in Bishopdale Chase.

Mr. Barker draws an interesting picture of Wensleydale in the Middle

ages. "The beautiful valley, with its forests and well stocked parks and rich meadows, smiling in the summer sunshine—Middleham and Bolton Castles looking down in grey majesty on the scene, the banners of the Plantaganet, the Nevile, and the Scrope, floating from their towers; and above all, pre-eminent, the graceful Gothic Abbeys of Jorevale and Coverham; those sacred abodes of learning, piety, and sanctity; where indigence ever found shelter, and wretchedness relief. In every hamlet, however small, a Church or Chapel rearing its tower or bell-turret above the embosoming trees, with its little green nook of consecrated ground, where the rural dead rested." This is, doubtless, a well finished and skilfully tinted scene—the Wensleydale of yore; but the Wensleydale of the present day presents to our mind a far more beautiful picture, for instead of ramparts bristling with cannon, and the forest which afforded six days' continued sport in deer hunting (as that of Wensleydale did seven centuries ago, although at that same time infested by wolves), we behold on every side perfect security and comparative contentment; neat farm-houses needing no defence; fertile and highly cultivated fields and well filled granaries, stack-yards, and warehouses—glorious fruits of the wonderful progress of agriculture, commerce, and manufactures; and the astonishing results of our science and inventions, as displayed in those modern marvels, steam engines, railways, and electric telegraphs. These are but a few of the peaceful glories of modern times; but whilst we prefer the enjoyment of them to all the "pomp and circumstance of glorious war," of which our more chivalric ancestors were so enamoured, we would not be unmindful of the many deeds of chivalry of which Wensleydale was the scene, nor would we cease for a moment to cherish the historic associations connected with the district.

Minerals.—Lord Bolton possesses the manorial rights of Wensley, Leyburne, Carperby, East Bolton, Castle Bolton or West Bolton, Redmire, Preston, Harmby, West Witton, Thornton Steward, and Downholme. The mining operations on Lord Bolton's manors are chiefly confined to his Lordship's moors, which are bounded on the north by the Swaledale moors, on the east by the Leyburn and Reeth Road, on the south by the enclosed lands of the various manors, and on the west by the Woodhall manor. The veins that *were* the most profitable are east and west, but the best vein worked at present is that of Kell or Keld Heads, and Cranchow Bottom, which lies north and south. The lead mines now worked—are those known by the names of Keld Heads, Cranchow Bottom, Bolton Gill, Bolton Parks, Greet's, Golden Groves, Apedale, Virgin, Brownfield, and Wetgroves mines. The

most extensive operations are carried on by the Keld Heads and Cranehow Bottom Mining Companies, and both bodies have declared large dividends.

The Keld Head Company's grant is very extensive, being on the course of the veins from north to south about $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles, and from east to west two miles: the shafts on the works are consequently numerous, the deepest being about forty fathoms from the surface; but the mines are chiefly worked by levels from the foot of the hills, varying in length from 200 fathoms to a mile. Though lead has been raised from nearly all the places opened by this Company, yet to the present time their works at Keld Heads have been the most productive, and it is said that as much as 1,400 tons have been smelted from them in one year. The strata from which the ores are chiefly raised, is the grit and fossil lime. The working plant of this Company is the best and most efficient of any in the mining district of the North Riding. It consists of two condensing engines, one high pressure, and no less than ten water wheels of various diameters, for drawing, crushing, smelting, condensing, &c. To show the efficient manner in which this Company conduct their works, and the desire they at the same time manifest not to injure any of the farmers around them (the works being situated in a strictly farming dale), we may state that they have constructed a flue, very nearly two miles in length, to carry off and condense the obnoxious fumes produced from their smelting works. The number of persons employed by this Company is about 250.

Many of the other mines have been recently commenced, and will, no doubt, in a short time turn out lucrative speculations. Several other parts of Lord Bolton's manors have as yet not been leased for mining purposes; but from the well-known mineral richness of the other districts, immediately adjoining, they offer many inducements to mining speculators. The number of lead miners employed in the mines on Lord Bolton's manors is up to 400.

There is a *coal seam* on Leyburn and Preston Moor, which varies from 12 to 36 inches in thickness, and has been worked for many years; but the speculation is not very profitable, as the coal is almost worked out. About twenty men are employed in this coal mine. There is a blue flag quarry on Leyburn Moor, and the excellent Harmby Lime Company's works is in the immediate vicinity of the town.

. Wensley and the other townships in the parish will be found noticed at subsequent pages of this volume.

THIRSK.

THIRSK is an ancient Market Town and Parliamentary Borough, as well as the head of a parish and Poor Law Union, in the Wapentake of Birdforth, about 9 miles S.S.E. of Northallerton; 23 miles N.W. by W. of York; 29 miles W.N.W. from Malton; 11 miles N. from Boroughbridge; 220 miles N.N.W. from London; and one mile from the Thirsk Station, on the North Eastern Railway. The parish of Thirsk comprises the township of Thirsk, and the chapelries of Carlton-Islebeck, or Miniott, Sand Hutton, and Sowerby, the area of the whole being 8,365 acres. The population of the parish, in 1851, was 4,704 souls. The area of the town and township of Thirsk is 2,947 acres, and its population in 1801, numbered 2,092; in 1831, 2,835; in 1841, 3022, including a number of workpeople employed on the Great Northern Railway, who afterwards left the place; and in 1851, 3,001 persons, viz. 1439 males, and 1,562 females. The population of the Parliamentary Borough of Thirsk, which comprises the townships or chapelries of Thirsk, Sand Hutton, Carlton, Miniott, Sowerby, Bagby with Islebeck, and South Kilvington, in 1851, was 5,319 souls. The rateable value of the township of Thirsk (not including any part of the township of Sowerby which forms a portion of the town of Thirsk) is £13,345. The principal landowners in the township of Thirsk are Lady Frankland Russell, relict of Sir Robert Frankland Russell, Bart., and Frederic Bell, Esq., the Lord of the Manor. Thirsk is in the Archdiocese of York, Archdeaconry of Cleveland, and Deanery of Bulmer.

History.—The name of this place is supposed to be derived from *Tre Isk*, two ancient British words, signifying a town and river or brook. In Domesday Book it is called *Tresche*, and in ancient documents it is written *Thursk* and *Thrusk*. In the tenth century Thirsk had but a few cottages and a Castle; the foundations of the latter are said to have been laid in the reign of the Saxon King Edgar, about the year 974, and the fortress is supposed to have been finished in 979; but the name of the founder is unknown.

In the reign of Edward the Confessor, according to Domesday, Thirsk was held by three Saxons, *Orm*, *Tor*, and *Hugh*, the first having eight carucates to be taxed with four ploughs; the second twelve carucates to be taxed, and six ploughs; and the third eight acres of meadow, with two ploughs, and ten villaines. William the Conqueror gave the Manor or Lordship of Thirsk, with many other manors, to Geoffrey, Bishop of Constance (See vol i. p. 111),

who was created Earl of Northumberland. The Earl dying about the beginning of the reign of William II., his titles and possessions were, by that Monarch, conferred upon *Robert de Molbray*, who came to England with the Conqueror, and was distinguished for his bravery and valour. He was made Governor of all the northern parts of the Kingdom, and in an expedition against the Scots, killed their King, Malcolm, and Prince Edward his son. To reward him the King gave him, as just stated, the Earldom of Northumberland, and besides large possessions in other parts of England, the estates of Thirsk, Byland, Newburgh, Gilling, Slingsby, Hovingham, &c.; from which circumstance this district got the name of the Vale of Mowbray, which it retains at this day. This great and mighty Baron taking part with Robert Cuthrose, against Henry I., had his estates forfeited, and the King bestowed them on Nigole or Nigel de Albini,* younger brother of Wm. de Albini, Earl of Arundell, and cousin to the said Earl Molbray. Nigel de Albini was succeeded by Roger, his eldest son, who assumed the name of *Moubray*, afterwards spelt *Mowbray*. Roger de Mowbray was present at the great Battle of the Standard, fought near Northallerton, 1188 (See vol. i., p. 123.)

This young and pious nobleman was the founder, it is said, of no less than thirty-five religious houses. He founded several it is certain, and he added to the endowments of many others. About the year 1143, in consequence of the northern ravages, a whole convent of monks were thrown destitute and desolate upon the world, when he afforded them shelter and entertainment in his Castle at Thirsk, and gave them land in Byland, where they erected a splendid Abbey: soon afterwards he founded the Priory of Newburgh—and the ruins of these two great houses of learning and religion still remain.

At the period of which we write, the north of England was overrun and ravaged by David, King of Scotland, and his ruthless host: David had been upon the most intimate terms with Henry I., of England. The son of Henry, and heir to the Crown, being accidentally drowned, the King determined to secure the right of succession in his own family, and therefore compelled the states of England and Normandy to swear allegiance to his daughter. The King of Scotland joined the English Barons in order to protect the rights of the English Crown. The first and foremost to take

* Nigel de Albini, a Norman of noble extraction, attended the Conqueror to England, and was afterwards bow-bearer to William Rufus. For the valour which he displayed at the Battle of Tenchebray, being the last of those conflicts which Henry I. had with his brother Cuthrose, where this Nigel slew his horse, and brought him captive to King Henry, the King granted to him the forfeited estates of Cuthrose, amounting to 120 Knights' fees.

oath for Henry, was Stephen, Count of Blois, nephew to the King, but as soon as Henry was dead, he hastened to London, where he contrived to insinuate himself into the favour of the citizens, clergy, and above all, with the warlike Barons, who were indignant at the thought of having a *she-king*, as they called Matilda, to reign over them, and Stephen, with the consent both of the English and Normans, was created King. David, King of Scotland, was uncle to Matilda, who, with Robert, Earl of Gloucester, espoused her cause. The Scottish King laid claim to the Earldom of Northumberland for his son Henry, and this might be a further inducement for him to resist the efforts of Stephen.

About the 20th of Henry II. (1174), Roger de Mowbray sided with the Prince to set him on the throne in the lifetime of his father, and for this act of treason, his Castles of Oxholme and Malzeard were besieged and taken by the Bishop of Lincoln, the King's natural son. Whereupon De Mowbray hastened to the King, who was then at Northampton, and surrendered his Castle of Thirsk, and thereupon had his pardon granted.

Roger's successor was Nigel, his eldest son, who died about 1192; and to him succeeded William his son and heir, who was one of the Barons who took up arms against King John, and forced that Monarch to grant *Magna Charta*, or the great charter of the Kingdom's liberty. He founded a Chapel at Thirsk, dedicated to St. James, and also a Chantry therein, dedicated to St. Nicholas; and he agreed with the monks of Newbrough, that, although it was not a parish Church, the bells should be rung at the celebration of mass therein, whenever he or any of his family should be present; as well as on the festival of St. Nicholas, and on the obits or anniversaries of the deceased members of his family.* He died about the 7th of Henry III. (1228), and was buried at Newburgh; and Nigel, his eldest son and successor, died without issue in 1229, leaving his title and estates to Roger, his brother and heir, who died in 1267. His eldest son, of the same surname, died in 1298, (26th Edw. I.), and was buried at Fountains Abbey. John de Mowbray, his son and heir, and the eighth Baron Mowbray, joined the nobles who rebelled against the King in 1321, and was present at the Battle of Boroughbridge (See vol. i., p. 137). He was hanged in chains at York, and his possessions came to the Crown. This John left issue, John, his eldest son, who had his father's estates restored to him, and who in the 1st of Edward III. (1327), had livery of all his lands, and afterwards died of the

* The Chapel or Chantry of St. James is said to have stood on or near the open space in the old town, called St. James's Green. There was likewise here a Chantry of St. Anne, founded by another Baron Mowbray.

plague at York. At the coronation of Richard II., John, the son and heir of the last-mentioned John de Mowbray, was created Earl of Nottingham; but he died soon afterwards without issue, leaving his younger brother Thomas to succeed him in his lands and dignities; and soon afterwards he (Thomas) was made Lord Marshal of England, on account of his being great-grandson and heir to Thomas, second son of Edward I., who was Earl of Norfolk and Earl Marshal of England. This Thomas de Mowbray was also created Duke of Norfolk about the 20th of Richard II. (1397), but was afterwards banished the Kingdom, and he died at Venice, leaving issue two sons, Thomas and John, and two daughters, Isabell, married to Sir James Barkley, and Margaret, married to Sir Robert Howard. Thomas succeeded his father, and died without issue about the year 1405, being beheaded at York for his participation in Archbishop Scrope's rebellion (See vol. i., p. 146). John, his brother, was restored to his father's dignities by King Henry V., and died about the 14th of Henry VI. (1436), leaving John, his son and heir, to inherit all his lands and honours. This John died about the year 1475, leaving issue only one daughter, who was married to Richard, Duke of York, second son of King Edward IV.; but dying without issue, all the possessions of the family descended to the heiress of the above-mentioned Isabell and Margaret, daughters of Thomas de Mowbray,* first Duke of Norfolk; and upon extinction thereof, the Lordships of Thirsk and Kirkby Malzeard, amongst other lands, fell to William, Marquis of Burkleigh, as son and heir of the above-mentioned Isabell. This William was afterwards created Earl of Northampton, and about the 4th of Henry VII. (1489), being likely to have no issue of his own body, he gave or sold divers lands and manors to Sir Wm. Stanley, then Lord Chamberlain of the King's household; and to Thomas Stanley, Earl of Derby, he gave or sold the Manors of Donnington, Thwaites, Thirsk, Hovingham, Kirkby Malzeard, and Burton in Lonsdale, in Yorkshire, and several other lands and manors in other Counties, to be held by the said Earl, and the heirs of his body. They afterwards passed to other families.

CASTLE.—The *Castle of Thirsk*, which, as we have already stated, was built before the Conquest, was greatly improved and probably enlarged by the noble family of Mowbray. Roger, the second Baron Mowbray, generally resided and had a strong garrison in it; and it was here that he conspired with the Scotch King, and began his rebellion against Henry II. The re-

* A genealogical and historical account of the great baronial family of *De Mowbray*, will be found in the Cottonian Library; also in Dugdale's *History of Byland Abbey*.

volt, however, was speedily suppressed, and on the 18th of March, 1175, this Castle, according to Jefferson, was surrendered. This statement, however, of the surrender of the Castle, does not agree with that of other writers. Mr. Ingledew, in his *History of Northallerton* says, on the authority of Benedict. Petroburgh. ed. Hearne, p. 84, "no person surrendered Thirsk Castle to a De Valence, or any other royalist commander: for that Castle having held out till the war was ended, in which William, King of Scotland, was taken prisoner at Alnwick, 13th June, 1174, Roger de Mowbray, on the 31st July following, made his personal submission and surrender of Thirsk Castle to King Henry II., at Northampton." Henry then ordered all the Castles that still remained in private hands (held of him *in capite*) to be demolished, and this seat of feudal magnificence shared the common lot.

This great stronghold of the famous Roger de Mowbray is said to have been a very extensive fortress, with numerous lofty towers, and inferior to few in the Kingdom for the magnificence of its external appearance, and the sumptuous grandeur of the interior; but its demolition was so complete that not a vestige of it now remains, but a slight artificial mount serves to indicate the site on which the Keep formerly stood. The site of the Castle is a little west of the present Market Place, near the entrance to the town by the Ripon road, and its precincts extended from the court-yard of the fortress, still called the Castle Yard, eastward towards Kirk Gate, and very probably included the Market Place. Portions of the moat and rampart, together with some subterranean vaults, may still be seen.

Thirsk stands near the centre of the *Vale of Mowbray*, of which it is the ancient baronial capital. This rich and delightful valley lies between the Hambleton and West Hills, and is a fine agricultural, as well as pastoral and woodland country, abounding with streams and rivers, and all the riches and luxuries which nature so lavishly yields to the skill and industry of man. Indeed, this fine valley is scarcely to be equalled by any tract of country in the Kingdom, for fertility, expansion, and picturesque scenery. "Wherever the wanderer goes, his eyes are feasted with beauty," says an anonymous writer, describing his "*Wanderings in the Vale of Mowbray*," "all along the high roads we get glimpses of farmhouses nestling amongst ancestral trees, and here and there, in the far off distance, we behold the grey tower or the tall spire of some lonely Church, where the forefathers of the neighbouring hamlets have gone up for unnumberable generations to worship God, and where their children still continue to go, in all simplicity and reverence, and lowliness of mind—beautiful and retired Churches, with their quiet manse and devoted pastors, each a little centre of civilization,

keeping alive all the human sympathies in those parts, and filling the souls of their charge with the love of God and heaven. And as we continue our wanderings, we see the ruins of old Castles, and moated granges, and old Abbeys—the remains of feudal magnificence and life, the fossil farms, as it were, of a dead civilization and a dead religion. These are the marks which the struggling spirit of man, struggling with barbaric force, and cumbered with barbaric splendour, has left behind it in its upward and onward progress through the past ages of our history; and intensely interesting they are, these mouldering piles, and solemnly they preach to us with their heavy tongues of stone."

The *Town of Thirsk*, which is situated on the road from York to Darlington, is divided by the small Codbeck (a branch of the Swale) into two parts, usually denominated the *Old* and *New Town*, and the river is spanned by two good bridges of three arches each. They have the appearance of two distinct towns. *New Thirsk* occupies, as above stated, the site and precincts of the Castle, and comprises an extensive Market Place, which is well lined with good houses, shops, and inns, and from which diverge several other streets. *Old Thirsk*, which is on the east side of the river, is a large, clean, old-fashioned looking country village, on the road from York to Yarm and Stockton. Near one end of it is a large area called *St. James's Green*, where, as before stated, it is supposed was situated the Chapel of St. James. Here stood the venerable *Elm*, under the spreading branches of which the elections of the borough members were formerly held; and there is a tradition that under this tree Henry Percy, fourth Earl of Northumberland, and Lord Lieutenant of Yorkshire, fell a victim to popular fury in the reign of Henry VII. (See vol i., p. 173). On the night of the 5th of November, 1818, a set of luckless boys, in their mischievous sports, set fire to this ancient tree, and of its remains two substantial chairs were made for John Bell, Esq., the late Lord of the Manor. A young elm now occupies the site of the old one. In the old town are the fifty old *burgage* tenements, which, till 1832, gave their possessors the right of sending two members to Parliament.

Thirsk never was incorporated, but, as an ancient prescriptive borough, has been governed by a Bailiff chosen by the burghers, and sworn in before the Steward of the Lord of the Manor, at the Court Leet. The borough first sent representatives to Parliament in the 23rd of Edward I. (1294), but none were afterwards returned till the last Parliament of Edward VI.; from which time the privilege was continued without interruption till the passing of the Reform Act, in 1832, when its representation was limited to one member. The right of election, previous to the Reform Act, was vested, as already

intimated, in the fifty burgage holders of the old town. The greatest number of electors polled within thirty years previous to 1831, was forty-one; the number of voters at present on the register is about 400. The boundary of the old borough was unknown; that of the present borough comprises the parish of Thirsk, the township of South Kilvington in the parish of that name, and the township of Bagby, in the parish of Kirby Knowle. Sir William Payne Gallwey, Bart., of Thirkleby Park, is the present representative of Thirsk in Parliament. The Borough Bailiff is the Returning Officer. Thirsk is a polling place at the elections for the North Riding of the County.

The town is paved, and lighted with gas; the fine spacious Market Place is much disfigured by two clumps of old unsightly buildings, which stand in the area, and which it is hoped will soon be removed. Near them are the remains of the *Market Cross*, a square Doric column, erected on a basement of four dilapidated steps. An old Toll-booth or Town Hall, which stood in the neighbourhood of the cross, was pulled down in 1838; and a long row of buildings called *The Shambles*, which for many years disfigured the opposite side of the Market Place, was removed in the month of September, 1857. The weekly *Market* is held on Mondays, and is very well attended and stocked; indeed it is one of the best markets for corn, poultry, fruit, &c.—for the size of the town—in this part of the Kingdom. *Fairs* are held here on Shrove Monday, and April 4th and 5th, for horses, horned cattle, sheep, &c.; on Easter and Whit Mondays for woollen cloth, toys, &c.; on August 4th and 5th, and October 28th and 29th, for horned cattle, sheep, &c.; and on the Tuesday after December 11th, for horned cattle. The cattle fairs are held in the old town. Formerly large fairs for leather were held here, and in other neighbouring towns, but the leather fairs now take place at Leeds. Thirsk was formerly noted for the tanning business and the manufacture of saddlery goods, especially bridles, considerable quantities of which were purchased for the army. There are still in the place five or six master saddlers, a fellmonger, and six or seven currying establishments. There are three branch banks here, viz., the Yorkshire District, the Yorkshire Union, and John Church Backhouse and Co.'s Bank. The *Savings' Bank* was established in 1819, and is now held in a building, which is described at a subsequent page. In the latter end of the year 1856, it contained £55,511., belonging to 1,739 depositors, 19 charitable societies, and two friendly societies.

The *Parish Church* (St. Mary) stands at the northern extremity of the new town, and is supposed to have been partly rebuilt out of the ruins of the Castle. At an early period the Church of Thirsk was appropriated to Newburgh Priory, and after the Dissolution of Religious Houses, Henry VIII.

by six beautifully pointed arches, on each side, rising from clustered pillars; the chancel arch is not quite so acutely pointed; and the tower arch, which is open, is tall and majestic. The carved oak roofs are fine, having shields, bosses, &c., at the intersections, and carved figures for corbals. The easternmost arch of each of the aisles are railed off with carved wooden screens; the east window of the south aisle is filled with ancient stained glass, but it is a patchwork composed of the remains of that beautiful article, from the other windows in the Church. Some of the heads are very good. Near this window is a piscina, and a bracket for a statue, which mark the site of an altar—consequently, it is certain that this end of the aisle was formerly a side chapel, as was likewise, in all probability, the east end of the north aisle, in the top of the window of which, are the remains of stained glass. The nave and aisles are neatly and regularly pewed, and lighted with gas; the organ stands at the west end of the north aisle; and the font is plain and massy, with an ancient spiral carved oak top. There are no ancient monuments in this Church, but there are modern tablets to the Rev. Joseph Midgley; to a daughter of Baron Sparre, Aid-de-camp to Charles XII., King of Sweden; the Pybus family, &c.

The *Parsonage House* is a neat building of brick, with stone dressings, situated on the north-west side of the Churchyard. It was erected in 1851 at a cost of 1,300 guineas, and is in the Domestic style of architecture of the 14th century. The old *Parsonage*, a low curious dilapidated thatched building (now forming two cottages), is at *Norby*, an almost detached street or row of houses on the north-east side of the Church.

The *Wesleyan Chapel* (in old Thirsk) is a large handsome structure, erected in 1816. The *Independent* (Salem) *Chapel* is a neat brick building, erected in 1803. The *Primitive Methodist* (Ebenezer) *Chapel*, erected in 1851, is also a neat brick structure. The *Friends Meeting House*, in Kirk Gate, was rebuilt in 1799. This Society have a cemetery at Barbeck.

The *British School* in the old town, is a large commodious building of brick, with a house for the master, erected in 1841. This school, which is supported by subscription, is attended by about 200 children of both sexes. The *Infant School*, near York Bridge, is held in a suitable building, adjoining which is a house for the schoolmistress. About 70 or 80 children usually attend this school, which is likewise supported by subscription. In the Castle Yard is the *Charity School* for 31 girls, who are taught reading, writing, knitting, and sewing. It too is aided by voluntary contributions.

Natural History Society.—In the month of November, 1853, a society was formed here for the purpose of organizing and developing the scientific ex-

ploration of the vicinity. At present it consists of thirteen members, who meet once a month for consultation, and the exhibition of specimens. The society possesses a tolerably good microscope and library of reference, but does not form any public collections or specimens. The annual subscription to this body is 10s., with an entrance fee of 5s. Mr. J. G. Baker is the President.

The handsome building called the *Savings' Bank*, was erected in 1849, out of the surplus fund of the bank, at an expense of upwards of £2,000. It is built of brick, with cut-stone facings and a projecting roof. It contains the Savings' Bank room; a room for the directors of that institution; a large *Assembly Room*, which is let for public purposes; and a cloak room. The bank and assembly rooms are fine apartments: the latter is reached by a broad double flight of stone steps. Adjoining the building, and in connection with it, is a house for the actuary.

The *Mechanics' Institute* and *Public Room* was built at the cost of Sir W. P. Gallwey, Bart., M.P., in 1848-9. This convenient building contains a large lecture room, which is approached by a stone staircase, a good reading room, and library, with class rooms, &c. The library contains upwards of 600 volumes. Sir W. P. Gallwey, Bart., M.P., is the President of the Thirsk Mechanics' Institution.

The *Police Station* is situated at the west end of Thirsk (West Gate, in the township of Sowerby), and was built about five years ago. The upper part of the building contains the *Justice Room* or *Court House*, in which the Magistrates of Birdforth Wapentake hold *Petty Sessions* every Monday. The *County Court* is likewise held here monthly, before Mr. Sergeant Dowling. A little to the west of this building is the *Leeds and Thirsk Railway Station*, which was opened about the year 1848. It is at present only used as a goods station; passengers for this town from all quarters, now alight at the Thirsk Station of the North Eastern Railway, which is about one mile distant, to the west.

Races have been held here annually since 1855, on a race course a little west of the town, on the property of the Lord of the Manor. The *Grand Stand* is a very neat erection.

The *Gas Works* are situated in Old Thirsk, and were established in 1834, by the late Mr. James Malam, whose property they were. These works have recently been purchased by Mr. Anthony Atkinson, of Beverley, who has considerably enlarged and improved them. There are now two gasometers (one of them was finished in September, 1857), which will contain 24,000 cubic feet of gas.

The *Thirsk Poor Law Union* comprises forty parishes or townships, embracing an area of 85 square miles. The *Union Workhouse* stands on the Sutton Road (Old Thirsk), and is a good building, which will accommodate 160 inmates. The average number during the past year was about 54. F. Bell, Esq. is Chairman of the Board of Guardians.

There is a *Medical Benefit Society* here, supported partly by its members, and partly by subscription. All persons who subscribe one guinea or upwards, annually, are directors during payment, and benefactors of ten guineas or upwards at one time, are constituted directors during life. All respectable individuals of the labouring class, who reside not more than eight miles from Thirsk, whose income does not average throughout the year 16s. per week, and domestic servants of good character, whose yearly wages do not exceed £5., are eligible to become benefit members of this institution, by paying quarterly (if without a child) 1s., or monthly 4d.; every married couple pay 2s. quarterly, or 8d. monthly, and a small sum additional for each child which they may have. Persons making such payments are entitled to receive all requisite attendance from the medical officers of the institution. Mr. John Thompson, pharmaceutical chemist, is the dispenser.

The poor of Thirsk have five rent charges, amounting to £3. 3s. per ann., left by persons named Wrightson, Croe, Davison, and Midgley; and two roods called Wet-Lands, left by William Wrightson, in 1684. Timothy Place, Esq., in 1810, bequeathed £1,000., three per cent consolidated annuities, for a weekly distribution of bread to poor parishioners, who regularly attend the Church, and do not receive parochial relief.

On Monday, the 24th of September, 1855, there was great rejoicing in Thirsk, in consequence of His Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge and Sir George O. Wombwell, Bart., of Newburgh Park, passing through the town. Sir W. P. Gallwey, on the part of a deputation of gentlemen from the town and neighbourhood, delivered a short address to His Highness, expressive of their appreciation of His Highness's conduct whilst serving in the late war in the Crimea, and of congratulation to Sir George Wombwell, on his safe return to his home and friends from the war in the east. Having partaken of refreshment at the Fleece Hotel, they proceeded to Newburgh Park, His Royal Highness being the guest of Sir G. O. Wombwell.

Thirsk Hall, the seat of Frederic Bell, Esq., stands at the end of the grounds, having one of its fronts towards Kirk Gate, near the Church. It is a large ancient brick building, covered in part with ivy. The entrance hall of the mansion is spacious, and has in its centre a billiard table. The balustrade of the principal staircase is curious, and was brought hither from

the old manor house at Newcastle-on-Tyne. The walls of the dining room, &c., are adorned with several valuable paintings and family portraits—one beautiful picture, a hunting piece, measures $12\frac{1}{2}$ feet by 6 feet. The museum contains some rare curiosities, amongst which are a white pheasant, a white partridge, a white jackdaw, a white sparrow, a white rat, a white mouse, a white hare, and a white rabbit: a helred—a cross between a pheasant and a partridge; a do-do, between a pheasant and a grouse; and an animal between a hare and a rabbit. Here are the two chairs made out of the old elm mentioned at page 151. The park-like grounds are extensive and well wooded, and the pleasure grounds are finely ornamented with evergreens and shrubs. There is in the lawn a splendid lime tree of great circumference. In the pleasure grounds is an ancient stone font of curious workmanship, which was dug up some years since at Hood Grange, a few miles from Thirsk. The stone, which is square at the base, is supported at the angles by four grotesque figures, resembling those fabulous monsters called sea lions. The upper part—the basin—is circular, and the whole is decorated with curious carvings, among which may be traced a figure, holding a book and a two-edged sword; and another supporting a kind of shield bearing an Agnus Dei, with its usual appendages, a staff, cross, and banner.

Angram House is a plain edifice, the property of Lady Frankland Russell, but leased by Major Sanders of the Hanoverian service, who married Jane, second daughter of the late John Bell, Esq., of Thirsk Hall. The house is so named from the street in which it stands being called Angram or Ingram Gate, from *ang* or *ing*, a low swampy meadow, and *gram*, grass. The following valuable pictures grace the walls—a cabinet picture by *Rubens*, "The daughter of Herodias with the head of John the Baptist," which was purchased by Major Sanders from the collection of the King of Bavaria; "The Bubble Flowers," by *Heck*; a portrait of the Empress Maria Teresa of Austria, by *Knobler*; a portrait of Charles I., by *Jameson*, a pupil of *Vandyke*; and a portrait of the Archduke Ferdinand of Austria, afterwards Emperor of Germany—painted when he was only six weeks old. There is a beautiful picture of "Sheep," painted by a self-taught genius, Mr. B. Smith, of the Society of Friends, the well-known mercer of Thirsk Market Place, worthy of Cowper of Canterbury, or Verbeekhoven.

There are several good farms and farmsteads in the township of Thirsk. *Calvis Hall*, in the occupation of Mr. John Coates, is an old building with thick walls, mullioned windows, and large chimneys, and a roof and floors of oak. It is said to have been built out of the ruins of Thirsk Castle. The house is approached by a wide avenue of fine old trees, and the prospect

from it is extensive. *Wood Hill House*, the residence of Mr. Thomas Pickering, is another good farm building in the neighbourhood of Thirsk; and there are likewise farm houses called *Able Grange* and *Moorhouse*.

About $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile from Thirsk, on the York Road, is a piece of ground with some good trees, supposed to have been the site of an ancient *Hospital*, as it is still known as the Hospital Field. About twenty years ago twelve or thirteen human skeletons were found here, as if regularly interred in the usual way.

A gravel walk across the fields leads to the neat village of Sowerby, which village might be considered a suburb of the town of Thirsk. The prospect of the surrounding country, from this gravel walk, is very interesting; terminating, as it does, in the Hambleton Hills.

A description of Sowerby and the other townships in the parish of Thirsk, will be found at subsequent pages of this volume.

STOKESLEY.

STOKESLEY is a small but well-built Market Town in the West Division of Langbaugh (Long-hill) Wapentake, and until the rapid rise of Middlesborough, was considered and designated the "Metropolis of Cleveland"—now it must be content with being called the *Capital of West Langbaugh*. Stokesley is about one mile from the North Yorkshire and Cleveland Railway; 8 miles S.E. of Yarm; 9 miles S.W. of Guisborough; 10 miles S. by E. of Stockton-on-Tees; 16 miles N.E. of Northallerton; 19 miles N.E. of Thirsk; 15 miles S.W. from Redcar; 29 miles W. from Whitby; 42 miles N.E. from York; and 233 miles N.N.W. of London. It is the head of a parish and Poor Law Union, and is in the Diocese of York and Archdeaconry of Cleveland. The area of the entire parish, comprising the townships of Stokesley, Great and Little Busby, Easby and Newby, is 6,239 statute acres, and the population of the parish, in 1851, was 2,446 souls. The township of Stokesley, including the hamlet of Tanton, contains 1,744 acres; its population in 1801 was 1,369; in 1831, 1,967; in 1841, 2,910; and in 1851, 2,040 persons, viz., 952 males and 1,088 females. The rateable value of the township is £6,105., and the chief proprietors are Charles Wynne Griffith Wynne, Esq. (Lord of the Manor), Henry Yeoman, Esq., and A. L. Maynard, Esq.

History.—The name of this place is derived from *stoke*, a wood, and *ley*, a field. At the time of the Domesday Record, Hawart had six carucates of land to be taxed, and land for three ploughs in *Stocheslaye manerium*; Uctred had there one plough and eight villaines, with four ploughs, and there was a priest, a Church, a mill, and eight acres of meadow. In the previous reign, that of King Edward, the place was valued at £24., then at £8. The manor had also a soke within Skutterskelfe, Thoraldby, Ingleby, Broughton, Tameton (Tanton), Kirkby, Dromanby, and Busby, containing 34½ carucates *ad geldum*. The Barony of Stokesley remained in the hands of the Crown several years after the time of the Norman Survey, but was granted by William II. to Guy de Baliol, Lord Baliol in France (who came to England with the Conqueror), who also obtained the baronies of Gainford and Bywell from that Monarch. In this celebrated family, ancestors of Baliol, King of Scotland, it remained vested till the time of Hugh de Baliol, who, on the marriage of his daughter Ada with John de Fitz-Robert, Lord Eure of Warkworth, conveyed it to her. This John Fitz-Robert (de Eure) obtained a charter in the 8th of Henry III. (1223), for a fair to be held at Stokesley on the eve and day of St. Thomas the Martyr; and died in 1240, leaving Ada his widow and three sons. She died here in 1251. When Kirkby's Inquest was taken in 1286, John de Baliol (the seignorial rights of the lord paramount having never been severed from the fee of Baliol), afterwards King of Scotland, and grandson of the above-named Hugh, was returned as holding of the King *in capite*, four Knight's fees in Stokesley, and parts adjacent. In the 19th of Edward I. (1290), Hugh de Eure obtained a grant of free warren in Stokesley and other places; and in the 9th of Edward II. (1315), Sir John de Eure, his son, was certified as lord of the townships of Stokesley, Ingleby, Easeby, Battersby, and Kirkby. Camden speaks of "Stokesley, a small market town, which remained long in the hands of the family of De Eure, of which was Sir Wm. Eure, whom King Henry VIII. advanced to the degree of a Baron of this realm; but this honour expired, anno 1707, in Relph, Lord Eure." In the reign of Henry VIII., according to Grose, "Sir Ralph Eure was Warden of the Marches, and did so many valiant exploits against the Scots in Teviotdale, that the King gave him a grant of all the lands he could win from them; wherefore he invaded Scotland, but engaging with the Earl of Arran at Halidon Hill, was there slain, with Lord Ogle and many other persons of note. William Eure, brother of the second Lord Eure, was a Colonel in the army of Charles I., and was killed at the battle of Marston Moor, A.D. 1645. The last Lord Eure, who was living A.D. 1674, leaving no issue, that family

became extinct." The baronial Castle of the Eure family, was at Whitton-le-Wear, in the County of Durham.

William Lord Eure sold the estate and Manor of Stokesley to Sir Richard Forster, Bart., a member of an ancient Northumberland family. Mary, sister and coheirress of Sir Rd. Forster, carried the estate in marriage to Wm. Collingwood, Esq., of Eslington, Northumberland, who sold it about the year 1700, to Wm. Peirson, Esq., of the Middle Temple. This gentleman dying unmarried, devised his property to his distant relative Winifred Langley, who died in 1761, possessed of the Manor of Stokesley. This estate then passed by marriage to the Bradshaw family, one of whom took the name of Peirson; and in March, 1799, the trustees of James Bradshaw Peirson issued proposals to dispose, by private contract, of the whole of the "freehold estates situated at and near Stokesley," including "the ancient Barony, Manor, or Lordship of Stokesley, with the rights, royalties, tolls of fairs, markets, and stallage;" also, the "very valuable and desirable Manor of Basedale Abbey," several valuable freehold estates, including the Manor, or reputed Manor of Nunthorpe, and the Manors of Newton, Upsall, and Faceby. The particulars and conditions of the sale stated, that there were "two very extensive commons, or moors, lying within these manors, and adjoining to each other, called Stokesley Moor, and Basedale Moor, containing altogether 3,129 acres of land, reputed to afford the finest and most abundant grouse-shooting in the north of England, as well as plenty of other game." The Manor, Mansion-house, and part of the estates at Stokesley, were purchased by Thomas Wilkinson, Esq., who sold them to the Rev. Henry Hildyard, from whom they passed to his son Lieut.-Col. Rt. Hildyard. The latter gentleman died, and was buried on the 4th of November, 1855, leaving his property at Stokesley, &c., to his nephew, Major Wynne, who was killed at the Battle of Inkerman on the day following (5th of Nov., 1855), and consequently never knew that he was Lord of the Manor of Stokesley. His father, C. G. W. Wynne, Esq., the present possessor of the manorial rights, &c., then succeeded him as his heir.

A letter from Stokesley, in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for January, 1746, relates the particulars of a disgraceful riot on the part of the school boys of the town, encouraged, no doubt, by their seniors in years. The letter is as follows:—"Last Tuesday a number of Stokesley boys pulled some tiles off Mr. Pearson's mass-house, the damage of which might amount to eleven shillings. The papists could not see their place of worship thus insulted without resenting it; therefore got a warrant from Mr. Skottowe against one of the boys (a sailor), who had been the most active in the affair. The constables

apprehended the boy the next day, upon which his associates were called together, to the amount of nearly two hundred, and being joined by some young fellows, marched in order (with drum-beating and colours flying) to Mr. Skottowe's, and declared to him that they all acknowledged themselves equally guilty with the boy charged with the fact. Mr. Skottowe could not forbear laughing at them; however, after giving them a gentle reprimand, he dismissed them, recommending it to the papists to put up with the damage. The boys then went to Ayton, beating up for volunteers for his Majesty's service, and enlisted about thirty or forty boys; then marched to Stokesley Cross, fixed their colours upon it, and made large coal-fires about it, the spectators all wondering what were their intentions to act next. When they had completed the fires, they marched in a full body to the mass-house, got upon it, stripped off all the tiles, and beat down all the ceiling; from thence they let themselves into the Chapel, pulled it all to pieces, and tossed the things out of the window into the yard, where they had placed a guard to secure them. When they had got everything out, not even sparing the doors and wainscot, they marched with their booty to the market-cross, and set the things around the fires. Then one of them put on a fine vestment and cap, with a mitre in his hand, and mounting a cross, called them all around him, and made them a speech, at the conclusion of which he told them, that, in consideration of the great services they had done to their King and country in destroying the mass-house that day, he presumed, from the great authority he was then invested with, to absolve them from all their past sins; but exhorted them for the future to lead a peaceable and godly life; upon which they gave a loud huzza, 'God save King George and down with the mass!' Then he put off his robes, and threw them into the fire; at the same time each hand was employed in burning the rest of the things, laid ready for the flames; after which they dispersed, and went to their respective homes."

The *Town of Stokesley* is pleasantly situated on the road from Northallerton to Whitby, betwixt and near the confluence of the small rivers Leven and Tame, in the centre of a broad and fertile vale of great extent, well wooded and watered: the streams near the town abound in trout and other fish. The country around Stokesley has been happily designated the "Garden of Yorkshire." A few miles to the south and east of the town is that majestic chain of highlands, which, commencing on the sea coast on the east, runs for many miles inland by the side of the Vale of Cleveland. These are commonly called the Cleveland Hills, and they form a portion of the Eastern Moorlands. (See vol. i., p. 4.) A "Former Inhabitant," who wrote some "Sketches in Cleveland," a short time ago, in the York newspaper, says,

"The Cleveland Hills here (near Stokesley) form an additional picture to the landscape, and are generally rather difficult of ascent, but from their summits present an extensive tract of country, marked by a very prominent irregularity of surface. It is for the most part cultivated; but the stone fences that divide the fields give a barren aspect even to this improved state of the soil, and the unsatisfied eye searches in vain for hedges to enliven the dreary prospect. Occasionally the solitary farm-house is seen peeping through some clump of trees, and the straggling village here and there decorates the winding valley; while streams, distinguished, and even named, from the meandering course they take, at once fertilize and adorn the face of the country. Sometimes the scenery is of that peaceful character that we are at once reminded of the lovely vales of Switzerland, and gaze with rapture on the romantic knoll, crowned with a cluster of trees; the sequestered glen, variegated by the rugged crag that starts from its side, ornamented by the tangled bushes scattered on its surface, and washed by the rivulet that bursts from its bosom. On many of these hills traces of Roman encampments are still visible; nor is it improbable that the broken surface of some parts of the country, beautifully intersected with wood and water, induced the Romans to form settlements in situations that bore some resemblance to the romantic irregularities of their native land." The same writer, in alluding to the recent discovery of iron-stone in the Cleveland Hills, says, that the searcher after "surpassing loveliness" cannot help but deplore the "devastating effects of the iron mines and the new line of railway, which will entirely change the face of the scenery in this picturesque vale; and instead of Cleveland being the resort of the lover of nature, or even the nursery of the agricultural interest, it will," he thinks, "in all probability, only be inhabited by those hardy miners, which form so conspicuous a community in the 'black country.' 'Towns,' he prophesies, "will arise, rivalling, perhaps, the 'hardware village,' in places where previously only the solitary shepherd or sportsman ever visited. Stokesley, the Metropolis of Cleveland, will bid fair to become the emporium or mart for supplying the commodities and necessities requisite for this densely-populated district. Even already miners from the Whorlton iron works are conveyed to Stokesley, by the new line, for the purpose of obtaining their provisions. On the other hand, it is gratifying, in a commercial point of view, that the prosperity of the inhabitants of this fertile vale will be materially augmented; for already Stokesley has bestirred itself, by establishing a corn market. The formation of the North Yorkshire and Cleveland Railway, the opening of new mines, and the creating of fresh

royalties, will be the means of effecting, at some future period, all those wonderful changes in this 'Arcadia the blest.'"

Stokesley is neat and well built, and consists chiefly of one spacious street, half a mile in length, extending from east to west, along the north bank of the Leven—which small river is spanned in the centre of the town by an ancient bridge of one segmental arch, narrow and steep, for foot passengers only. The *Market* is held every Saturday. *Fairs* for the sale of cattle, &c., take place on the Saturdays before Palm and Trinity Sundays, and between those two periods fortnight cattle fairs were established on every alternate Saturday, but they have not succeeded. There are *Hirings* for servants on the two Saturdays next preceding Martinmas and May-day. Many of the inhabitants were formerly employed in the linen manufacture, which was carried on to a considerable extent; and also in the spinning of yarn and the manufacture of patent thread, for which an extensive mill was erected in 1823; but the speculation did not succeed, and the buildings were sold and taken down. The streets are paved, and lighted with gas. The *Town Hall* stands in the centre of the most spacious part of the town, and is a great ornament to the place. It was erected in 1854, at the sole expense of the late Colonel Robert Hildyard, and is a large stone building in the plain Italian style. A fine vestibule and stone staircase conducts to a large *Court Room*, in which the Magistrates of this division of the Wapentake hold *Petty Sessions* every alternate Saturday, and in which the *County Court* is held monthly, before Mr. Sergeant Dowling, the Judge. In this room, which is lighted in the front by five large windows, is a splendid full-length portrait of Col. Hildyard, painted by Sir J. W. Gordon, R.A., and presented in consideration of his having erected this building. The cost of the picture, about £500., was raised by subscription. There is likewise a retiring room for the Magistrates, and in another part of the building is the commodious *Reading Room* and *Library* of the *Mechanics' Institution*. The lectures of this Society are delivered in the reading room. The *Langbaugh West Savings' Bank* is also held in the Town Hall. This institution was established in 1823, and in the latter end of the year 1856, the amount placed in it by 911 depositors, was £30,023. The Town Hall is lighted with gas. In the Savings' Bank room is the *Parish Library*, of about 1,000 volumes, to which all the inhabitants of Stokesley have free access. This collection of books formed an old subscription library, which was purchased by Colonel Hildyard, and presented to the town.

There are likewise, in the centre of the spacious Market Place, a *Police Station* and *Lock-up*, and very neat *Shambles* for the sale of butcher's meat, of recent erection. The roof of the latter is supported by metal pillars, and

the whole is enclosed with iron palisading. At the end of the shambles is a fish market, and a neat engine house of cut stone. The Darlington District and the National and Provincial Banks have each branch establishments in Stokesley.

The *Church* is an ancient Rectory, conveyed about 1130, by Guy de Baliol, to the Abbot and Convent of St. Mary at York, and so continued till the Reformation, when it was given by Henry VIII. to the Archbishop of York. The Living is rated in the King's Books at £30. 6s. 10½d. The tithes of Stokesley-cum-Tanton have been commuted for £330.; of Great Busby, for £201.; of Little Busby, for £73.; of Westerdale and Baisdale, for £250.; of Easby, for £170.; and of Newby, for £175. Total, £1,199., and there is a good Rectory House and about eighty acres of glebe land. The Perpetual Curacy of Westerdale is united to this Rectory. The tithes of Westerdale have been commuted for £250., and the glebe comprises eleven acres. The Rev. Charles Cator is the present Rector.

The *Fabric* of the Church (St. Peter) was mostly rebuilt in 1771, and consists of a large body and small chancel, with a west embattled tower—the whole of cut stone. On each side of the body are four tall plain sashed windows with semicircular heads, and the walls finish with a plain parapet. In the west side of the tower is an entrance doorway, modernized and spoiled. The tower and chancel are buttressed, and the former contains three bells and a clock with three dials. The east window of the chancel is of two lights, plain and pointed; on the north side of the chancel is a pointed window, and on the south side of it is a modern erection for a vestry, which does not add to the beauty of the Church. The gable of the nave, which rises very much above the roof of the chancel, is surmounted with a massive stone cross. The interior of the body of the Church is galleried nearly all round; the chancel arch is circular and plain; the ceiling is flat, and there is an organ in the gallery at the west end; the pulpit and reading desk (both similar in appearance) are placed on each side of the chancel arch, in front of which is a modern vase-shaped font, whilst, at the west end of the Church is an ancient massive font; and the pews are old-fashioned, but regular. The east window is filled with stained glass representing the Entombment of Our Saviour, and the visit of the Holy Women on the morning of the Resurrection. This window was thus glazed, at the cost of the present Lord of the Manor of Stokesley, as a memorial of several deceased members of the Hildyard family. There are tablets on the walls to members of the families of Marwood, Metcalfe, Markham, Wayne, Williamson, Mathews, and Hornby.

The Churchyard being full, about half an acre of the glebe land near the

town was consecrated as a burial ground in 1851, and is called *Lady Cross Cemetery*. In it is a neat Chapel of stone, in the Early English style, built partly by subscription (George Marwood, Esq., of Busby Hall, giving £50., and the Rector £20.), and partly by a rate.

The *Rectory House*, a large building a short distance from the Church, was re-erected in 1792, and afterwards greatly improved and ornamented with gardens and plantations, by the Rev. George Markham, D.D., third son of a late Archbishop of York, thirty-six years Rector of this parish, and twenty years Dean of York.

The *Methodist Chapel* was erected in 1812, and is a large red brick building, with stone quoins. John Wesley preached in Stokesley on Tuesday, 28th Nov., 1752, and on Friday, June 18th, 1790, being then within ten days of completing his 88th year. The *Primitive Methodist Chapel* was built in 1835, and the *Independent Chapel* in 1809. Both are plain brick erections.

The *Preston School*, in which eighteen scholars are instructed gratuitously in classical learning, English, writing, and arithmetic, was founded by *John Preston, Esq.*, who died in 1814, and bequeathed to the Rector, churchwardens, overseers, and three other trustees, the sum of £2,000., to be placed out on Government or real security, and the yearly proceeds to be employed first in building a new school, or enlarging the old one (which was built by subscription in 1734), and afterwards in paying the salary of a schoolmaster, duly qualified for teaching the above-named branches of education. The trustees laid out the bequest in 1815, in the purchase of £2,593. 6s. 8d. navy 5 per cent. annuities; but the validity of the bequest having been disputed by the next of kin, the funds accumulated so as to raise the capital in 1833 to £4,022. 8s. 10d., in the 3½ per cent. consols, now reduced to 3 per cent. In 1832, the trustees, having with the consent of the inhabitants obtained possession of the old school-house, rebuilt it on a large scale, and re-opened it under an efficient master and usher, on the plan laid down in the testator's will. The building, which is of cut stone, is embattled, and has pointed windows of two lights each. Over the door is a vacant niche. The master is allowed as many other scholars as the school will conveniently accommodate.

The *National School* is a large stone building of two stories—the boys being on the first floor and the girls on the upper. These schools are supported by subscription, and a rent charge of 40s. left by George Jackson, in 1784, which is payable out of a close called the Acres. About 120 children attend these schools. There is a small library in connection with the schools, which belong to the local committee of the Society for the Propagation of the

Gospel. In a room of the national school building is held an *Infant School*, which is supported by Miss Hildyard. About 50 or 60 children attend.

The *Stokesley Poor Law Union* comprehends 28 parishes or places, embracing an area of 93 square miles. The *Union Workhouse*, a very neat brick building with stone dressings, was erected in 1848, and will accommodate 130 inmates. The average number of paupers in the house during the past year was 30. Lord De L'Isle and Dudley is the Chairman of the board of guardians.

There is a *Dispensary* in Stokesley, supported by voluntary subscription, for the relief of the sick poor, Mr. W. J. Strother, surgeon, being the dispenser; and there is a *Lying-in-Charity* in connection with it, which is supported by the ladies of the town and neighbourhood.

Stokesley is within the jurisdiction of the Langbaurch Court Baron, established by grant from the Crown in the reign of King John. It extends over Cleveland, forty miles by twenty, and was formerly held once in every three weeks for the trial of personal actions under forty shillings. This court has fallen into desuetude, but a Court Leet is held here annually. Stokesley is one of the polling places in the election of members of Parliament for the North Riding.

The *Manor House*, a large stone mansion near the Church, is the occasional residence of the Lord of the Manor, and the permanent residence of Miss C. J. Hildyard. The house has had a new wing added to it, and at the entrance is a handsome Doric portico. There are some gardens and shrubberies attached to it. The other residences in the town of particular note, are the *Rectory*, already noticed, and *Oaklands House*, a good modern stone building, the property and residence of John S. Pratt, Esq.

*** The other townships in the parish of Stokesley will be noticed at subsequent pages of this volume.

MINERALS AND RAILWAYS.—The recent discovery of an inexhaustible store of iron ore in the Cleveland Hills has been pronounced one of the greatest wonders of modern times. Some are even of opinion that this disclosure will, in richness of value, throw into the shade the boasted "gold fields" both of California and Australia. "It is not very many years since this vale was comparatively unproductive," says a writer, in describing the opening of the railway to Stokesley, "and that produce was chiefly of an agricultural character. This was a good deal to be ascribed to the nature of the soil, the unfavourable condition of the climate as compared with other parts of the

country, and to other causes; but now, by the application of capital, improved implements, valuable manures, and additional skill, the earth has been made to yield her increase, and improvements in the district have proceeded at a very gratifying pace. Still, to a very great extent, until lately, from the want of the means of locomotion, the inhabitants of Cleveland have been isolated from the rest of the community, and the effect, consequently, was to restrict production, on account of the cost of the transit of corn, &c., to those places where they would have found a ready market. To a certain extent, however, this evil has been slightly remedied by the formation of railways, and by the growing importance of such places as the borough of Middlesbro', which, from having been, within a few years, comparatively a mere fishing village, is now a considerable and prosperous manufacturing and corporate town. But it was not until so much iron stone had been discovered in Cleveland, that measures were taken for developing its working and removal to those places where it might be rendered remunerative, and, with this view, the North Yorkshire and Cleveland Railway was commenced." The first portion of the line, viz., from the Pickton Station of the Leeds section of the North Eastern Railway to Stokesley, a distance of $8\frac{1}{4}$ miles, was opened on Monday, March 2nd, 1857; and when completed (if the original line be carried through from Stokesley, by Danby, to Grosmont, where it will join the Whitby and Pickering branch of the North Eastern Railway), it will be $29\frac{1}{4}$ miles in length. But an application has recently been made to Parliament, to enable the directors to deviate the main line at a difficult portion of its course between Castleton and Grosmont; and also to construct a branch for the purpose of securing the iron ore of Rosedale and the adjoining districts being brought over this line. The main line, to Ingleby Manor, four miles beyond Stokesley, was completed on the 1st of February in the present year (1858); and a private branch by which the Ingleby iron stone lessees bring their iron ore upon the line; as well as a branch line to Kildale, were finished a few weeks later. There is also a branch to Whorlton; and the Company have obtained an Act of Parliament for a branch to join the Middlesborough and Guisborough Railway, by which the minerals can be conveyed to the blast furnaces at Middlesborough and other places on the river Tees. When the entire railway system, now in progress, is completed, this extensive northern mineral district will soon be able to vie with any other in the United Kingdom; and the most ample means will be at hand for the full development of its great resources. The North Yorkshire and Cleveland Railway, is about to be sold to the North Eastern Railway Company.

Leaving the Pickton Station the Cleveland line takes an easterly direction, skirting the Cleveland Hills, and opening the immense mineral treasures of the district—treasures so vast indeed, that in a few years it is anticipated the district will become “The Staffordshire of the North”—there being in existence along the line enormous seams of valuable iron stone. After leaving Pickton, the first royalty arrived at is that belonging to the Marquis of Aylesbury, which contains several thousand acres of iron stone, and has been leased for a long term by a Company. The ore is very productive there, and the lessees commenced immediately on the opening of the railway to send the stone to the furnaces at Stockton, at the rate of 200 tons per day. The next royalty is the property of Lord De L’Isle and Dudley, and it has also been leased. Now that the line has recently been opened to Ingleby Manor, many thousands of tons of iron stone per annum are expected to be sent from that extensive royalty, which comprises in the aggregate, about 1,500 acres. The third important royalty is at Kildale, and is the property of Mrs. Turton, of Kildale Hall: it has been leased to Messrs. Bell, brothers, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, the extensive iron manufacturers. Proceeding through Commondale, the first royalty there is called the Skelderskeugh royalty, and belongs to J. S. Pratt, Esq., of Stokesley. Following the course of the railway, we next come to Danby, which is only a few miles from the very valuable and magnetic iron ore which is to be found in Rosedale. At this place there are likewise freestone and coals. Proceeding through Danby and Danby Crag, the village of Howlsike is reached, to the south of which is the rich and fertile Vale of Fryup, containing immense deposits of iron stone. The railway will then proceed past Lealholme Bridge through Egton, where further rich mineral treasures exist. Near to Grosmont the iron stone has been worked for several years. The principal repositories of this mineral in these hills, are above the grey limestone and below the upper lias or alum shale, close to the surface, and in beds of from six to sixteen feet in thickness. It has been proved to range from forty to fifty miles in length, by about twenty miles in breadth. The iron trade in the Cleveland Hills mostly owes its rise to Messrs. Bolckowe and Vaughan, the enterprising ironmakers of Middlesborough; the latter gentleman (Mr. John Vaughan) having first explored the district. It is in contemplation to erect blast furnaces at Danby, on the margin of the river Eske, where there exists large quantities of coal, which will be very valuable for calcining the iron stone on the spot—the Pickering limestone being exceedingly convenient for smelting purposes. It is stated that several of the largest iron manufacturers in Staffordshire and in Scotland, contemplate manufacturing pig iron in Cleveland, because it can be there

produced at a much cheaper rate than in any other part of the Kingdom. We have observed at page 9 of vol. i. of this history, that certain remains of ancient works, show that iron was wrought in some of the dales in the Eastern Moorlands at an early period. The district then abounded more in wood than at present. Iron was wrought in Rosedale as early as 1209, for in that year, according to Dugdale's *Monasticon*, vol. i., p. 507, Robert de Stuteville granted to the nuns of that place, a meadow *near his forge*, in that valley.

Iron stone, however, is not the only mineral which is to be found in this district. There are other minerals of great value there. At Kildale is the celebrated Whinstone Dyke, where there exists the most valuable metal for roads, besides paving stones. The freestone found in the district is excellent.

Y A R M .

THIS small but ancient Market Town is situated on the river Tees, about 4 miles S.S.W. of Stockton-on-Tees; 16 miles N.N.E. from Northallerton; 8 miles N.W. from Stokesley; 44 miles N.N.W. from York; and 239 miles N. by W. from London. It is in the West Division of the Liberty of Langbaugh, the Archdiocese of York, Archdeaconry of Cleveland, and Union of Stockton. The town and parish of Yarm contains 1,135 acres, and its population in 1801 was 1,300; in 1831, 1,636; in 1841, 1,511; and in 1851, 1,647 souls, viz., 829 males and 818 females. The rateable value is £3,455.; and the principal landowner is Thomas Meynell, Esq., the Lord of the Manor.

History.—In the Domesday Survey this place is called *Larun*, and in later works and documents it is *Jarum*, *Yarome*, *Yarum*, and *Yarcham* or *Yareholm*, derived from the Saxon *ea*, water, and *ham*, a habitation, as Yar-mouth, and more purely, Ea-ton. Hawart had three carucates of land, and land to three ploughs at *Larun*, after the Conquest. Yarm was one of the ninety-four lordships in Yorkshire which William the Conqueror gave to Robert de Brus, ancestor of the Scottish Kings of that name, from whom it descended by marriage, in the reign of Henry III., to Marmaduke de Thweng, Lord of Kilton, in Cleveland, and thence to the Meinells, of Whorlton Castle, and their descendants, the Lords D'Arcy and the Conyers families. About the year 1556, Sir Conyers D'Arcy, Knt., sold the estate of Yarm to Sir Henry

Bellasis, of Newbrough, ancestors to the Earls of Fauconberg,* and it continued in that family till about the year 1787, when it passed in marriage to Sir George Wombwell, Bart., with Ann, daughter and heiress of Henry, the last Earl. Thomas Meynell, Esq., of North Kilvington, and the Fryarage, Yarm, is, as above stated, the present Lord of the Manor.

Robert de Brus founded an *Hospital* here, before A.D. 1180, dedicated to St. Nicholas, for the maintenance of three chaplains and thirteen poor persons. The *Monasticon* contains the charter of Alan de Wilton, who endowed the hospital at Yarm with lands at Hutton-Juxton-Rudby; and the same work contains the deed of the said Alan, giving the hospital to the Canons of Helaugh, with all lands and privileges belonging to the same; and also two deeds of Peter de Brus, confirming this grant, and a previous grant of lands at Hilton and other places, to the hospital. The site of this institution is not known, but it is conjectured that it stood about a quarter of a mile from the town, on the road to Thirsk, at a place still called *Spital*. The supposed site of the house and burial ground is now a nursery, and several human remains have been dug up there from time to time.

At Yarm was also a Monastery of *Black Friars*, founded, it is said, by Peter de Brus the second, who died in 1222. At the Dissolution of Religious Houses in the reign of Henry VIII., it was surrendered by Miles Wilcock, Prior, at which time there were in the house five friars and six novices. This religious establishment occupied the site of the present mansion called the *Fryarage*.

The *Town of Yarm* is situated on a low peninsula, encompassed on three sides by the river Tees, which winds in the form of a horse-shoe, and is navigable here for vessels of about sixty tons burthen. Owing to its low unguarded position, and close propinquity to the river, the town has suffered severely from inundations. The most memorable of these occurred in the years 1753 and 1771. The inundation of 1753 took place on the 17th of February, at one o'clock in the morning, and was occasioned by a sudden thaw of snow on the western hills, and a great downfall of rain. The embankments were broken down, and about noon the water was seven feet deep in the highest part of the town, and the lower parts were entirely submerged. The current was so rapid that many houses were washed away, and quantities of furniture, wares, &c., floated through the street. Great numbers of

* It is recorded that in 1627 the title of Baron Fauconberg, of *Yarum*, was conferred by Charles I. upon Sir Thomas Bellasis, of Coxwold. Fuller has it (vol. iii., p. 457) that "Henry Bellasis, Sheriff of the County of York in Queen Elizabeth's time, was afterwards by King Charles created Baron Fauconbridge of *Yarum*."

horses, cows, pigs, dogs, &c., were drowned; but there was no loss of human life. In the midst of this doleful spectacle, it is recorded that a sow, big with young, had swum till her strength was quite exhausted; that she fell in with a wheelbarrow, which was being carried by the torrent, that she laid her nose and fore-feet into it, and suffered herself to be carried by the flood till she got safe to land.

The inundation of 1771 (17th November) was still more destructive. The water rose to the height of twenty feet, and the inhabitants, being driven to the roofs of their houses, were removed in boats. A great quantity of property and some lives were lost, and many more would have been sacrificed but for the active and timely assistance of parties from Stockton and the neighbouring villages. Since that time similar, though less awful, visitations have taken place; the greatest of which was on the 8rd of February, 1822. The wind having blown a hurricane for several hours, and a deluge of rain having fallen on the high grounds from whence the Tees rises, the flooding commenced at nine o'clock on Saturday evening, and the water continued rising till ten on Sunday morning, when it stood seven feet deep in the main street. The morning was beautifully calm, and the view from the high grounds of Eaglescliffe, on the Durham side of the Tees, was singularly grand: the river appeared like an immense smooth silver lake, on which boats were plying, and in the midst of which the town of Yarm seemed immersed. After remaining stationary nearly two hours, the flood began to retire, and the streets were nearly free from water by five in the afternoon.

The Tees again rose to an unusual height in the years 1829 and 1837. On Monday, December 8th, 1836, at four o'clock, the inhabitants of Yarm were roused from their slumbers by the sound of the bell, which is generally rung "when the water is coming." Some parties living in Bridge Street, are stated to have stepped out of bed into the water, which had already entered their houses. By nine o'clock it was two feet deep generally in the street, and boats were plying upon it. The water continued to rise until near twelve o'clock, when it quickly receded, and by four o'clock no water was to be seen in the street.

The non-recurrence of formidable floods here of late years, is the result of the great improvements which have been made in the river below Stockton—its course to the sea having been made straighter, and the distance considerably decreased.

A *Bridge* of five pointed arches was erected over the river, connecting the Counties of Durham and York, about the year 1400. According to Leland, "Walter Skirlaw, Byschope of Dureham, made Yareham Bridge." After

having wrestled with the storms and tempests of four hundred years, the old structure was considered ineligible, on the ground that the pier obstructed the course of the river, so it was resolved to remove it entirely, and erect an iron bridge of one arch only. The sum of £8,000. being granted at Quarter Sessions, the stone work was let to Mr. T. Weldon, for the sum of £2,440.; and the iron arch to Mr. Wilson, engineer of the Sunderland Bridge, for £5,560.; the whole to be completed in the spring of 1805. The abutments were of solid masonry, each 30 feet in breadth, and the flank walls 50 feet in length and 7 feet thick. The cast iron arch formed a circular segment of 180 feet span, and 27 feet in breadth within the balustrades; the whole weight of the arch being 250 tons. However, from some defect in the foundation of the abutments, this great iron arch fell with a tremendous crash at midnight on the 12th of January, 1806, when it was just on the point of being opened to the public. Fortunately the old bridge had not been destroyed, so the magistrates decided upon widening and repairing the arches, and, in the language of Mr. Ord, in his *History of Cleveland*, "it still remains as a monument of the liberality and skill of its founder, the good Bishop Skirlaw."* It has undergone several important alterations, the arch to the north has been made more capacious, and built in a semi-circular form, and the bridge itself has been widened and rendered a substantial structure.†

Yarm was formerly the principal port on the Tees, but now it is of little

* For a few particulars of this prelate, see vol. i. p. 423 of this history.

† In Darnell's *Life and Correspondence of Dr. Basire*, Archdeacon of Northumberland and Prebendary of Durham during the reigns of Charles I. and II., there is a letter from Baron Hylton, of Hylton Castle, near Sunderland, who was commanding a regiment of Royalist troops at Stockton, in March, 1642—a period when the whole of this part of the country was much excited and alarmed in consequence of the war then raging between the King and the Parliament—which has special reference to Yarm Bridge. Dr. Basire, it must be observed, resided at Eaglescliffe. The letter runs thus:—"Sir,—I am by reason of certaine especiaall affaires to retreat with my regiment for a season to Hartinpoole. Therefore I desire you will be pleased to take the paines as to see the bridge drawn euery night on Edgecliffe (Eaglescliffe) side, which will conduce very much to the countreyes and your safety. And there shall scoutes waite continually neare you to certify me of all proceedings, and I shall take it from you as a courtesie ever to oblige your freinde and servant—John Hylton." As Basire was a staunch loyalist, he would, doubtless, see to the shutting of the bridge-gates.

In the beginning of the above year, according to *Mercurius Rusticus*, "Lieutenant-General King and Lieutenant-General Goring coming from Newcastle with a great convoy of much arms and ammunition, and being faced at Yarm with 400 foot, three troops of horse, and two pieces of ordnance of the rebels, fell upon them, took the rest of the foot and most of the horse prisoners, with their ordnance and baggage."

importance as a place of trade. The weekly Market, which used to be held on Thursday, and was formerly a great corn mart, has fallen altogether into disuse, and its principal river trade consists of bringing up corn and taking down flour. There are two large flour mills here, on the banks of the river, and a paper mill: the latter is on the Durham side of the river. The decline of the town from its former prosperity may be partly attributed to the great floods to which the place is subject, but almost entirely to its proximity to the flourishing boroughs of Stockton and Middlesborough.

The town consists chiefly of one spacious street, running north and south, and is entered from the County of Durham by the above-mentioned bridge. In the centre of the town, near the middle of the wide street, is the *Town Hall*, a quaint looking brick erection on arches, which was built in 1710. In the room above, the Magistrates hold *Petty Sessions* every alternate Thursday, and the Steward of the Manor a Court Leet annually. The roof is surmounted with a wooden cupola, containing a clock and an ancient bell. On the north side of the Town Hall stood the Shambles, but as they were useless and in no way ornamental, they were pulled down a few years ago. In the vicinity of the Town Hall, *Fairs* for cattle, &c., are held annually on the Thursday before the 6th of April, on Holy Thursday (Ascension-day), on the 2nd of August, and on the 18th, 19th, and 20th of October. The latter is one of the largest cheese fairs in the north of England. The main street is lined with many good houses, but it presents a very deserted aspect to the stranger. Gas was introduced into the town in 1858, by a Company, who hold 25 shares of £40. each. The street lamps are of an unusual shape.

The North Eastern Railway is carried across the valley of the Tees by a most splendid *Viaduct*—one of the finest in the Kingdom—which runs parallel with the whole length of the town on the western side, and crosses the river near the spot which proved so fatal to the above-mentioned iron bridge. This viaduct was erected in 1849, and is constructed of forty-three noble arches formed of red bricks, with stone dressings—the two arches which cross the Tees being of stone. The total length of the viaduct is 2,340 feet; the span of the river arch is 60 feet on the square, 65 feet on the skew, and 71½ feet in height: all the other arches are 39½ feet in span. The cost of this piece of work to the Railway Company was upwards of £80,000. The *Yarm Station* on this railway is on the Durham side of the river.

On Monday, September 24th, 1827, Yarm was honoured by the presence of the late Duke of Wellington—the hero of Waterloo—on his way to Stockton. He was met at Yarm by the Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry, and upwards of a hundred of their tenantry, as well as by Lords Castlereagh,

Seaham, and Beresford, Sir Henry and Lady Hardinge, Sir Roger and Lady Sophia Gresley, and Col. Sir Hy. Browne. The procession halted at Yarm bridge, near which, the tenantry drew up in single line on each side of the road. The "iron Duke" entered Lady Londonderry's carriage, and proceeded to Stockton, where a public dinner and great rejoicings took place.

The *Church* of Yarm was originally appropriated to the Priory of Guisborough. It was claimed by the Monastery at Thornton, but after a contest between the Canons of Guisborough and Thornton, the latter relinquished all claim to this "parochial chapel," and in return received the Church of Kelesterne. Bacon says that Yarm Church was formerly a Chapel to Kirklevington, and under the Priory of Guisborough; and Burton adds that "the Prior and Convent of Helagh were to place a chaplain at Yarm."

The *Benefice* is a Perpetual Curacy, valued at about £200., in the incumbency of the Rev. John Winpenny. The Archbishop of York is the patron and appropriator. The *Edifice* (St. Mary Magdalen), which is of stone, is plain and unpretending, and was, with the exception of the tower, rebuilt in 1730, on the site of an old Church which was destroyed by fire. It is situated on the west side of the town, close to the Tees, which washes the Churchyard, and its parts are a nave with side aisles, and a very small chancel, together with a small square tower of Norman character, with which the remainder of the building but ill accords in style. The whole is embattled, and the roofs are covered with lead, and but slightly elevated. The tower contains three bells, one of which is cracked. The windows of the Church are of wood, tall with semicircular tops, and the glass is in small leaden squares. In the interior the aisles are divided from the nave by five semi-Grecian arches; the ceilings are flat and plastered, those of the aisles exhibiting the timber beams whitewashed. On a small gallery at the west end stands a good organ, erected in 1852. The massive font is octangular, with plain shields on the sides. The nave and aisles are neatly fitted up with pews, and lighted with gas. The pulpit, &c., are of Grecian design, the sounding board being supported by a single fluted column with a carved Corinthian capital. The lower floor of the tower is used as a vestry. The east window was filled with stained glass in 1796, at the expense of the late William Chaloner, Esq. It exhibits a full-length representation of Moses delivering the Law on Mount Sinai, executed by the late Mr. Pecket, of York. There is no *Parsonage* except a mean cottage.

The *Methodist Chapel* is an octangular building of brick, situated in a yard. It appears from Wesley's Journal, that the celebrated founder of the sect called Methodists, preached at Yarm a few times. "Wednesday, 6th Sept.,

1763.—In the evening I preached at Yarm." In 1764, "I preached about noon at Potto, and in the evening in the new house at Yarm, *by far the most elegant in England*. A large congregation attended at five in the morning." He also preached here in 1766 and 1788.

The *Methodist Association Chapel* was erected in 1838, and the *Primitive Methodist Chapel* in 1835. The two last-mentioned places of worship adjoin the National School, one on each side of it. The *Society of Friends* have a Meeting House here, but as there are no members of that body now residing in Yarm, it is seldom used for Divine Service. There is a small burying ground attached to it.

There is a *Catholic Chapel*, which is noticed below, in connection with the Fryarage.

The *Free Grammar School* was founded by Thomas Conyers, Esq., of Eaglescliffe, in the County of Durham (connected with Yarm by the bridge across the Tees) under letters patent of Queen Elizabeth, in 1589. The said Thos. Conyers endowed it with five rent charges, amounting to £9. 4s. per annum. The endowment was augmented by Wm. Chaloner, Esq., a native of Yarm, but late of the City of York (the same who erected the above-mentioned painted window in the Church), who, by will dated 1799, bequeathed to it the dividends of £400. three per cent. Consolidated Bank Annuities. (This gentleman also left the dividends of £100. four per cent. Bank Annuities, to the Minister of Yarm, for delivering Sunday evening lectures four times a year.) Benjamin Flounders, Esq., who died at Yarm about the year 1847, left £500. to this grammar school, and other sums for educational purposes, which are noticed below. In 1853 new trustees were appointed, and a Decree in Chancery was obtained, and, according to that scheme, all boys, the children of parents residing in Yarm and the adjoining parishes, at the age of eight years and upwards, who are able to read and write, are qualified to be admitted into the school, and entitled to be taught Greek and Latin free. Eight boys, called Chaloner's Scholars, are taught the first four rules of arithmetic, as well as the classics, free. All other boys, except these eight, who desire to be instructed in other branches besides Greek and Latin, pay a fixed quarterly sum. The Master is allowed to take boarders to be instructed with the others. The school, which is held in a building in the Churchyard, was completely repaired some years ago by means of a sum of £30., left by Mr. Chaloner for that purpose.

The *National School*, for both sexes, was established in 1818, and is attended by about 100 children. Benjamin Flounders, Esq., bequeathed the

sum of £1,000., in the three per cents., to this school, for which 50 children are taught free.

The *Infant School* is a neat brick building, erected in 1852, out of the handsome bequest of the above-mentioned Mr. Flounders. This bequest amounted to £500., for the founding and endowing of an infant school here.

This munificent benefactor to the town also left £20. a year to the poor of the parish. The other *Benefactions* to the poor of Yarm are £150., Navy five per cent. annuities purchased with the bequests of Thomas Waldby, Wm. Thompson, and the Rev. John Hopkinson; £45. left by four donors and vested with the surveyors of the highways, in 1778; a yearly rent charge of 20s. left by John Benson; and a rent charge of £2. 12s. per annum out of the Friary Garth, bequeathed by Nicholas Maye, in 1696. The church-wardens and overseers have also a yearly rent charge of 20s., left in 1707, by Robert Bainbridge, for apprenticing poor boys.

The *Fryarage*, the seat of Thomas Meynell, Esq., is a handsome modern mansion of stone, erected on or near the site of the Convent belonging to the Black Friars, before noticed. The house stands in pleasant grounds at the south end of Yarm, just in the parish of High Worsall. The demesne lands attached to the Fryarage, extend about a mile along the banks of the river. The Meynell family being professors of the ancient faith, there is a small *Catholic Chapel* in the Fryarage, *i.e.*, a large room over some of the outoffices, in a wing of the mansion, is fitted up as a place of worship. The sanctuary is very neatly furnished and decorated in the Grecian style, and above the altar is a good painting of the Crucifixion. The Rev. Patrick Lynch is the priest.

Beniley House is the residence of Miss Scroope.

MIDDLESBOROUGH.

MIDDLESBOROUGH, or *Middleburgh*, is a Municipal Borough, Market Town, seaport, and parish, in the Wapentake and Liberty of Langbaurch, West Division. It is situated on the river Tees, 8½ miles E.N.E. of Stockton; 7½ miles N.W. from Redcar; 8½ miles N.E. of Yarm; and 6 miles from the German Ocean. The parish includes the township of Linthorpe, and contains, according to the Parliamentary Return of the Census in 1851, 2,300 acres, including the river coast. The population of the parish in 1831, was 154; in 1841, 5,709; and in 1851, 7,893 souls, of whom 4,120 were males, and 3,773 females. The number of inhabitants in the *town* alone was 7,431, and

the population has since then, more than doubled itself. The rateable value of the town is about £30,000. Middlesborough is now a separate and independent parish. The Rev. John Graves, in his *History of Cleveland*, published in 1808, says, "In the northern extremity of the parish of Acklam, lies the township or chapelry of Middleburgh, which consists only of four farm-houses, situated on the southern bank of the river Tees." Middlesbro' is in latitude 54° 35' N. It is in the Union, and within the limits of the Port of Stockton-upon-Tees. The township of Middlesbro' is curiously shaped—a small portion of Acklam township being actually in the town of Middlesbro', whilst a portion of the latter township extends close to Stockton. The Company of owners of the Middlesborough Estate are Lords of the Manor.

History.—Though Middlesborough is not mentioned in Domesday, yet it is of some antiquity. The origin of the name is uncertain, but it is probably Danish. In Sir John Rerersby's *Travels*, we read, "Middleburgh, the first City of Zealand, is a handsome sea-town, and of great traffic; it has one of the best havens in the Low Countries." From Burton's *Monasticon*, we learn that in the reign of Henry I., Robert de Brus gave divers lands here, with a *Cell* or *Chapel* to the Abbey of Whitby, on condition that they should supply the said Cell with monks of their Order. At the Dissolution, there were two or three Benedictine monks in this Cell, and it was then valued at £20. 3s. 8d. In the 6th of Elizabeth (1563), it was granted to Thomas Reeve, Esq. Its site is now occupied by the present parish Church of Middlesborough. The charters and deeds, or grants of land to the ancient Chapel are numerous. In the deed of Rt. de Brus, granting it to the Abbey of Whilby, it is styled "the Church of St. Hilda at Middleburgh." Roger, the eighth Abbot of Whitby—who ruled from A.D. 1222 to 1244, spent his younger years in the Cell of Middleburgh.

The Rev. Dr. Young, in his *History of Whitby*, says, "If I may hazard a conjecture on the subject, I should suppose that Middleburgh was the place where St. Cuthbert dedicated a Church for Ælfeda; or at least that it was some place on the Cleveland side of Streonshalh, not far from the Bishop's own diocese."

The unexampled rise and rapid progress of the *Town of Middlesborough*, is recorded as "one of the commercial prodigies of the nineteenth century"—is "one of the greatest examples of material prosperity in recent times." And truly it is such. In 1808, we are told by Mr. Graves, as before stated, that there were but four farm houses in the entire township or chapelry. In the year 1826, there was but one house (an old farm dwelling) on the ground now

occupied by the town, and on the site of that house stands, at present, the inn called the Middlesborough Hotel, in North Street, opposite the post office. As this lonely habitation stood near the site of the ancient Cell before mentioned, it was, in all probability, erected out of its ruins. A recent reviewer in the *Athenæum*, of Smiles' Life of George Stephenson, says, "We remember the time in 1825 when only one farmhouse stood upon the spot around which has spread the future metropolis of Cleveland, with a population already approaching to 20,000." Another writer has lately observed, "a quarter of a century ago, Middlesborough was nothing more than a small green elevation, with a solitary farmhouse on the top, with the quiet Tees meandering below." According to Mr. Graves, Middlesborough, in 1801, contained 25 inhabitants; in 1829, the number had increased to about 40; but in 1841, as above shewn, the population had reached the amazing number of 5,709 souls. If we add to the present population of the town, that of the neighbouring villages connected with it, the result is a population of at least 25,000 persons. Such is the wonderful result of enterprise and sagacity. "To the stranger visiting his native home after an absence of fifteen years," writes Mr. Ord, "this proud array of ships, docks, warehouses, churches, foundries, wharfs, &c., would seem like some enchanted spectacle, some Arabian Nights' vision, 'such stuff as dreams are made of!'"

The immediate cause of the transformation of this once so sequestered and deserted locality into the populous scene that it presents now-a-days, was the extension from Stockton, of the Stockton and Darlington Railway* across the Tees. The originators of this, the first locomotive railway in the world, saw the advantageous situation of Middlesborough for the shipment of coals, the river being much deeper here than at Stockton, and the facility in the loading and departing of cargoes much greater. Accordingly, in 1829, six gentlemen, viz., Thomas Richardson, Henry Birbeck, Simeon Martin, Joseph Pease, jun., Edward Pease, and Francis Gibson, Esquires, united under the name of the *Middlesborough Company*, and purchased of Wm. Chilton, Esq., about 550 acres, comprising the hamlet and vicinity of Middlesborough, as the site of a new town, a terminus to the Stockton and Darlington Railway, and for the erection of staithes, warehouses, &c. The plan of the town was then laid down, consisting of several regular streets diverging at right angles from a square in the centre; building sites were immediately sold from 20s. to up-

* This is the famous line of rails on which George Stephenson first drove passengers with a locomotive in the month of October, 1825; and at the Darlington terminus of this line, on a pedestal, may be seen the first locomotive engine that moved on rails, preserved as a wonder for future ages.

wards of 30s. per square yard; and the town soon sprang into existence. In 1830, the ship "Sunnyside" was first loaded with coal brought down by railway, and in the following year the Clarence Railway, which passes through one of the finest coal fields in the County of Durham, was extended to Samphire Batts, on the north side of the Tees, directly opposite this new port.

Dr. Granville, in his *Spas of England*, writes thus of this place in 1840. "The new town of Middlesburgh—the wonderfully rapid creation of 'the Friends,' set down at the very mouth of the Tees, six miles nearer to the open sea than Stockton, has robbed the latter place of its station as a sea-harbour. Vessels now anchor at Middlesburgh snug and comfortable, which before strove to mount the river and reach Stockton after overcoming the sad surf, tossed over the bar by easterly gales." And again, "The new seaport of Middlesburgh, the site of which nine years ago was marked by a solitary farmhouse, now boasts of a population of 4,000 souls, all of them engaged in carrying on a lucrative commerce. The extension of the Darlington Railroad to this place from Stockton, by means of a suspension bridge over the Tees, has been the main cause of so rapid an increase. Middlesburgh, in fact, is one, and as yet the most important of the rival harbours which have successfully wrested much of the trade from Tynemouth and Sunderland."

Previous to the year 1842, the shipment of coals was effected at the staithes by means of drops, to which the coal waggons were lifted by steam, on a platform twenty feet high, and lowered by machinery to the ship's deck; but this mode being found both clumsy and expensive, a commodious dock has been constructed, and was opened on the 12th May in the above year, where vessels can be loaded afloat at all tides. This Dock covers an area of nine acres, and is entered by a channel about a quarter of a mile in length. The entrance lock is 182 feet long 3 feet wide, with a depth of water on the sill of 15 feet on neap-tides and 19 feet on spring-tides. For the shipment of coals there are ten staithes or drops, at each of which 60 waggons, 2-15 each, or 165 tons per hour, may be loaded. A branch railway has been laid down on the south side of the town, terminating in threefold lines leading to the ten drops. The raised platform of a triangular shape, covered by these diverging lines of railway, comprises an area of fifteen acres, and affords standing-room for 8,000 loaded waggons, or more than 9,000 tons of coal, besides a ready means of egress for locomotives, &c. A few years ago the coal trade of Middlesbro' was seriously affected by the opening of the new and spacious docks at West Hartlepool; but this was amply compensated by the discovery of immense quantities of iron stone in the Cleveland Hills.

Near the Dock is a handsome square *Clock Tower* of brick and cut stone of three stages, in the Italian style, erected a few years ago by the Dock Company. Towards the top is a gallery, fronted with neat iron balustrades, being a "look out" for vessels; and the faces of the clock are illuminated with gas at night.

There is a branch of the *Stockton Custom House* established here, in the Corporation Buildings. The number of vessels which cleared the Port of Middlesbro', outwards for foreign parts during the year 1856, is 936, of the aggregate burthen of 120,000 tons; in the same year, 1,500 vessels of 130,000 tons burthen cleared out coastwise, the whole being chiefly laden with coals and iron. The number of laden vessels inwards from harbours on the coast was 127 of 16,000 tons in the aggregate; and the number in ballast is 563, amounting to about 70,000 tons burthen. But the exports and imports of the following year, 1857, were much greater.

We have seen that the town of Middlesbro' was in a great measure indebted to the *coal trade* for its existence; but now the *iron trade* may be considered the main source of the prosperity of the town. Out of the coal trade sprung up numerous excellent shops for merchandize, three large iron-foundries, a sail cloth manufactory, some extensive warehouses, &c.; but since the discovery of the iron ore in the Cleveland Hills (See page 166), the town has extended, and continues to extend itself in all directions in an almost miraculous manner. Thousands of hands have, of late years, being employed in procuring the mineral in the neighbouring hills, and manufacturing it here. At present there are here about a dozen blast furnaces, where the iron is extracted from the ore, and made into "pig-iron." In one of these establishments alone—that belonging to the firm of Bolckow and Vaughan, from 500 to 600 persons are daily employed. Connected with these are extensive iron foundries, for the manufacture of iron-bridges, dock-gates, engine-boilers, tanks, rails for railways, &c.: and there is likewise a chain cable and anchor manufactory. A little more than two years ago, Messrs. Rake, Kimber, and Co., commenced building iron ships here, three of which have been completed. Two of these were constructed for a Russian owner, and when finished were taken down and transmitted to Russia in pieces; and the third—an iron screw steamer, called the *De Brus*—was launched in the Tees on Monday, March 1st, in the present year 1858, accompanied with great rejoicings. Another beautiful vessel will soon be ready to enter her natural element. There are likewise yards for building wooden ships and steamboats. Also, an extensive pottery, in which a good description of earthenware is made;

and several breweries, maltings, &c.; a tannery; steam saw and flour mills; works for the preservation of timber; a patent rope factory, &c., &c.

The streets of Middlesbro' are well paved, and lighted with gas, and the town is supplied with water from a large reservoir in the neighbourhood of Darlington (near to Fighting Cocks), near Middleton-One-Row. This water is brought here in pipes by the Stockton, Yarm, and Middlesborough Water Company; but application has this present year (1858) been made to Parliament for an Act to incorporate a new Company, and to authorise such Company "to supply with water the several blast furnaces, iron furnaces, smelting and other works, mills, manufactories, steam engines, and buildings and premises of every description used for manufacturing or trading purposes within the Borough of Middlesborough" or its neighbourhood; with power to purchase pipes, &c., from the present Company. It is proposed by the new Company to bring the water to the town from a reservoir, or reservoirs, communicating with the river Tees, to be formed at or near Ingleby Barwick, in the parish of Stainton.

In 1836 a new Church was proposed to be erected here, and in 1838 the work began. A description of the building will be found further on. In the latter year, his Royal Highness the late Duke of Sussex, being then on a visit to the Earl of Zetland, accepted an invitation to a public breakfast here, and great rejoicings took place on the occasion. To commemorate the event a street in the town has since been called Sussex Street. In 1841 a *Weekly Market* was established under the provisions of an Act for the improvement of the town. In 1842, as before-mentioned, the *Dock* was formed.

In 1853 Middlesborough was Incorporated by Charter, and placed under the jurisdiction of a Mayor, Alderman, &c., under the usual corporate style and title; Henry Wm. Ferdinand Bolckow being the first Mayor. The *Mayor* for the present year is Henry Thompson, Esq.; the *Aldermen* are Joseph Gibson, William Fallows, John Vaughan, and Isaac Wilson, Esquires. John Shields Peacock, Esq. is the *Town Clerk*.

The *Borough Magistrates* are Henry Thompson, Isaac Wilson, H. W. F. Bolckow, William Randolph, and William J. Hopkins. Their clerk is Mr. Peacock.

The Municipal Borough embraces nearly the entire township of Middlesborough, and no more. Great efforts were made without effect in 1856, to obtain an Act of Parliament for the extension of its limits; and in the present year efforts are being made to alter and improve the boundaries of the borough.

In July, 1856, an Act, intituled the Middlesborough Improvement Act, received the royal assent. This act was obtained to authorise the division of

the borough into Wards, when there should be above 1,300 on the burgess roll; to enable the Local Board of Health to purchase the Gas Works, and light the district, as well as to enlarge the Market Place; and to enable the Corporation to establish a Public Wharf, and a passage over the river Tees, &c. The borough is about to be divided into Wards; the Gas Works have been purchased, and some property has been bought for the purpose of enlarging the Market Place; and the ferry across the Tees, on a line with Durham Street, for the conveyance of passengers, cattle, merchandise, &c., is about to be established.

The powers or privileges sought to be obtained at the hands of the legislature at present are chiefly to alter and improve the boundaries of the Municipal Borough and district of Middlesborough; to establish landing places on the north side of the river Tees, and a ferry or public passage up and over the said river; to alter the powers of the Justices within the Borough; and to transfer the powers of the Burial Board to the Local Board. The town of Middlesbro' was thoroughly drained by the Local Board of Health in 1855-6. In June, 1856, the Stockton and Middlesbro' New Road and Bridge Bill received the royal assent.

The *Market* is held on Saturday in the Market Place or square in the centre of the town, and is well supplied with all the necessaries of life. This market was established by the Commissioners acting by virtue and in execution of an Act of Parliament of 4th and 5th of Victoria (1841), entitled, an Act for Paving, Lighting, Watching, Cleansing, and otherwise improving the town of Middlesborough, and the neighbourhood thereof, and for establishing a market therein.

In the centre of the Market Place is the *Town Hall*, built by the Corporation. It is a good white brick edifice, with stone facings, two stories in height. The upper story consists chiefly of a large room, in front of which are five tall circular-headed windows. This room, which was formerly used for the Council meetings, and the meetings of the Magistrates, is now let for public assemblies, meetings, sales, &c. A clock tower, 80 feet high, was been added to it, and other improvements effected in the building in the latter part of the year 1857. Behind the Town Hall, and adjoining it, are neat and appropriate butchers' shambles, stalls, &c., for the sale of meat, vegetables, poultry, fruit, &c.

The *Corporation Hall*, formerly the Exchange Hotel, a large handsome Grecian structure of cut stone, situated in North Street, was erected at a cost of £4,500., raised in shares of £100. each. Having proved an unprofitable speculation, it soon ceased to be an inn, and it is now in the possession of

the Corporation. The *Council Chamber* is a fine room, in which is a splendid whole length portrait of H. W. F. Bolckow, Esq., of Marton Hall, the first Mayor of the Borough. This fine picture was painted by Mr. J. Andrews, and was presented to the Corporation by the town. It is set in an elegant frame. Next to this apartment is the *Justice Room*, in which the Borough Magistrates hold *Petty Sessions* on Tuesdays and Saturdays.* This building contains also the Office of the Local Board of Health, the Town Clerk's Offices, and the Borough Police Office. The police force for the borough consists of a chief constable, two serjeants, and ten men. In the yard is a *Lock-up*, containing eight cells. The *Mechanics' Institute* is likewise held in this edifice, and the apartments occupied by the society consists of a good Reading Room, and two class rooms. The lectures are delivered in the public rooms. The library of the institution is good.

There are two *Banks* in Middlesbro', viz., *J. Backhouse & Co.*, and the *National Provincial Bank of England*. A *Savings' Bank* is held in the Town Hall, but it is not in a very prosperous condition: a fact which tells against the thrift and prudence of the working classes.

The *Railway Station*, South Street, is a handsome Grecian structure of brick, with cut stone pilasters, erected in 1846, a short distance from the site of the original station. The front, or passengers' entrance, has a neat portico supported by Doric pillars. There is a railway from this station to Redcar and Guisborough, as well as to Stockton, &c.†

The *Odd Fellows' Hall*, in Albert Street, is a plain building containing the largest room in the town. It measures 80 feet long, and has a gallery at one end. This fine room is let for public purposes.

The *Gas Works* were purchased of the Gas Company, by the Local Board of Health, in June, 1855, and have recently been enlarged. They now contain two gasometers (one of which was erected in October, 1857), which will contain about 100,000 cubic feet of gas. Middlesbro' was first lighted with gas in 1838.

* The Magistrates of the North Riding hold *Petty Sessions* for the West Division of Langbaug Wapentake, at the Station Hotel, once a fortnight.

† Application has just been made to Parliament to incorporate and give powers to a Company to make and maintain the following railways:—A line of railway commencing by a junction with the railway of the West Hartlepool Harbour and Railway Company, at or near Port Clarence, in the County of Durham to low water mark; and a railway from low water mark on the south side of the Tees, in the township of Normanby, to Lofthouse and Staithes, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, with railways and works connected therewith. Junctions with the Middlesborough and Redcar, Middlesborough and Guisbro', and North Yorkshire and Cleveland Railways.

THE CHURCH.—We have already shewn that there was a Chapel or Church here, connected with a religious Cell, at an early period, and that it was dedicated in honour of St. Hilda. The Cell was suppressed at the Reformation, and the Church was afterwards allowed to become a ruin. In 1730 a faculty was granted to build a Church at Newport, out of the ruins of Middlesbro' Church, demolished about seventy years preceeding. It does not appear, however, that this faculty was acted upon. The Church was since taken down, and in 1834, the return was "No Church." In 1836, a new Church, dedicated to St. Hilda, was proposed to be erected on the site of the ancient Church or Chapel, of which, indeed, the unenclosed burial ground had been occasionally used to that time. A subscription list was opened; a bazaar for the sale of fancy articles was got up, at which the most distinguished and influential ladies of Cleveland presided at the stalls; on the 24th of July, 1838, the first stone of the building was laid by Mrs. Hustler, wife of Thomas Hustler, Esq., of Acklam Hall; and on September 25th, 1840, the Church was consecrated by the Bishop of Durham. The cost of the erection amounted to about £2,500., of which £1,200. was obtained from the above mentioned bazaar, and £500. from the Church Building Society. The Archbishop of the Diocese contributed £100.; Thomas Hustler, Esq., £100.; and the Middlesborough Company, or Middlesborough *Owners*, as they are usually termed, gave the site of the building. It is a handsome structure of cut stone in the Early English style, and stands near to the site of the old Church and religious house. It consists of a body and a small apse or chancel, and an elegant tower and spire in three parts or stages, 120 feet in height. There is but one bell in the tower. The chancel end is surmounted with a handsome cross; the east window is of four lights; and on each side of the building are five tall windows of two lights each, with a trefoil in the head. The interior is neatly furnished, and in a small gallery at the west end is an organ. A clock in the front of this gallery was presented to the Church by Robert Scott, Esq., in 1855. The east window has borders of coloured glass; the ceiling is flat, with lines of moulding across it, and two gasseliers of chaste design suspended from it; and the font is handsome.

The Churchyard was closed as a place of interment, November 1st, 1855, and a new cemetery outside the town was then opened. There is no Parsonage House.

The *Living* is a Perpetual Curacy, in the patronage of Thomas Hustler, Esq., and incumbency of the Rev. Isaac Benson. It was augmented with

£600. of Queen Anne's Bounty, from the year 1744 to 1786, and is now worth about £200. per annum.

Previous to the erection of this Church there were several Dissenting Chapels in Middlesborough.

The *Independent Chapel*, Queen's Terrace, is a handsome building, recently erected at a cost of about £2,700., and opened for public worship in the middle of the year 1857. Its front and one side, which face the streets, are of red brick, and ornamented with Grecian pilasters and a deep moulded freize. The front of the building is ornamented. The interior is neat, and contains a new organ. The old Chapel in East Street, belonging to the Independents, was sold for £1,000., and is about to be converted into dwellings or shops. The Rev. Henry P. Bowen is the minister of this congregation.

The *Wesleyan Chapel*, in the Market Square, is a good brick building, which has been considerably enlarged. The *Primitive Methodist Chapel*, in Richmond Street, is a plain brick building; the *Reform Methodists* have a small Chapel in Brougham Street, which has recently undergone considerable alterations; and the *Association Methodists* assemble for public worship in a school room in West Street—but they have purchased land whereon to erect a Chapel on the Zinthorpe Road. The *Friends' Meeting House*, in Wilson Street, is a neat brick building, erected in 1847. The *Welsh Baptists* have a Chapel in Stockton Street, built in 1856; and the upper story of the *Life Boat House*, near the Dock, is used as a *Bethel* or *Sailors' Chapel*.

The Catholic Mission.—Before the year 1842, the Catholics of Middlesbro' and the places adjacent were attended by the Rev. Joseph Dugdale, the pastor of Stockton-on-Tees; but in that year the town was provided with a pastor of its own, the Rev. Thomas Walsh, who was succeeded, in 1844, by the Rev. Robert Gibson. The latter was replaced, in 1846, by the Rev. B. Branigan, under whose incumbency a plain building in Sussex Street was erected, and opened on the 22nd of October, 1847. This edifice is intended for a school, but is used for a Chapel till funds can be provided sufficient to erect a Church. In 1848 the Rev. J. Mac Phillips was appointed to the Mission, and was succeeded, in 1853, by the Rev. Andrew Burns, the present incumbent. Up to the time the present Chapel was opened, the Catholics assembled for Divine worship in a small room at the back of the premises of Mr. John Jordison, North Street, and with the greatest difficulty they raised this Chapel. It has lately been enlarged, and the sanctuary has received the addition of a stained glass circular window, and an open rod screen, which materially improve its ecclesiastical character.

The window exhibits figures of the Blessed Virgin, St. Anne and St. Elizabeth, and the expense of its erection was defrayed by the children of the congregation. The rood screen is surmounted with carvings in wood of the Crucifixion, with the Blessed Virgin and St. John on either side. The altar is neat; the tabernacle of sheet iron is in shape of a pillar; the roof is high pitched and open to the rafters, and there is a small organ. In the end of the building abutting on the street, is a good Perpendicular window of four lights, and the gable is finished with a handsome stone cross. In front of the entrance is a small porch, and above the pointed doorway is a niche, containing a statuette of the Virgin and Child.

A handsome *Presbytery* of suitable design has likewise just been completed, which with the other improvements, are from designs furnished by Messrs. Weightman, Hadfield, and Goldie, of Sheffield. There is a *School* in connection with the mission. The cost of the whole of these erections, &c., has been raised by subscription.

The *British School*, Stockton Street, was erected in 1833. It is a plain building, but the school room is commodious and airy. About 280 children attend. The *Infant School*, erected in Lower Feversham Street about three years ago, is a neat red brick and cut stone building, in the Tudor style. The average attendance is about 200. Both of these schools are supported by subscription.

The *Cemetery* is situated about a mile from the town on the Linthorpe Road. The handsome entrance gateway is flanked by two gate houses; the grounds are tastefully laid down in the Parisian style, and the Chapel is likewise in the style of architecture which prevails most in Paris. This building has on each side of it a low tower, each surmounted by a tall cupola, which gives the whole structure a singular appearance.

*** The township of Linthorpe is noticed at a subsequent page.

G U I S B O R O U G H .

GUISBOROUGH, Guilsborough, Gisbrough, or Guisbrough, is a small Market Town, situated in the picturesque and fertile valley of the Eastern Moorlands, about the centre of the Wapentake of Langbaurch, in the Eastern Division of which it is included. It stands 21 miles W. by N. of Whitby; 9 miles N.E. of Stokesley; 49 miles N. of York; 35 miles N.E. from Richmond;

14 miles E. from Yarm; 8 miles S.E. from Middlesbro'; 7 miles N. from Redcar; and 243 miles N. by W. from London. The parish of Guisborough contains, besides the town and township of its own name, the townships of Common Dale, Hutton Lowcross, Pinchingthorpe, and Tocketts, containing altogether 10,357 acres. The area of the township of Guisborough, which comprises the town, and the hamlets of Barnaby, Bellmangate, Carlinghow, Sleddale, Skelderskew-Grange, and Slapewath, is 6,120 acres, including about 4,000 acres of moorland. Its population in 1801 was 1,709; in 1831, 1,988; in 1841, 1,776; and in 1851, 2,062 persons—1,050 males, and 1,012 females. The population of the parish of Guisborough in 1851, numbered 2,308 souls. The rateable value of the township of Guisborough is £6,952.; and the Lord of the Manor and chief proprietor of the soil is Thomas Chaloner, Esq., a Captain in the Royal Navy, who succeeded to the estate at the death of his brother, Robert Chaloner, Esq., in May, 1855.

History.—Baxter in his *Glossary*, says, Guisborough was the *Urbs Caluvium* of the ancients: *Videtur etiam Urbs Caluvium hodie dici Gisborough potius Ghesborough*, quasi dicas spiritualis burgus. *Satis vestutum hoc oppidum, et antiquo monasterio celebre; unde et Saxonicum nomen tractum videtur.*" *Ghigesburgh*, as the name of the place is written in Domesday Book, belonged to *Uchel* before the Conquest; and Uchtred possessed three manors in Ghigesburgh, Middleton, and Hutton Lowcross. At the time of the Norman Survey, the Earl of Morton had some possessions here, which were afterwards given by the Conqueror to his friend Robert de Brus, Lord of Skelton, who had other large estates in Yorkshire. There was a priest, a church, and a mill here at the period of the Conquest.

THE PRIORY.—According to some, the above-mentioned Robert de Brus founded a Priory of Canons of the Order of St. Augustine here, in the year 1119; but others assert that the establishment was founded by the second Robert de Brus, in 1129. Tanner, in his *Notitia Monastica*, on the authority of the *Chronicle of John of Brompton*, states that the Priory of "Giseburn, or Guysburgh, in the Deanery and Archdeaconry of Cleveland," was founded and amply endowed in 1129. Dugdale says, "Robert de Brus, a noble soldier of Normandy, who came over with William the Conqueror, A.D. 1066, Lord of the Castles of Skelton, Merkes (Marak), Uplytham, Danby, Levington, Yarm, Karlton, &c., by the advice of Pope Calixtus II., and Thurstan, Archbishop of York, founded the Monastery of Canons Regular, at Guisburgh in Cleveland, in honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary—bestowing on them all Gisburgh and its appurtenances, being twenty carucates and two ploughlands, besides mills." But Camden, the most accurate of historians, who

personally visited these parts, and possessed abundant opportunities of examining charters and records now utterly lost, distinctly states that the Priory was founded about the year 1119. "Gisburgh is a small town" he says, "formerly very famous for a rich Monastery, built about the year 1119, by Robert de Brus, Lord of the town, which has been the common burying place of the nobility in those parts, and produced Walter de Hemingford, no unlearned historian; and the Abbey Church, by the ruins, seems to have been equal to the best Cathedrals in England." Mr. J. W. Ord, in his excellent *History of Cleveland*, gives a translation of the foundation Charter of Robert de Brus, in which the founder states that "by the council and admonition of Pope Calixtus II., and Turstin (Thurstan), Archbishop of York," he "founded a certain Monastery of a religious order in Gysburne, to the honour of God, and the holy Virgin Mary;" and gave "to the same Church and the service of God in it, all Gysburne, with all things pertaining thereto it." The charter then describes the lands, churches, mills, and other possessions, with which he endowed the house, and confirms the grants of others. The founder states in this charter, that he had given to the religious, or brothers serving in the Church of Holy Mary at Gyseburn, "material for ever for their buildings, and all other necessities of their house." As Pope Calixtus II. died in 1124, and his successor Pope Honorius lived in 1129, the Priory must have been founded during the lifetime of the first Pope. Robert de Brus (the second of that name), our founder, died in 1141, and was buried in the Priory Church of Guisbro'.

This opulent nobleman, whose possessions in Yorkshire alone amounted to 40,600 acres, endowed his religious establishment here most munificently; and the grants, donations, bequests, &c., which the De Brus family heaped upon it, would at the present day, as Mr. Ord observes, "constitute an almost princely fee. The grants to the Priory from natives of Guisbro', at various periods, added very considerably to the donations of the founder's family. Mr. Ord, in the above-mentioned work, enumerates all these grants.

King Henry I. granted to the Prior and Canons sac, soc, thol, theam and infangtheof (See vol. i., p. 117), and he allowed them a market at Guisbro' every Monday, and a fair every year for three days, on the eve, feast, and morrow of the Assumption (August 15th). The same Monarch also granted them free warren in the demesne lands of Guisbro', Ugthorpe, Bernaldby, and Lounsedale. Edward III. extended the right to Ureby, Hutton Lowercross, and Bousdale; and also permitted them to turn their wood, called Clyve, with eighty acres of land contiguous to it, into a park, now called Park Wood. King Henry IV. added to these privileges the view of frank pledge, in the

parish of Guisbro', to take place twice in the year; the waif and stray in the same parish, and the return of briefs and writs. The Canons possessed a Cell at Whorlton, and an Hospital at Hutton Lowcross, which will be noticed under the several heads.

The first Prior of Guisborough Priory was William de Brus, brother of the founder, whose name occurs in A.D. 1132, and in 1145; and the names of the others occur in the order in which they follow:—Ranulph, A.D. 1145; Cuthbert, 1184; Roald, 1196; Lawrence, 1211; Michael, 1218; John, 1230; Simon, date uncertain; Ralph de Ireton, about 1261; Adam de Newland, 1289; William de Middleburgh, uncertain; Robert de Wilton, 1320; John de Darlington, formerly a Canon, 1391; Walter de Thorpe, a Canon, 1393; John de Helmsley, 1406; Thomas Twenge, 1436; Richard de Hoton, 1452; Thomas Darlington, formerly a Canon, 1455; John Moreby, 1475; John Whitby, 1491; Benedict, 1511; William Spiris, 1511; James Cockerill, S.T.P., first a Canon here, then Abbot of Lilleskul; and the 24th and last Prior was Robert Pursglove, afterwards Archdeacon of Nottingham and Bishop of Hull.

The annual income of the Priory at the time it was surrendered was nominally £712. 16s. 6d. in the gross, and £628. 8s. 4d. nett. A correct estimate may be formed of the wealth and importance of Guisborough Priory, by comparing its revenues at the Dissolution with those of the most distinguished and opulent monasteries in the County. Whitby Abbey was valued at £437. 2s.; Rievaulx at £351. 14s. 6d.; Jervaulx at £455. 10s. 5d.; and Nostel at £492. 18s. 2d. Even the splendid and magnificent Abbey of Fountains did not considerably exceed Guisbro', its income being £998. 6s. 8d., whereas Guisbro', as above stated, was valued at £712. 16s. 6d.,—a sum equivalent at the present time to many thousands per annum.

In the Parliamentary writs we find the Prior of Gisbourne, Gisborne, Gisburne, or Giseburn, was summoned to Parliament at Westminster, August 1st, 1295 (23rd Edward I.); also, on the first Sunday in Lent, 27th of Edward I. Again, in the following year, being returned from the County of York, as holding lands either *in capite* or otherwise, to the amount of £40. yearly value, and upwards, the Prior of Gisburne was summoned under the general writ to perform military service against the Scots, to muster at Carlisle. The Priors had the power and authority of Bishops within the limits of their several houses, wore mitres, sandals, &c., and carried croziers or pastoral staffs in their right hands.

Pursglove, the last Prior of Guisbro', who is said to have been a man of "considerable piety and erudition," founded the Grammar School and Hospital in the Churchyard, and his memory must, consequently, be dear to the inhabitants of Guisbro'. He remained Prior of the Monastery till the Dissolution, in 1540, and appears to have acted as a Commissioner for the King

in the enquiries into other monastic establishments; for which he was rewarded by a pension of £166. 13s. 4d. In Queen Mary's time he conformed to the old religion, and in the beginning of her reign was consecrated Suffragan Bishop of Hull.* In 1559 (2nd of Elizabeth), when "all spiritual persons holding preferment were required to take the oath of supremacy," he, along with all the other Bishops, excepting Kitchen of Llandaff, refused to acknowledge the Queen as head of the Church, and was, consequently, deprived of his dignities and preferments. He retired to his native village of Tideswell, in Derbyshire, where he died in 1579, and was buried in the parish Church of that place. Near the Church, where his ashes rest, is another Grammar School, which he founded and endowed.

According to Walter Hemingford, Canon of Guisbrough,† the Priory Church was entirely destroyed by fire on the 16th of May, 1289. This accident occurred through the carelessness of a plumber who was soldering some holes in the old lead, and neglected to extinguish the fire which he had

* In 1534 (25th Henry VIII.) an Act of Parliament was passed, by which provision was made for twenty-six Suffragan Bishops, whose office was to supply the places of the Bishops absent on embassies, or other secular business; and Hull was among the towns appointed for Suffragan Sees. Before the Reformation, these extraordinary prelates, or assistant Bishops, borrowed their titles in *Partibus Infidelium*, and they were commonly called Bishops in Partibus; but by the above statute they had English titles conferred upon them. They were styled Lords, but enjoyed neither baronies nor jurisdiction. Their office was nearly the same with the *Chorepiscopi*, or Bishops of the country in the primitive Church; but this office had been discontinued for nine centuries, till it was now again revived in England. The offices which these Bishops were permitted to perform before the Reformation, were, according to Strype, as follows:—They confirmed children; blessed altars, vestments, and sacred vessels; suspended profane and unconsecrated places, and reconciled polluted Churches and Churchyards; they consecrated and dedicated new Churches and Chapels; they conferred the minor orders; and blessed chrism and holy oil, and consecrated bells. They likewise performed all prelatical duties in such monasteries as were exempt from episcopal jurisdiction. There was no distinct revenue provided for these Suffragans by the act of Henry VIII.; but they being dignitaries of the Church, were possessed of considerable livings, the act allowing them to have two benefices, with cure, for the better maintenance of their dignity. Queen Mary restored the Bishops in Partibus, but Queen Elizabeth suppressed them, and the replaced English titles continued almost till the end of her reign.

† Walter Hemingford wrote on national events chiefly of the reigns of Edward I., II., and III.; since republished by Thomas Hearne, at Oxford, and Thomas Gale, in 1687 and 1731. The work by Hearne, now in the Advocates' Library of Edinburgh, is entitled "*Walteri Hemingford Canonici Giseburne Historia de rebus gestis Edwardi I., Edwardi II., et Edwardi III.*" In the same library is a MS. called the "*Giseburn Chronicle.*"

kindled for the purposes of his work. Many theological books, nine costly chalices, rich vestments, &c., were consumed in the devouring flame. The Church was soon rebuilt in all its former pomp and splendour, and the descendants of the original founders seem to be its chief benefactors, from the arms of the De Brus family still to be seen on the stately remains of the building.

A fine restoration plate of the Priory Church, in its ancient pomp and magnificence, is given in Ord's History of Cleveland, between pages 164 and 165. This plate, Mr. Ord tells us, was kindly supplied to him by William D. Bruce, Esq., of Ripon (a lineal descendant of the illustrious founder Robert de Brus), who visited Guisborough expressly for the purpose of examining the remains of the buildings. "In the attempt to restore the Priory, Mr. Bruce has filled up those parts," writes Mr. Ord, "of which there are no remains, by comparison with similar Priories still extant in many parts of England, built in the same era, and most probably erected by the same architects."

The *clausum*, or enclosed ground connected with the Priory, consisted of about ninety acres, surrounded by extensive dikes, and a high embattled wall, entered by two gateways.* Within this close were included all the appendages of a large domain—a grange, farmhouse, barns, stables, &c. The ancient mill does not appear to have been placed within this boundary, but, according to Mr. Ord, in a field a little north of Chapel's Beck Bridge, where the site, including the mill-race, may be distinctly traced. "Near the same bridge," says our author, "is a fragment of an old cross, now used as the milestone." Beyond the walls of the enclosure the monks were not permitted to go, except on the necessary business of the house, or in visiting the sick.

The Priory itself, situated in the lowest and most retired part of the enclosure, consisted of a large quadrangular court, into which the various offices and apartments opened, a penthouse-cloister surrounding the whole. The northern side of this quadrangle was formed by the nave of the Conventual Church, which afforded a shelter against the northern and eastern blasts. This Church consisted of a nave with north and south aisles, transepts, and choir with side aisles, chantry chapels, and porch, with a tower and spire rising from the centre. The *Chapter House*, over which was placed

* In 1376 (49th Edw. III.) the King granted his license to the Prior and Convent to enclose and embattle the walls of the Priory. A portion of this wall was remaining a few years ago at the upper part of the hall garden. The dikes or embankments now called "double dikes" may be traced crossing the plantation south and north near Long Hull.

the *Scriptorium*, in Mr. Ord's opinion "occupied the eastern boundary of the Church, where a great many stone coffins are known to lie a few feet below the surface"—the Chapter House being the place of interment for founders, patrons, benefactors, eminent persons, &c. The other parts of the establishment were the reading room, the refectory, the infirmary, the school for novices, the *locutorium* or parlour, where the monks at stated times met for conversation, the great kitchen, &c.

The Prior's lodging or residence would be, as usual, a distinct building, a little removed from the quadrangle and Church, but so placed as to afford an easy communication with the cloisters, offices, and Church.*

The only remains of this once renowned and famous Monastery are, the eastern end of the Conventual Church, of Gothic architecture, and the entrance gateway of the Priory, of Norman architecture. These few remnants are, in the words of Burton, "peculiar for their elegance of form." The gateway is strongly built, its outer arch is semicircular, the inner elliptical, and there is a small gate at the side to admit persons singly. This venerable remnant of the ancient building is now no less than 739 years old. A very strong iron lock, which, it is supposed, belonged to this gate, is in the possession of the Chaloner family. It is 15 inches long, and from 8 to 11 inches broad, having two keys, three central and two lateral bolts: its mechanism is remarkably ingenious. The height of the eastern gable is 98 feet, the height of the magnificent arch of the window is about 60 feet, and its breadth is 24 feet. The elevations of the arch are surmounted by small spires, and

* The Prior of Guisborough appears to have lived in good state. A letter in the Cottonian MS. addressed to Sir Thomas Chaloner soon after he had obtained the grant of the Manor of Guisbro', chiefly descriptive of the natural history and other *memorabilia* of Guisbro' and the locality, speaks of the Percys Earls of Northumberland, who resided at Kildale Castle; the Neville's of Westmorland, at Ayton; the Lord Meinel at Whorlton; the Lord Somers at Skelton; the Lord Latimer at Danby Castle; Sir James Strangwaies at Harlsey Castle; Sir Ralf Bulmer at Wilton Castle; the Lord Gare at Ingleby; and then continues, "In the midst of them dwelte the Prior of Guisbrough, who kepte a most pompous house, insomuch that the towne, consystynge of 500 householders, had no land, but lyved all in the Abbey; twoe gate-houses had lodgings, and all houses of offcees appertayninge to a dwelling house, whereof two of the Bulmers Knights (Wilton) within the memory of me were resident, having allowance when they came of a plentifull dyet, at eyther to entertaine strangers, and as many horse in winter in the stable as in sommer at grasse." It then describes how the Prior was served at his table by gentlemen only, and how a steward of the Monastery was discharged from his office "because he had aforehand only 400 quarters of grayne to serve the house." But now the writer adds, "*all these lodgings are gone, and the countrie as a wydowe remainethe mournfull.*"

the flying buttresses, running north and south, terminate in crocketed pinnacles. On either side of the arch of the great window, is a smaller window. Rude heads, well-carved dolphins, and other devices, are scattered about the building; and in several parts may be observed the arms of the founder, Robert de Brus, a lion rampant, or. The Priory stood on the east side of the town, on the south side of the Churchyard. The parish Church is supposed to have been built out of its ruins.*

We have not any authentic particulars regarding the final demolition of this Priory. "Great numbers of the monasteries were shamefully dismantled by Henry VIII.," writes Mr. Ord, "and the costly materials sold to the highest bidder, and carted away for ordinary uses. Those which escaped the greedy profligacy of that Monarch, suffered further destruction in the reign of his successor Queen Mary, the lay proprietors being afraid of the restoration of monks to their monasteries, and consequently of losing their own sacrilegious gains. At this day we see remains of the ancient Abbey in every quarter of the town and neighbourhood. Old houses, old walls, old buildings of every kind, are full of them. I have seen with my own eyes," he continues, "the broken pillars and pedestals of this august pile desecrated to the vile uses of gate posts, stands for rain-water casks, and stepping-stones over a common sewer. A rich ornamental doorway of the venerable Priory forms the entrance to a privy. I have beheld with sorrow, and shame, and indignation, the richly ornamented columns and carved architraves of God's temple, supporting the thatch of a pig-house: 'To such base uses we may return, Horatio!'"

As before intimated, the founder and many of his successors, as well as many of the neighbouring gentry, were buried in this Priory. "Among the ruins, under the greensward, shaded by the two rows of walnut trees," again to quote Mr. Ord, "or beneath the summer flowers, myrtles, and hollies of the hall gardens, lie the bones of many eminent and illustrious men, the founders and benefactors of the Monastery, whose stone coffins have proved more durable than even the stately building over which they lavished their

* Mr. Ord tells us that a subterranean passage, commencing in the ancient part of the ruin of the Priory, was discovered some years ago, but that the mason, Thomas Winter, who found it, "was ordered by the late Mr. Chaloner again to close it up." The use and object of such a passage is unknown. There is a tradition of a subterranean passage running from the Priory to the Plantation Field, in Tocketts; and a ridiculous story that midway in this dismal pathway is a large chest of gold, guarded by a raven or crow, who keeps incessant watch over the precious contents; that once only was the treasure invaded by a courageous fellow, who was terribly used by its guardian—the crow—who suddenly became transformed into his satanic majesty.

treasures." Three or four stone coffins have been disinterred near the ruins, which contained the remains of skeletons, one of them headless, and are now laid in the hall gardens. The beautiful "Tomb of De Brus" was standing in the Priory at the period of the Dissolution. It was tabular in form, of fine blue marble, and is supposed to have stood against the east wall of the Church, near the high altar. The sides or dado of this tomb have been preserved, and are now inserted in the lower part of the side walls of the entrance to the parish Church of Guisbro', through the tower. Each side exhibits five upright figures standing in niches, clothed in armour, with shields, the lion rampant, the saltier, and other armorial bearings. The figures are well executed, and the pillars dividing the niches and spandrils of the arches are adorned with smaller figures of Priors, Canons, &c., with various devices. When complete, the tomb contained three other figures at the end of it, the centre one being that of a King, crowned and arrayed in royal robes, his right hand holding a sceptre, and his left supporting a shield with the family arms. This evidently refers either to Robert Bruce, the Scottish Monarch, or his grandfather, the competitor for the crown of Scotland, who was certainly buried in this Priory.* Of such great antiquarian importance was this monument deemed by Dugdale, that it is the only one introduced into his *Monasticon*. There is likewise a plate of it in Ord's *Cleveland*. Monuments of the Fauconbergs, and other Barons, according to Grose, appeared among the ruins of the Priory soon after the Dissolution.

In 1412 (19th Henry IV.) the advowson of this Priory belonged to the D'Arcys of Templehurst; but in 1421 the Fauconbergs, Lords of Skelton Castle (through marriage with the De Brus family), were patrons.

In 1540 Henry VIII. granted to Thomas Leigh, Esq., the house and site of the late Priory at Gisburne, now dissolved, together with all houses, buildings, orchards, gardens, waters, lakes, fish ponds, land and soil, within the site, compass, circuit, and precinct of the same late Priory. In the 1st of Edward VI. (1547), the site &c., of the Priory was granted to Thomas Chaloner, Esq., for thirty years, under the yearly rent of £46. 5s. 4d. Three years afterwards, Sir Thomas Chaloner, Knt., paid £998. 13s. 4d. to the treasurer of the Court of Augmentations, for the house, site, and estate or manor of the dissolved Priory of Gisburne. In the 6th of Philip and Mary (1559), the Queen granted or confirmed the grant of the manor, &c., of Guis-

* For further particulars of the De Brus or Bruce family, see the account of Skelton at subsequent pages of this volume.

borough to Sir Thomas Chaloner, with whose descendants it has since continued.*

Mr. Ord mentions an old plate of Guisborough, which he had in his possession, in which the old hall, the ancient seat of the Chaloners, is represented standing within the space still designated the Hall Gardens, near the Priory. It appears to have been a fine edifice, with some noble fountains in front of it: the field still retains the name of Fountain's Garth. The grounds, as represented, were beautifully arranged in parks and shrubberies, in which were seen the island-pond, and other sheets of water. The town differed greatly in appearance from its present state; the houses were mostly thatched, and the town hall or toll-booth presented a most antique and primitive appearance, with stalls in front, and shambles for fish. About the year 1805, the ancient mansion was sold for the material, to a gentleman from London, for only 600 guineas. He realised a considerable sum of money by the bargain, selling the lead alone for 280 guineas. The Chaloner family at that time took up their residence at Long Hull, which had previously been a farm house; and on its site they have recently erected a splendid mansion.

The Chaloner family, having descended from Maydoc Krwme, one of the fifteen peers of North Wales, is both ancient and honourable. Sir Thomas Chaloner, who purchased Guisborough, and had excelled as a statesman, a soldier, and a poet, was born in London in 1515, where he died in 1565. He received the honour of knighthood after the Battle of Musselburgh, in 1547. His works were published by William Malin in 1579, the most celebrated of which, *Of Restoring the English Republic*, in ten books, written whilst he was Ambassador of the English Court in Spain, may still be consulted in the family library at Long Hull, near Guisborough. Sir Thomas Chaloner, his son and successor, attained to some eminence as a naturalist, and having found favour with King James I., he was appointed governor to Prince Henry. About the year 1580, he made a tour of Europe, returned to England in 1584, and attended the Court of Elizabeth, where he appears to have been highly esteemed. He died in 1615, and was buried at Chiswick, in Middlesex. His eldest son William was created a Baronet in 1620, but the title became extinct in 1681.

ALUM WORKS.—It is asserted that to Sir Thomas Chaloner's knowledge of natural history we are indebted for the introduction of the art of alum making into England, about the year 1600; that whilst at Puzzeoli, in course of the above-mentioned tour, he noticed the similarity of vegetation, near the Pope's

* All the interesting and valuable documents relating to these grants, may be perused *in extenso* in the *Appendix* to Ord's *History of Cleveland*.

alum-works, to the trees and herbage near Guisborough, and that this circumstance induced him to take means of commencing the manufacture of alum at Guisborough. It is recorded, too, that the production of alum was a manufacture of the Pope's, and that any infringement of the monopoly subjected the offender to excommunication. Mr. Graves, in his *History of Cleveland*, states that when Sir Thomas Chaloner was in Italy, he examined the Pope's alum works near Rome, and observing that the mineral there was greatly similar to one in the neighbourhood of Guisborough, he became desirous to make an attempt at alum making; but as he was a stranger to the process, he found it necessary to bribe some of the Pope's workmen to accompany him privately to England; that he immediately commenced the manufacture of alum upon his estate at Guisborough, which completely answered his expectations. This latter is the generally received opinion—to which is added, that the Pope fulminated his anathemas against Sir Thomas. We agree with Mr. Ord that this account is "exceedingly imperfect, and wholly at variance with what seems to be the actual history of the case." That careful and learned writer reminds us, that the precise Dr. Fuller wrote his *Worthies of England* about sixty years after the establishment of the alum works here,—“and, on that account, was not likely to commit blunders”—and that, whilst alluding to the introduction of the alum works, the travels of Sir Thomas Chaloner in Italy are never mentioned; but, on the contrary, the workmen are declared to have been brought over from Rochelle (in France), “whereof one was Lambert Russell by name,” says Fuller, “and a Walloon by birth, not long since deceased.” Mr. Ord's history contains an engraving of the latter personage from a painting in the possession of Mr. Chaloner, at Long Hull. It is undoubtedly true that Sir Thomas Chaloner established *the first alum works in England*, at Belman Bank, near Guisbro', beyond Bell-man Gate;* and it is probable that, on inspecting alum works in Italy or elsewhere, his knowledge of natural history or geology led him to the conclusion that the slaty rocks of his own neighbourhood might or did contain the same mineral substances; but that he won over any of the workmen employed at the Pope's alum works, “by secret promises of a large reward,” or that the Pope anathematised him for doing so, is, we are satisfied, an invention of later times. Grose gives the anathema at full length, but on no better authority than that of “a paper printed at Whitby.”

After being discontinued for about sixty years, the Belman Bank alum works, which are about two miles south-east of Guisbro', recommenced about

* Bell-man Gate is derived from Belle-monde Gate, the entrance to the fair region or pleasant world.

five years ago, when it was found that the old pits were in nearly as good a condition as when the workmen had ceased to labour in them about an age ago. The works still belong to the Chaloner family. There are alum works likewise at Peak, and Stoupe Brow, Eskdale-side, Sandsend (near Whitby), Kettleness, Boulby, and Lofthouse; all supplied from the stupendous cliffs of alum rock, which extend along the coast from about six miles north to six miles south of Whitby.

Guisborough is situated in the midst of the rich iron stone hills of Cleveland (See page 166), and at no distant date bids fair to be of some importance. During the past year (1857), in a circle of about eight miles, upwards of 2,000 men and boys were employed in getting iron ore. They supplied the market with above 5,000 tons per day.

Guisborough Spa is situated nearly two miles south east of the town, in a sequestered and romantic spot, on the property of the Lord of the Manor. The mineral properties of the spring were discovered so recently as the year 1822, and were introduced to the attention of the public by the Rev. James Wilcocks. The water afterwards acquired a certain degree of local celebrity for the cure of scorbutic, rheumatic and bilious complaints, but for several years the house and bath rooms have been allowed to become a ruin, and at the present time they lie half buried in the shale, which repeated floods have washed down from the alum hills, at the foot of which they were erected. It is, however, stated that the spring, &c., is expected to be restored, or rather recovered.*

Modern history records but few important events in which Guisbro' had a part. During the wars of the Commonwealth, Cleveland became the scene of various skirmishes and struggles, and a smart engagement was fought at Guisbro' on the 16th of January, 1642, between 700 of the Royal troops, horse and foot, under the command of Colonel Slingsby, and a large body of the Parliament's army, commanded by Sir Hugh Cholmley and Sir Matthew Boynton. In this battle Colonel Slingsby was taken prisoner, and many of his soldiers were slain. Sir Hugh Cholmley afterwards joined the Royalists. The fight between the Royalists and Parliamentarians is supposed by Mr.

* Dr. Granville, in his *Spas of England*, says that the stream of Guisborough Spa flows at the rate of 30 pints a minute; that its temperature was 50°, while that of the air was 53°. According to Mr. Goodwill, an apothecary of Lofthouse, this water possesses a temperature of 50½ Fahr.; carbonate of soda, 1.98; muriate of lime, 0.65; sulphate of lime, 0.10; carbonate of magnesia, 0.13; pure alumine, 0.25; pure silica, 0.30; oxide of iron, with carbon, 0.40; sulphuretted hydrogen gas, in cubic inches, 0.12; free carbonic gas, in cubic inches, 0.75.

Ord to have taken place on the ground still called "Wars' Fields," on the farm occupied by Mr. Charles Simmonds, near the town, on the road leading to Skelton. A cannon ball has been found on the spot; "and on examining the field," says our historian, "the antiquarian will discover abundance of proof, in the raised mounds, trenches, and irregular disposition of the ground, of its having been strongly fortified, and the scene of some fierce and desperate encounter."*

The *Town of Guisborough* is picturesquely situated in almost an amphitheatre of hills, and the scenery about it has always excited the admiration of tourists for its romantic beauty and splendid variety. Camden says, "Four miles from the mouth of the Tees, Guisborough stands upon a rising ground; at present a small town, but very famous for a beautiful and rich Monastery. The place is really fine, and may in point of pleasantness and a graceful variety, compare with Puteoli in Italy; and in point of healthfulness, it far surpasses it. The soil is fruitful, and produces grass and fine flowers, a great part of the year; it abounds with veins of metal and alum-earth, of several colours, from which they now (A.D. 1607) begin to extract the best sort of alum and copperas." Smollett, in the *Present State of All Nations, &c.*, writes, "Guisborough is a handsome town, pleasantly situated about four miles from the mouth of the Tees, where it has a harbour. Here was formerly a noble Abbey, founded about the year 1119, by Robert de Bruce, a Norman, who was lord of the town, and ancestor of the renowned Robert de Bruce, King of Scotland. The air is said to be very healthy, and the soil fruitful. The hills about this town and Whitby abound with veins of iron, alum earth of several colours, ochre, and murray. On the sea coast are stones that look like brass; and droves of seals are often seen basking in the sun and sleeping on the rocks, when one of them always stands sentinel, and, upon the approach of danger, gives the alarm by plunging herself into the sea." Daniel de Foe, in his *Tour through the British Islands*, mentions Guisbro' as "a small market town pleasantly situated in a vale, surrounded at some distance by hills, and open on the east to the sea, which is about five miles distant." "None but those who have visited the district," ob-

* The spot called *Stump's Cross*, near Guisborough, at the end of West Gate on the Stokesley road, is the site of an ancient cross erected by our Danish or Saxon forefathers to commemorate some particular event, it being the custom in early times to set up crosses to commemorate battles, murders, accidents, &c. According to local tradition, a bloody battle was fought on this spot, when one of the soldiers fought with incredible valour after his legs were hewn off—literally on his *stumps*—wherefore Stump's Cross. But this is too much.

serves Dr. Granville, "would probably believe the assertion, that a drive from Stockton to Guisborough affords one of the richest treats in England to the lover of landscapes; yet so it is."

The town now consists of one spacious street, one end of which widens into the "Market Place," and several smaller streets, all lighted with gas, but badly paved. Since the discovery of the iron stone, or more properly speaking, since the iron mines in the neighbouring hills were opened, this hitherto quiet town is extending itself in every direction, and is assuming an unwonted air of bustle and business. New buildings meet the eye everywhere, and the place appears likely, at no very distant day, to become once more important. In the centre of the Market Place is the Market Cross—a large square cut stone pillar, surmounted with a globe and vane—on a square stone basement. After having been discontinued for some years, the weekly market for corn, poultry, butter, &c., was re-opened on Tuesday, January 23rd, 1855; on which occasion a public dinner took place at the Town Hall, John Wharton, Esq., of Skelton Castle (in the absence of the Lord of the Manor), in the chair. Wool Markets are held on the last Tuesdays in March and April, the Tuesday before Whitsuntide, the third Tuesdays in August and September, and the second Tuesday in November. Annual Fairs are held on April 30th, September 17th, and November 12th, for cattle and merchandise; and on June 30th and July 28th for wool. There are branches of the National Provincial Bank of England, and the Darlington District Bank. Here, too, is the Langbaugh East Savings' Bank. The latter is held in the Town Hall, and contains £18,296., belonging to 560 depositors.

The *Town Hall*, in the Market Place, is a plain cut stone building, erected in 1821 on the site of the old toll-booth. The upper story contains the Court Room and other apartments for the transaction of public business. *Petty Sessions* are held here before the County Magistrates, every alternate Tuesday; and also, the Lord of the Manor's annual Court Leet, with view of frank pledge, and Court Baron. The *Police Station* and *Lock-up*, in Belman Gate, was erected in the latter part of the year 1857. It is a good stone building, containing a superintendent's residence, four cells, and an office, &c. Towards the end of the same year, a large *Assembly Room* was erected in connexion with the Buck Hotel. The *Railway Station* is a neat stone building, on the south side of the town. It is in contemplation to construct a railway from Guisborough to Whitby. The *Gas Works*, on the south side of the town, were erected in 1852, by a company of shareholders. The gasometer holds above 15,000 cubic feet of gas.

The *Parish Church* of Guisbro' is dedicated to God in honour of St.

Nicholas. It is situated near the site of the Priory, out of the ruins of which it is said to have been once rebuilt or restored. It belonged anciently to the Priory, through the gift of Robert de Brus, the founder; but no vicarage was ever ordained therein. After the Dissolution, the patronage of the Perpetual Curacy was granted in exchange to the Archbishop of York, by King Henry VIII., and since then the successive Archbishops have been the patrons and impropiators. In 1818 the Living was augmented with £300., and with a Parliamentary grant of £300., to meet a benefaction of £200. from the Rev. T. P. Williamson, the then incumbent. It is now worth about £176. a year. The incumbent has also an endowment of £120. a year, as chaplain to the Hospital noticed below. The present incumbent is the Rev. Henry Clarke.

The *Edifice* is neat, and consists of a spacious body divided interiorly into three aisles, an ancient chancel in the pointed style, and a western tower embattled, in which are six bells and a clock. The western entrance to the Church, through the tower, is beneath a high pointed arch, deeply moulded, and in each face of the upper story of the tower is a good pointed window of two lights. The six windows on each side of the body of the Church are plain, tall, and pointed, filled with plain wooden sashes, but the windows of the chancel are of three lights, and in Perpendicular style. The chancel is buttressed. On the south side of the nave is a small modern porch conducting to the pew of the Lord of the Manor. In the interior, the aisles are divided from the nave by six plain arches on each side; the chancel is long, and has three windows on each side, and the east window at the end. In the latter are some remnants of ancient stained glass, representing the arms of De Brus (lion rampant), the Virgin and Child, a dove signifying the Holy Spirit, figures of the Apostles, and others:* also two small lozenge-panes, containing armorial bearings of the Chaloners, comparatively modern. There is some recently stained glass in two of the other windows. There is a small organ in a gallery at the west end; the three aisles and about half of the chancel are furnished with pews; the large pew of the Chaloner family is at the east end of the south aisle, and beneath it is the family vault. The ceilings are flat and plain: the font is large and circular. There is a handsome tablet on the wall of the chancel to George Venables, Esq., who founded the Providence School here for the education of 90 poor children. This

* Tradition asserts that this rich painted glass was removed to Guisbro' from the old hall of the Fleetwoods, at Skelderskew, near Commondale, or, as others suppose, from an old cell in Commondale, formerly attached to the Priory; but it is more probable that it was taken from the neighbouring Priory. It has not been originally constructed or arranged for its present position.

memorial was erected by the inhabitants of Guisbro' and its vicinity, "as a testimony of their sincere respect to his extraordinary merit." He died on the 12th of April, 1813, and was buried in the Tower of London. There are also inscriptions to members of the Hale, Spencer, Williamson, and Chaloner families. In the lower part of the tower are the remains of the De Brus monument, already noticed. The old bells of the Church were re-cast by Messrs. Mears, of London, and belonged originally to the Priory. The Churchyard is large.

A *Parsonage House*, in the Elizabethan style, has just been erected a little to the south of the town, partly by subscription.

The *Independent Chapel* (Ebenezer), erected in 1811, is a respectable looking brick building. The *Wesleyan Chapel* is a good brick erection, with a stone front. John Wesley preached in Guisbro' on several occasions. The *Primitive Methodist Chapel* is a mean building, let during the week days to a schoolmaster, who conducts a school in it. The *Society of Friends* have a meeting house here.

The *Grammar School* and *Hospital of Jesus*, at the north-east corner of the Churchyard, were founded and endowed in 1561 by Robert Pursglove, the last Prior of Guisborough, for two wardens, a schoolmaster, and twelve poor single persons, six of each sex. By the founder's rules and statutes it is provided, that the wardens, master, and almspeople should be a body corporate, have a common seal, and receive and possess real and personal property for the use of the charity; that the master should have a yearly salary of £10., and the use of two chambers over the school, that he should be learned in grammar, and a priest in orders, or if no priest could be had, then a layman unmarried; that he should teach freely all scholars applying for instruction, "in rules of grammar exercises and Latin books," but that there should be a form in the school for "young beginners," to be taught by the boys of the two seniors classes, until they should be able to read perfectly; and that after paying the master's salary and repairing the property of the charity, the remaining part of the income should be divided among the twelve almspeople. This, like many other ancient charities, has at various times been subjected to gross mismanagement; and owing to a custom which long prevailed, of re-electing the same persons as wardens during their lives, and several misapplications of the funds of the charity, it has been subject to the heavy expenses of a Chancery-suit, which commenced in 1788, and did not terminate till the year 1823. Previous to this, £1,000. was expended in improving the trust-money, which now produces a clear yearly income of about £380., arising from the rents of two farm houses and 861½A. of land

at Bolam, in the County of Durham; three cottages and a garth at Hartlepool; a farmhouse and 68½a. of land at Smeaton; and a number of fee farm rents out of lands, &c., at Guisbro', Pickton, Longtoft, Hartlepool, Stainton, &c. The whole of this property was bestowed by the benevolent founder, except a small portion given by Robert Tristram, Robert Rokeby, Roger Tocotes, and George Conyers. The two latter and their heirs were appointed by the founder to nominate the master and almspeople. The schoolmaster's yearly stipend was advanced from £35. to £40. in 1811, and to £50. in 1813. The allowance to each of the twelve poor inmates of the Hospital, as well as to an additional almswoman to act as nurse to the others, is 5s. per week, with a sheet and suit of clothes to each of the poor men, and a sheet, gown, and petticoat to each of the women, once a year. The almspeople must not be under 60 years of age. In connection with this charity is a house at York, and a farm of 61 acres at Carlton Miniott, producing a rental of £120. a year, bequeathed in 1694 by the Rev. Richard Lumley, for the sole benefit of the Perpetual Curate of Guisbro', on condition that he should read prayers in the Church twice every day, to the almspeople, and administer the sacrament to them monthly.

The buildings comprise a good school room, adjoining which, on one side, is the master's residence—a neat cut stone building, re-erected a few years ago—and on the other, three good cottages, forming the Hospital. The Rev. Thomas Harrison Dixon is the present master. The present Wardens of the Hospital are J. P. Sowerby, Esq., of Stokesley, and John Pierson, Esq., of Thornton Fields, Guisbro'.

The *Providence School* was founded through the benevolent exertions of Mr. George Venables, of London, who having visited Guisbro', noticed the necessity that existed for a school for poor children, and conceived and carried out the idea of supplying that want. For this purpose he resumed the business to which he had been brought up, with the intention of appropriating the profits of it to the furtherance of his object. But after nearly four years labour, the clear profits of the workshop amounted to only about £98.; to which he added a legacy of £10., which had been left him. He then resolved to solicit the aid of the benevolent and affluent in London and elsewhere, and after great exertion, and after he had commenced and for some time supported a small school for 30 children, he was enabled to erect a building to serve as a school for 40 boys and 30 girls, as well as a residence for the teachers, in 1792; the site having been given by William Chaloner, Esq. The first stone of the building was laid on the 9th of August in that year by Mr. Venables; and amongst the earliest contributors were Samuel Whitbread,

Esq., of London, £10. 10s.; John Wharton, Esq., of Skelton Castle, £5. 5s.; William Wilberforce, Esq., M.P., £5. 5s.; and Sir Thomas Dundas, Bart, M.P., £5. 5s. And in the list of contributors of Bibles and Testaments occurs the name of the Rev. Rowland Hill, the eminent preacher of London. The original building, which is situated in the main street of the town, is now used solely as the teacher's dwelling, a large school building of one story having been erected in the same locality, by subscription, in 1821, for the reception of 100 boys and 100 girls. In 1856 this building was raised another story, at which time the schools were well fitted up. The expense of this was also raised by subscription, aided by a Government grant of £261. The number of boys is now extended to 150, and the limit of the number of girls is 100. 50 of the boys are taught free, and the remainder pay 2d. a week. The school is under Government inspection, and the master being certificated receives a grant from Government. An infant school has recently been added to the girl's school on the ground floor. The original endowment of Providence School, raised by subscription, consisted of £1,400., three per cent. annuities, which has since been augmented by savings and further subscriptions, to £2,900. of the same annuities, to the dividends of which are added the amount of an annual subscription, and £17. 11s. per ann., arising from several charities, bequeathed to the poor, but applied to the school, with the general consent of the inhabitants.

Guisborough possesses a good *Subscription Library*, containing about 1,500 volumes. The books belong to a body of about 80 shareholders, but the public can have access to the library upon payment of 6s. per ann. A *Mutual Improvement Society* was founded here about nine or ten years ago, and in connection with it is a reading room and a small library.

The *Guisborough Poor Law Union*, formed in 1837, comprehends 27 parishes, embracing an area of 113 square miles. The *Union Workhouse* was erected in 1839 at a cost of £2,629., which sum was obtained from the Exchequer-Loan Commissioners, secured by a charge on the poor rates of the parishes of the Union. The house stands at the north end of North Out Gate, and will accomodate 120 paupers. The average number of inmates for the past year is thirty.

Seat.—A little eastward of Guisbro' is *Long Hull*, the seat of Captain Chaloner, R.N. The splendid mansion, which is of cut stone, and in the domestic Gothic style of architecture, was completed in 1857. The principal entrance in the west front, has a finely moulded archway, with the family crest beautifully carved in bold relief on each side. Above this doorway is a fine oriel window. In front of the south side of the hall is a noble parterre

or terrace. The grounds are well wooded. As before stated, the seat of the Chaloner family, previously to the year 1805, was the old hall which stood near the Priory.

EMINENT MEN.—*Walter Hemingford*, a monkish historian of the thirteenth century, was, as stated at page 190, a Canon of Guisborough. Some assert that he was a native of the place. Two members of the Chaloner family, of literary repute, have been noticed at page 195.

Rev. John Oxlee.—This distinguished individual and extraordinary scholar, was born on the 25th of September, 1779, at Guisborough, where he passed the earliest days of his youth. He removed to Sunderland at an early age, and applied himself for a time to business, but afterwards quitted it, and devoted himself to study. He became second master of Tunbridge Grammar School, in which position he continued four years. Here he entirely lost, through an attack of inflammation, the use of one eye, but the other remained strong and clear to the end of his life, and perhaps no single eye ever did more work. Having entered into Holy Orders in 1806, he became Curate of Egton, near Whitby, and there married and took pupils. In 1811 he removed to the curacy of Stonegrave. From 1816 to 1826 he held also the Rectory of Scawton, and in 1836 he was presented by the late Archbishop of York with the Rectory of Molesworth, in Huntingdonshire, where, in 1854, he died, having nearly up to the day of his death been engaged in literary labours. Although strictly speaking his own educator and instructor, Mr. Oxlee became a most accomplished scholar, and an eminent polemic. His published works are numerous. The largest of them all and the least affected by any peculiarities of time or religious controversy, is "The Christian Doctrines of the Trinity, the Incarnation, and the Atonement, considered and maintained on the Principles of Judaism," in 3 vols., and is a valuable store-house of Rabbinical learning. The other works are Three Sermons on the Christian Hierarchy, with tables of the Anglo-Catholic Bishops from the Apostles, Peter, Paul, and John, 1821. Three Letters to Mr. C. Wellbeloved, of York, on Unitarian Error and Miscriticism, 1824. Three Letters to the Rev. F. Nolan, on the spurious text of the Heavenly Witnesses (1 John, ch. 5, v. 7), 1824. Two Letters to the Bishop of Salisbury (Burgess) on the same subject, 1828. Three Letters to the Archbishop of Cashel (Lawrence), on the three Apocryphal books, published by his Grace, 1827. A Reply to the Letter of the Rev. R. Towers, of Ampleforth College, in which is contained an offer to discuss the differences between Protestants and Roman Catholics, 1833. Three Letters to the Archbishop of Canterbury (Howley), on the inexpediency and futility of any attempt to convert the Jews to the

Christian Faith, in the way and manner hitherto practised, being a general discussion of the whole Jewish Question, 1842. Three more Letters, in continuation of the same subject, &c., 1845. He also contributed to many learned periodicals, such as the Anti-Jacobin Review, Valpy's Classical Journal, Christian Remembrancer, the Voice of Jacob, Voice of Israel, the Jewish Chronicle, &c., &c. The above works bear ample witness to Mr. Oxlee's very extraordinary learning and perseverance in study, and must always occupy a high place in the department of Theology, to which they belong. "Apart from any higher value," says the editor of the Journal of Sacred Literature for April, 1854, "as to their doctrinal contents, these volumes are highly important as a Chrestomathy of Rabbinical learning, such as, perhaps, no language has yet produced. In the Letters to Archbishop Lawrence, the selections are many of them exceedingly rare. Dr. Nicoll, who was Regius Professor of Hebrew at Oxford, before Dr. Pusey, is said to have expressed a wonder how the works quoted had been obtained. We wonder, too, especially when we find that the industrious Clergyman thus eulogised, has been allowed no better preferment than Molesworth, with its income, according to the Clergy List, of £228. a year!!" It is, indeed, remarkable, that England is, of all Protestant countries, that, where the importance and riches of Oriental literature are least known, and the knowledge of it adequately rewarded. In the Calendar, an American paper, published at Hartford, Connecticut, we read the following statement:—" *Prodigies of Learning*.—Mr. Oxlee was strictly a self-made and self-educated man, and has always been occupied with the discharge of his professional duties, since his ordination. He is said to have made himself master of more than one hundred and twenty different languages and dialects (specimens of which are still extant, written with his own hand), and published a number of valuable and important books." There can be no doubt of the fact, that our countryman was one of the most advanced Biblical scholars and linguists of his time. Mithridates, King of Pontus, may be considered, probably, as the standard of linguistic attainment, he having mastered twenty-four languages or dialects. Cardinal Mezzofanti, of Bologna, who died in 1849, was able to speak and write seventy-eight languages. Our own countryman, on the other hand, of humble origin and, as it were, without patronage, and under many discouraging circumstances, we may well suppose, yet overcame polyglott learning to a much greater extent. The Jewish Chronicle for July 11th, 1845, says, "No one is less obnoxious than Mr. Oxlee, to the taunt of neology or latitudinarianism,—experience has taught that little piety, less charity, and no liberality at all, are to be expected from the adepts of this school—but we hail in him a

believing priest of the Church Tolerant, the gradual establishment of which, within the memory of this generation, opens a new phasis of the world's ecclesiastical history; a Church that has yet but few followers, but under whose banner are sure to collect tribes and nations to whom the Roman Eagle and the British Lion, the Cross and the Crescent, never penetrated; within whose capacious halls all honest minds shall surely be admitted, on terms of mutual respect and mutual forbearance, to join in the great universal hymn to the One Father of all, though their accents be many, and their worships be many, and their doctrines be many—a Church, whose glorious mission it is to prepare the world for the dawn of that day, when He who alone possesses the truth absolute shall, in His wisdom, see fit to hush even the last sound of dissonance among men, and to reinstate harmony upon her long forsaken throne—never again to be disturbed.”

We understand that it is the intention of the son of the above lamented Divine (Rev. John Oxlee, Incumbent of Over Silton) to publish the Biography of his father.

John Walker Ord, Esq., was born at Guisbro' on the 5th of March, 1811, being the son of the head of the present respectable firm of Richard Ord and Son, tanners and leather merchants, Guisborough. After a preliminary education at two or three schools in the neighbourhood of his birthplace, he studied for some time in the University of Edinburgh, and being intended for the medical profession, he was apprenticed to Dr. Knox, the eminent lecturer on anatomy. But after a few years employed in the study of physio, he abandoned that profession, and in 1834 went to London, where, full of mental energy, he started “The Metropolitan Conservative Journal,” a paper which he edited, and which afterwards merged in “The Britannia.” In after years he edited the “Northern Times.” About the year 1835 Mr. Ord published, in two vols., “England, an Historical Poem;” and in 1843 he published “The Bard, and Minor Poems.” He was also the author of “Rural Sketches,” &c. But his great work is the “*History and Antiquities of Cleveland*,” in one quarto vol., published in 1846. This is a production upon which he may with security rest his fame. “Mr. Ord’s works,” says a reviewer, “indicate a vigorous and independent tone of thought and expression—a genuine susceptibility of the *furor poeticus*.” Before his death—which occurred on the 29th of August, 1853—he was engaged upon a work to be entitled “The Bible Oracles,” but it pleased the Almighty Disposer of events to summon him hence, ere he had completed the task. His remains lie interred in the Churchyard of Guisbro'. Mr. Ord was a F.G.S.L., a

Member of the Council of the British Archaeological Association; a Fellow of the London Genealogical Society; and President of the Charing Cross Medical and Scientific Society.

*** The out-townships of Guisborough pariah will be found noticed at subsequent pages.

MALTON.



MALTON is a Parliamentary Borough and Market Town, in the Wapentake of Ryedale, Archbishopric of York, and Archdeaconry of Cleveland, on the line of the York and Scarborough Railway, and on the banks of the river Derwent. It is distant from York, 18 miles N.E.; from Scarborough, 21 miles S.W.; from Pickering, 9 miles S.; from Driffield, 19 miles N.W.; from Helmsley, 16 miles S.E.; from Kirby Moorside, 14 miles S.E.; and from London, 217 miles N.W. The borough comprises the parishes of St. Leonard and St. Michael (which form the town of New Malton), and the parish of Old Malton, all in the North Riding; and the parish of Norton in the East Riding of Yorkshire. The population of the borough in 1851 was 7,661 souls, of which 3,841 were in New Malton; 1,505 in Old Malton; and 2,315 in Norton. The population of New Malton alone in 1801 was 3,047; in 1831, 4,173; in 1841, 4,021; and in 1851, as before stated, 3,641 souls, viz., 1,875 males, and 1,966 females. The rateable value is £7,483., viz., St. Leonard's parish £3,849.; and St. Michael's parish £3,634. The rateable value of the borough is about £25,000. The area of New Malton is 110 acres. Earl Fitzwilliam is the Lord of the Manor.

History.—Malton is of very remote antiquity, and the number of ancient roads which point to it show its early importance. Historians seem agreed upon its being one of the most ancient Brigantian fortified towns in this part of the country: and the remains of Roman camps, which have been traced on the low grounds on both sides of the river, as well as the many Roman coins, both silver and copper, of various Emperors, urns, pieces of pottery, and other relics, which have been dug up at various times, seem to indicate its importance as a Roman military station. The Romans changed only the termination of the British name of the place to *Camulodunum*, and this name, by abbreviation, became the Saxon *Meldum*, pronounced Maiden, and *Maiden*

Greve Balk is at this day one of the boundaries of Malton. No fewer than six Roman roads, it is said, may be traced, by military and other remains, to this station.

Dr. Young, author of a *History of Whitby*, and others, are of opinion that Malton was the Roman *Derventio* (a name which is derived from its being the principal station on the Derwent), Stamford Bridge, to which the honours of *Derventio* have been given, being a place of no moment in comparison of this station, and furnishing no such evidence of its ancient greatness. Mr. Wright, in his *Wanderings of an Antiquary*, places the *Delgovitia* of the Romans at Old Malton, and supports his views with very feasible arguments.

At Malton was a ford, the only one by which the river could be easily passed on the northern border of the Wold, excepting at Stamford Bridge. "The river Derwent here, and at this point alone," writes Allen, in his *History of Yorkshire*, "touches the foot of the Deira-wold region; a considerable breadth of marshy ground, formerly impassable, intervenes between the river and the wolds in every part of its course; and at this point was the river most readily passed by a broad but shallow ford." "On the opposite side of the river," says Baines, "entrenchments for the defence of this once important pass, are also visible."

From an inscription dug up in 1753, near the lodge of the Castle of Malton, it would appear that the *Equites Singulares*, or body guard of the Roman Emperor, were stationed here, and most probably in the time of Severus. The inscription is,

D. M.
AVR. MA.
CRINVS. EX.
EQ. SING. AVG.

According to the *Philosophical Transactions*, xlix., 69, the *equites singulares*, the corps to which this inscription refers, are here first mentioned in Britain.

In 1814 a stone was dug up in Norton Churchyard, which must have been placed in the wall of a goldsmith's shop. It is thus inscribed :

FELICITER SIT
GENIO LOCI
SERVVLE VTERE
FELIX TABERN
AM AVREFI
CINAM

Which may be thus rendered—"Prosperity to the genius of this place! O Servulus, enjoy thy goldsmith's shop in happiness!" This stone is in the possession of the Walker family of Malton.

Another stone found at Norton in 1835, and now in the Whitby Museum, must have been fixed in some kind of structure, erected in honour of Mars:

DEO MAR
RIG AE
SCIRVS DIO
SAC VSLM.

This may be read in full:—Deo Marti, Romæ invictæ gloriæ, Aelius Scirus dicavit Sacrum: Votum solvens lubens merito.—"*To the God Mars, the glory of invincible Rome, Aelius Scirus dedicated (this) as sacred: willingly paying his vow as in duty bound.*" The letters SAC may probably stand for SACELLVM—so that we might read, "*dedicated this little temple.*"*

During the Heptarchy, the Camulodunum of the Romanized Britons became, it is said, a Royal Villa of the Kings of Northumbria, and some writers assert that it was at this residence that the life of King Edwin was preserved

* There are but few districts richer in the remains of our British, Roman, and Saxon forefathers than the country surrounding Malton. Among the relics of ancient times discovered, there may be noticed some Roman dishes, bone pins, buttons, pateræ, an enamelled silver breast pin, an antique brass key top, a bronzed bracelet, some bronzed rings, an elaborately ornamented Roman box lid, a Roman Fibula, &c.—all found at Malton, in a close called the *Orchard Field* (near to the vallum of the Roman Camp), chiefly during the excavations for the Malton and Thirsk Railway, in 1852. Also, a Roman urn found in St. Leonard's Churchyard, in Mr. Nicholson's vault. At Norton were found some Roman pottery, Roman rings, fibula, beads, glass and metal bracelets, a small amber bracelet, the top of a Roman bell, a complete quern, an iron dirk, numerous pieces of Samien ware, bearing the maker's name, a lachrymatory, &c., &c. A Roman cinerary urn was recently found at Knapton, where there are remains of ancient camps; it is of unbaked clay, and bears evidence of the potter's wheel, and is ornamented with the zig-zag, as if by hand. This feature seems to indicate its claim to rank as a rare specimen of ancient British pottery. In the neighbourhood of Habton several flint arrow and spear heads of the British period of our history have been recently ploughed up. In 1856 a Saxon sword was discovered in a barrow, or ancient grave, on Acklam Wold, along with other sepulchral remains; and in 1857, a bronze Roman sword (minus the point) was ploughed up on the newly enclosed Acklam Wold. During some recent repairs and alterations in the premises of Mr. H. Pickering, Malton, an old iron helmet was discovered in a disused attic. How it came there, and its history, is unknown.

Nearly the whole of the above, together with a Roman mill for grinding corn, and other articles found at Brawby, some stone and brass celts, some Roman and Saxon spurs, a curious Roman camp chest, a Saxon sword found in Burdale tunnel, some

from the assassin by his faithful Lilla. But this occurrence is more generally supposed to have taken place at Auldby, near Stamford Bridge (See vol i., p. 83.)

Before the Norman Conquest, *Torchil* and the great Earl Siward, who defeated Macbeth (See vol. i., p. 102) were Lords of Malton; and after that event the Conqueror gave the lordship of the town, with other manors, to Gilbert Tyson. There was a Church and mill here at the period of the Conquest, according to Domesday. Gilbert Tyson's grand-daughter carried Malton in marriage to Ivo de Vesci, from whom it descended to his posterity. This noble family built here a *Castle* and a *Priory*, of both of which there are some remains existing at this day. Eustace Fitz-John, who inherited this Castle and lordship from his mother, an heiress of the De Vesci family, was a powerful nobleman, and a great favourite of King Henry I., who gave him, in addition to this place, the town of Alnwick in Northumberland: but afterwards, disliking King Stephen, he put the latter town into the hands of David, King of Scotland, who, in 1138, seized the Castle of Malton, and garrisoned it, and laid waste the neighbouring towns. This irruption of the Scots into Yorkshire caused the northern nobles, at the suggestion of Archbishop Thurstan (See vol. i. p. 123), to raise an army to expel the invaders, and, in order to dislodge them here, it was found necessary to burn the town to the ground, and besiege the Castle. Eustace, it is said, was afterwards reconciled to the King, and being restored to favour, rebuilt the town, which has ever since been called New Malton. The Castle was finally destroyed by King Henry II. William, the son and successor of Eustace Fitz-John, assumed the name of De Vesci, and the manors and estates of the family passed to his descendants. In course of time the property was divided amongst heiresses, who carried their portions in marriage to the families of St. John, Eure, and Coniers; and in the 13th Richard II. (1390) Sir Ralph Eure had for his part the town and lordship of Malton, except the fairs, &c.

ancient swords of great length, several bronzes from Pompeii, &c., are comprised in the interesting and valuable collection of antiquities belonging to Mr. George Pycock, of Malton.

About 25 years ago, while some excavations were being made at a place called Hebden Bank, near Easthorpe, on the road between Malton and Coneysthorpe, a *cist* was discovered, containing a perfect skeleton, supposed to be of a British lady, there being also a pair of gold ear-rings, an amber necklace, a small urn, and a comb, which appeared to be made of bone. The comb, when touched, crumbled into dust, and the other antiquities were taken possession of by the noble family of Castle Howard. At Whitwell, a stone celt (British) and a bronze key have been recently discovered, and are in the possession of Mr. Boynton, the innkeeper there.

In the reign of Henry VIII. Clifford, Eures, and Coniers, had New Malton in partition; but Eures had the whole lordship of Old Malton. Ralph Lord Eure, a descendant of the latter family, built a large and sumptuous castellated mansion, on the site of the old Castle, in the reign of James I.; and it is remarkable that its duration was as short as that of the Castle, for in consequence of a disagreement between his two grand-daughters and co-heiresses, respecting the enjoyment of this noble structure, it was, after a long lawsuit, pulled down, and the materials were divided between them, by Henry Marwood, Esq., High Sheriff of Yorkshire, in 1674. The lodge and gateway, however, were left, "as a monument of the folly and vindictiveness of family feuds, or to show what the mansion had been." Mary, the youngest of these two co-heiresses, was married to William Palmes, Esq., of Linley, in this county, who, in right of his wife, possessed the manors of Old and New Malton; and he sold them, in 1712, to Sir Thomas Wentworth, whose descendant, of the same name, in 1728 obtained the title of Lord Malton, and six years afterwards was created Marquis of Rockingham. On the death of the second Marquis, without issue, in 1782, the title became extinct, but his nephew, the Earl Fitzwilliam, succeeded to the manor of Malton and his other principal estates.

The ancient *Castle*, and the castellated mansion, already noticed, were situated a short distance from the bridge; the mount on which they stood, as well as portions of the boundary walls, being still visible on the north side of Castle Street. The Castle was, as already observed, destroyed by King Henry II. Leland, who visited Malton in the reign of Henry VIII., writes thus of it in his *Itinerary*:—"The Castel of Malton hath been larg as it aperithe by the ruine. There is at this tyme no habitation yn it, but a mene house for a farmer."

The *Lodge* and entrance gateway of the noble mansion, which occupied the site of the Castle, are still in existence, and situated at the top of the street called Old Malton Gate. The Lodge is a good sized embattled building, in the occupation of William Charles Copperthwaite, Esq., land agent to Earl Fitzwilliam. About three years ago, Mr. Copperthwaite added two small wings to the building, which greatly improved its appearance. The older part of the house has Tudor windows, with stone transoms. There are three large arched entrance gateways to the Lodge.

Old Malton is a straggling village, about one mile north of New Malton; and there is situated the "mother church." Leland says, "the town of Malton (New) hath a good market and two Chapels (St. Michael's and St. Leonard's), as members of the parish chirche of Malton, yet standing wher

the late Priory of Old Malton was." It is presumed that at some remote period a connection between Old and New Malton subsisted, greater than that arising from mere vicinage; which presumption seems strengthened by the fact, that rights of common have been admitted to exist in the inhabitants of the latter, over the waste grounds of the former; and upon the enclosure of certain commons and wastes in Old Malton, an Act was passed in 1796, allowing 100 acres to the owners of messuages in New Malton, in lieu of their rights of common upon the enclosed land. There is a tradition that the original town of Malton, which was burnt by Archbishop Thurstan's army, stood at Old Malton, and that the new town was erected where New Malton now stands. But though this is not borne out by any reliable evidence, no inference can be more reasonable, when we consider the two distinct names of *Old* and *New* Malton, than that the new town was not built on the site of the old one. On the other hand we have it from good authority, that during the Norman period, Malton was surrounded by walls having four gates, Yorkers Gate, Old Malton Gate, Green Gate, and Wheel Gate. These names are retained by streets which formerly led to them. The line of wall and moat is traced on the ordnance map, the present town of New Malton conforming, in a great degree to these ancient limits.

The *Priory* above-mentioned stood at *Old Malton*, and was founded by Eustachius, or Eustace Fitz-John, about the year 1150, for Canons of the Gilbertine Order.* William de Vesci, son and successor of the founder, confirmed to the monks, the Church of Malton, and other gifts of his father; and the Flamville, Lasceles, and other families augmented the original endowment, with many lands, churches, &c. The building, which was dedicated in honour of the Blessed Virgin, was situated on the north bank of the Derwent, and it continued to flourish till the reign of Henry VIII., when it was dissolved, its revenues being then valued at £257. 7s. per ann. gross, and £197. 19s. 2d. nett. The site of the Priory was granted to Archbishop Holgate.

The *Parish Church* of Old Malton is only a portion of the nave of the Priory Church, the choir having been taken down in 1784. The building was extensively restored in 1844. The west front exhibits a splendid Norman doorway, with a receding arch, composed of various mouldings, springing from an impost composed of the capitals of seven columns, attached to each jamb. The capitals are leaved, the shafts are slender, and the mouldings exhibit a beautiful specimen of the lozenge, highly enriched. Above this

* He also founded at Broughton, near Malton, an *Hospital*, dedicated in honour of St. Mary Magdalen. Tanner, 662. Leland i., 64.

doorway is a beautiful pointed window of five lights, with a transom. At the S.W. corner of what was the south aisle, stands a very fine square tower, and there was doubtless a corresponding tower at the N.W. end of the north aisle. The aisles are gone, and their arches are filled up, and small round-headed windows inserted in them. The towers opened to the aisles by very beautiful arches. At the east end of the site of the north aisle is another fine Norman doorway. At the east end of the nave are the remains of the massive pillars which supported the central tower, and the choir extended some distance towards the banks of the Derwent. The remains of a chapel are still standing on the south side, with the piscina in the wall, and near it is a circular-headed doorway, leading into the Abbey grounds. There are some stone coffins at the east end of the Church. The interior of the edifice must have been in its original state very large, and richly ornamented. The massy circular pillars between the nave and aisles are still partly visible, and at the east end are eight ancient oak seats with curious carvings. The church is neatly fitted up with open seats. In the grounds, on the south side of the Church, is a large ancient mansion called *Old Malton Abbey* (now the residence of Mrs. Kinnear) which was built out of the ruins of the Priory. Some of the walls are of great thickness, and beneath a portion of the house is a crypt with a groined roof.

In Leland's and Camden's times, Old Malton and New were one parish; and the Churches of St. Michael and St. Leonard at New Malton, were Chapels of Ease to the mother Church; but now Old Malton is a distinct parish, and New Malton is in two parishes. Up to the year 1855, these three parishes formed but one *Living* (a Perpetual Curacy, returned at £198. per ann., in the gift of Earl Fitzwilliam, the lessee of the tithes under the Archbishop of York), but in that year, upon the appointment of the Rev. William Carter, the late incumbent, to the Rectory of Slingsby, the three Churches of Old and New Malton were constituted separate and distinct parishes, by Order in Council dated 19th of October; and the three livings were placed at the disposal of Earl Fitzwilliam. The present incumbent of Old Malton is the Rev. John Walker.

According to Camden (Gough's ed. iii., p. 326), an *Hospital of St. Nicholas* stood at the foot of the bridge between New Malton and Norton, which was founded by Roger de Flamville, in the reign of Henry II., and placed under the government of the Canons of Malton.

Malton had a charter of incorporation, and the borough was governed by two Bailiffs till the reign of Charles II., when, on a writ of *quo warranto*, the inhabitants pleaded prescription, and judgment was given in favour of the

Crown. The burgesses were consequently deprived of their corporate privileges, and placed under the control of a Bailiff, appointed by the Lord of the Manor, and so it continues to this day. The present Borough Bailiff is Alfred Simpson, Esq. So early as the 23rd and 26th of Edward I., Malton, being one of the burgage tenure boroughs, sent representatives to Parliament. At that time the Prior of Malton, who was one of the members, was arrested, on his return from the Parliament, for debt, but pleading his exemption while going to or returning from his Parliamentary duties, he was liberated. This is thought to be the earliest claim of the privilege by a member of Parliament. Malton still returns two representatives, but the limits of the borough have been extended, under the Reform Act, by the addition of Old Malton and Norton. The Borough Bailiff is the returning officer.

In political matters the Earl Fitzwilliam is omnipotent here, having managed matters so well as to do without a contested election for more than fifty years. The present members for the borough are James Brown, Esq., and the Hon. C. W. W. Fitzwilliam. In the list of its former representatives, Malton has the names of Edmund Burke, Henry Grattan, and some other senators distinguished for eloquence, learning, and liberality. The present speaker of the House of Commons—the Rt. Hon. John Evelyn Denison, represented Malton from 1841 to the 30th of April, 1857, when he was elected without opposition to the dignity of "first Commoner in the Kingdom." Malton is a polling place for the election of members for the North Riding.

Henrietta Maria, Queen of King Charles I., slept at Malton on her way from Bridlington to York, in 1643. (See vol. i., page 238.)

The *Town of New Malton* is beautifully situated on elevated ground, on the north side of the river Derwent, which, flowing through the adjacent valley, forms the boundary between the East and North Ridings. The town, which is under the government of a Borough Bailiff, and in sanitary matters of a Local Board of Health, contains several good streets, an extensive Market Place, and a large Cattle Market Place. The houses are well built, and many of them, both in the town and suburbs, are handsome and of modern erection.*

* Robert Rawlinson, Esq., Superintendent Inspector of the General Board of Health, in a report to that Board, in 1854, on the Sanitary Condition of Malton, makes the following interesting observations, among many others, on this town and neighbourhood. "From the high land at Middle Cave, above Mr. Slater's nursery ground (where he proposed to place a reservoir to supply water to every house within the borough), the red-tile roofs of New Malton may be seen, the towers of St. Michael's and St. Leonard's rising above the general level. South-east is Langton Wold, the smooth rounded forms revealing the character of the oolitic and chalk formations of the district. The valley of the Derwent is beautiful, the river winding through it, making bends round Old and

The streets are lighted with gas, from works originally constructed in 1832, by Messrs. John and James Malam, and purchased for £4,000. by a proprietary of £10. shareholders, in 1836. The original capital was since raised to £7,000. The *Gas Works* are near the bridge: there are three gasometers, which will hold about 37,000 cubic feet of gas.

The *Market* is held every Saturday, and is well supplied with provisions, cattle, and agricultural produce generally; and there is a weekly market for cattle on the same day. Formerly there was a second weekly market on Tuesdays. For the accommodation of the farmers and corn dealers, the late Earl Fitzwilliam erected a very neat and commodious *Corn Exchange*, in Yorkers Gate, in 1845, but the farmers prefer the street, the offices, or the public houses, to the accommodation afforded by a beautiful hall, which is an ornament to the town. This building has a neat cut stone front, exhibiting pilasters with Corinthian capitals, supporting a pediment. The interior has an open wooden roof, from which the roof is lighted, and the walls are pilastered. The room is now let for public lectures and entertainments.

Four annual *Fairs* are held at Malton, viz., during the week before Palm Sunday; on the Saturday before Whit Sunday; the 11th and 12th of October; and the Saturday before Martinmas Day.

The *Town Hall*, in the Market Place, is a large plain stone building, to which a new wing was built in 1855, by Earl Fitzwilliam. In front of the new part is a stone balustrade or balcony, to be used at elections, or on occa-

New Malton. A site more favourable for health could not well be chosen. This, in a great measure, is sufficient to explain the antiquity of the town. The first inhabitants of a country generally fixed upon a site possessing certain natural advantages. High lands and open downs were inhabited by the Celtic tribes, capable of defending their rudely-formed encampments; the open lands, though bleak, serving to graze their flocks and expose their enemies. The ordnance map of England shows that mountain-sides and moors, now waste and barren, were inhabited and cultivated during a time when the valleys and plains were dense forests or impassable morasses; on every change of ownership, the dislodged tribes retreated to the unhealthy forest and marsh, the conquerors settling on the better or most wholesome sites. Malton, many times contended for and several times destroyed, has been a place of residence for the Celtic British tribes, the Roman, the Norman, and their descendants, down to the present day. There is a navigable river, fed principally by springs from the oolite and chalk. A dry subsoil, with beautiful scenery in wold, meadow, wood, and water. Few places possess more natural advantages, if they are duly improved. Until recently, weirs in the Derwent dammed the water to a level, preventing land drainage. These have been removed, thereby conferring advantages on the farmer and the town resident. Mill-dams, on rivers flowing through alluvial valleys, are great impediments to agriculture. If near a town, they are in a much greater degree injurious to civilization."

sions when public assemblies are to be officially addressed. The interior of the new wing contains a good flight of stone stairs, and some ante-rooms. In the lower story of the old part of the building are, the board room of the Guardians of the Poor, and their clerk's office; the office of the Board of Health; and the Superintendent Registrar's office. The upper story contains the Court room, in which the Magistrates hold Petty Sessions every alternate Saturday; and in which the County Court is held monthly before William Raines, Esq., judge.

There are three *Banks*, viz., the *York City and County*, the *East Riding*, and the *York Union*; also, a *Savings' Bank*, which is held in a handsome building in Yorkers Gate.

A *Theatre* and a commodious suite of *Public Subscription Rooms* were erected in Yorkers Gate, in 1814—the former at the rear of the latter. For several years the theatre has not been used for histrionic purposes, and it is now the lecture hall of the Literary Institute—a Society which was established in 1838, and possesses a library of up to 1,000 volumes, and a reading room, and is about to form a museum. The large subscription room, commonly called the *Assembly Room*, is a fine apartment, measuring 57 feet by 27, and about 20 feet in height. It is lighted at night with gas, and has a neat platform at one end. One of the lower rooms of the same building is occupied as a *Subscription News Room*, and the other as the *Reading Room* of the above-mentioned institute.

The *Masonic Lodge* (Camulodunum), founded in March, 1856, is beneath the lecture hall of the Literary Society, and was opened on the 20th of January, 1857. The room is furnished and fitted up in an exceedingly neat and elegant manner, being decorated with pillars and ornamental stucco work, in the Grecian style. The centre of the floor is paved with Minton's encaustic tiles; the massive oak chairs for the chief officers are quite new and splendid, and the seats for the other members are neat and rich.

A *Police Station* and *Lock-up* was erected in the Cattle Market, in 1850. It is a good brick building, with stone dressings, and contains four cells. The old lock-up, in Finkle Street, is now occupied by a beerseller.

The river Derwent is crossed here by a good stone bridge of three arches, connecting the town with the populous suburb of Norton. It was erected in the year 1700, and widened in 1760. In the twelfth century there is known to have been a bridge here. The Derwent was made navigable from Malton to the river Ouse, a distance of forty miles, under an Act passed in 1701, for making it navigable to the mills near Scarborough; but it was never

finished beyond Malton. The navigation of the Derwent belongs to Earl Fitzwilliam.

The *Railway Station*, on the York and Scarborough branch of the North Eastern Railway, is on the south side of the river, in the East Riding of the County.

With regard to the trade of the town, there are three iron foundries, and on the banks of the Derwent are three breweries, several large steam flour mills; also, granaries, malt kilns, coal yards, saw mills, bark mills, tanneries, fellmongers, &c. Porter, malt, corn, and bacon, are largely exported. A considerable portion of the population is also employed in agriculture.

Malton *Races* take place annually on Langton Moor, a plain long famous for training race horses. In a garden at the foot of an eminence called the Browns, is a chalybeate spring, with an appropriate building over it.

CHURCHES, &c.—*St. Michael's Church*, in the Market Place, is a large building of Anglo-Norman architecture, just restored. It consists of a west tower, nave with side aisles, and a chancel. The chancel has been entirely rebuilt. In the course of the recent restorations, indications of the Church having been originally much larger were found—the springers of former arches being laid bare on the capitals of the two massive Norman columns which are partly embedded in the west walls—and the probability is, that it was shortened when the tower was built—that appendage being late Perpendicular, the style that prevailed towards the close of the fourteenth century. A portion of an arch was discovered at the east end of the south aisle, giving the appearance of an opening into a south chapel. The original doorway of the Church appears to have been at the north-west end of the north aisle—the features of the doorway having been discovered in the wall. The tower is massy, and now (the upper part having been taken down and rebuilt) finishes with a plain parapet; it was formerly surmounted by an iron railing. In its west front is a restored doorway, in the style of the tower; above which is a square-headed window of three lights; and in each side of the upper stage is a similar window of two lights. It contains three bells. The aisles have four Norman windows on each side, and one at each end; and around as well as between the clerestory windows runs the zig-zag or chevron moulding, which is likewise continued outside the whole of the chancel; as is also the corbel mouldings at the eaves. The north side of the Church has a row of butchers' shops built against it, but it is proposed to remove them. The chancel is likewise concealed by buildings. The aspect of the interior of the Church is marred by side galleries, which it is to be regretted have been suffered to remain. Their fronts, however, have been lowered,

and the west gallery has been altogether removed, the tower arch has been opened, and the organ placed within it.* A fine arcade of four circular arches, resting on massy circular pillars, separate the nave from the aisles. The ceiling of the clerestory has been embellished by the erection of three massive timber girders across it, which are stained oak colour, and serve to assimilate in some degree, the modern ceiling with the prevailing style. The new chancel is in the Norman style, and is somewhat smaller than the old one. It has six narrow Norman windows of stained glass, of ornamental character, and all presentations; and is from a design by Mr. Chantrell (the architect to the Incorporated Society.) The small stained glass windows give the place a "dim religious light." They bear the following inscriptions:—The north window, "Presented by John Rutter, A.D. 1858." This is generally considered the most handsome window, and was executed by the St. Helen's Company. The centre light of the east window was presented by the Rev. C. P. Cleaver, of Appleton-le-Street, as a memorial window; and was intended to have had an inscription in memory of the late Dr. Cleaver, at one time incumbent of Malton. Unfortunately the window was made too long, and the inscription had to be sacrificed. We are told it is intended to insert a brass plate beneath it, on which the memorial inscription will be engraved. This window was executed by Wailles, of Newcastle. The north light of the east window has the inscription, "Presented by Henry Jackson, gentleman, churchwarden, A.D. 1857." The south light, "Presented by Alfred Simpson, Borough Bailiff, churchwarden, A.D. 1857." The east window in the south wall of the chancel is a memorial window, "In Memory of Andrew Taylor, Ob. 16th March, 1835, Æt. 82. A tribute of affection by his family." The west window in same wall, "Presented by Henry Smithson, churchwarden, 1856." The four windows last named were executed by Gibbs, of London. The semicircular roof of the chancel is framed of deal, stained oak colour and varnished. On the site of an ancient Chantry Chapel (said to have been dedicated to St. John of Jerusalem), on the north side of the chancel, a new vestry has been erected, under which a vault has been excavated, in which is placed the hot water apparatus for warming the Church. The nave and aisles, as well as the sides of the chancel, are stalled uniformly, with deal stained and varnished; and the walls of the chancel are covered with monuments, which were in the old

* The pews in the north and south galleries, which remain, are private property, having been purchased at an auction, soon after the erection of the galleries, the citation for which was issued on the 20th of June, 1798.

one.* During the demolition of the old pewing and flooring, vast quantities of human bones, mostly skulls, were found on the surface of the ground, showing how common had been in former years the reprehensible practice of interring the dead in churches. In general appearance this fine old Norman edifice has been decidedly improved. The whole of it has been chiselled over, and where the stonework was decayed, new has been inserted. The corbal-tables and chevron mouldings have been rendered complete. The upper part of the north door of former times has been converted into a semicircular Norman window, and the north side of the Church has been "underpinned," the ground having been excavated several feet deep along the entire length. The whole of the windows have been restored, and a new window inserted on the north side, at the expense of the Rev. C. P. Cleaver, in place of an ugly sash window, which formerly disfigured the clerestory. The font, too, has been chiselled and modernised. The gas fittings are mediæval. The re-opening of the Church for Divine Service (after having been closed nearly a year) took place on Friday, May 21st, 1858. The cost of the restoration was about £1,200., raised by subscription, aided by a grant of £200. from the Incorporated Church Building Society. Mr. John Gibson was the architect, and Mr. J. C. Teale (both of Malton) the builder.

The *Living* is a Perpetual Curacy, in the gift of Earl Fitzwilliam. The Rev. George Arthur Firth is the present incumbent.

St. Leonard's Church stands on high ground overlooking the lower part of the town, and comprises a nave, north aisle, a large chancel, with a north aisle, and a tower at the west end, containing a peal of eight bells and chimes. This tower was surmounted by a spire, which had been left unfinished, in the shape of a truncated cone. The latter was a remarkable specimen of ecclesiastical architecture, which for ages puzzled the wayfarer as he viewed its questionable shape, and endeavoured to decide within himself whether it was a shot tower or a factory chimney. But this grotesque appendage, built, as an inscription on its walls complacently proclaimed, "since the Reformation," having exhibited symptoms of decay, was taken down in the latter part of the year 1853. In the west front of the tower is a new pointed doorway, having above it a window of three lights; and above the window is an old niche, with a carved statue of (probably) the patron saint in it. In each face of the upper story is a pointed window filled with weather boarding. The

* The monuments against the walls are in memory of members of the families of Horncastle, Swain, Robinson, Temple, Cottrel, Wright, Conyers, Rymer, Davies, Simpson, Garendieres, Baywith, Cockerill, Jackson, Sykes, Wilson, Luccock, Lister, and Anderson.

north side of the Church has plain pointed doorways towards each end, and three plain sashed circular-headed windows, also a good pointed window of two lights, and a small light near the east end of the aisle—a part of the building used as a vestry. The south side of the chancel has three slightly pointed windows, each of three lights; and the east window is of five lights. On the south side of the nave are three tall circular-headed windows. An inscription over the vestry door states that the Churchyard was enlarged, and the north side enclosed with iron palisades, in 1814, and that the vestry was rebuilt in 1825. There is no clerestory, and the roof extends continuously over the nave and aisles.

The interior, which is very neat and beautiful, was completely restored in 1856, and re-opened in the month of November in the same year. The nave and aisle are separated by three plain circular arches, resting on circular pillars. The chancel arch is circular, very bold, and graceful. Three circular arches divide the chancel and its aisle; and east of this aisle is the vestry. The tower arch is pointed and well proportioned. The ceilings of the entire buildings are flat. Over the arches, near the ceiling, on the north side of the nave, is a line of projecting corbels, carved with various subjects, on which the ribs of the roof formerly rested. The chancel contains the remains of the piscina and a bracket for a statue. The restorations above alluded to, included the insertion of a new entrance in the west end of the tower; the opening of three arches, by which the side aisle of the chancel was thrown into the Church; the removal of an old gallery at the east end; and the erection of a gallery at the west end; and the removal of the old fashioned pews, and substituting single stalls. The stalls in the chancel and its aisle, as well as the pulpit, are very neat. The cost of these restorations was about £500., raised by voluntary subscription, the Church Building Society granting £60. The north aisle has a gallery, which was erected in 1817, for the use of the Charity Schools of New Malton, by Earl Fitzwilliam, the Rev. J. Cleaver, D.D., and Charles Brome, Esq. The Church is now lighted with gas. The font is plain, massy, and circular. On the walls are handsome monuments to members of the Walmsley, Donkin, Middleton, Walker, Thompson, Davye, Ellis, Elliott, Medd, Sellar, Dickenson, Storr, and Wilson families. In the east end of the north aisle is a curious brass to Arthur Gibson, brass and iron founder, late of Malton, who died in 1837. The deceased is represented at a table containing sundry glasses, with a bottle in his hand; and also kneeling at a desk. The inscription tells us that there lies one, who had his virtues and his vices; and asks us to "copy his virtues and shun his vices."

The *Living* is a Perpetual Curacy, and the present incumbent is the Rev. John Cooper Addison Clarkson. Mr. John Gibson was the architect for the restoration.

There is but one *Parsonage House*, at present, for the three Churches of New and Old Malton, and that was erected at the top of Yorkers Gate, in 1840. It is a neat Elizabethan building, and has been assigned to the Church of St. Michael. The inhabitants of New Malton now bury their dead at Old Malton, their own Churchyard having been recently closed; but it is in contemplation to provide a Cemetery for New and Old Malton.

CHAPELS.—The *Catholic Chapel* is a neat but plain brick building, erected in 1841, by the Rev. R. Garstang. The front presents a gable surmounted by a stone cross. The interior is in the Grecian Doric style; the walls are made into five divisions by fluted pilasters supporting a moulded freize. The Sanctuary is marked by two large fluted pillars. The altar is very chaste and neat, with pilasters on each side. There is a small organ in the gallery or tribune at the west end. The Presbytery and School adjoin the Chapel on the north side. The present pastor is the Rev. Thomas Middlehurst. The *Baptist Chapel*, a plain brick building, adjoins the Catholic Chapel on its south side. The *Independent Chapel*, in Saville Street, is a good brick building, capable of seating about 700 persons. The Rev. David Senior is the present Minister. The *Unitarian Chapel* is in Green Gate, and will seat about 500 hearers. The *Wesleyan Chapel*, in Saville Street, was erected in 1811, and is a large commodious brick building, capable of accommodating up to 1,000 persons. The pulpit is handsome, and there is a good organ on a tribune behind it. At each side of the Chapel is a house belonging to the society. The *Primitive Methodist Chapel* is a large but plain stone building, on the north side of the town; and the *Friends' Meeting House*, in Green Gate, is very neat but characteristically plain.

There is a neat *Primitive Methodist Chapel* at Old Malton, the foundation stone of which was laid on the 7th of September, 1857. Mr. Gibson, of Malton, was the architect.

SCHOOLS.—At Old Malton is a *Free Grammar School*, founded and endowed in 1546, by Robert Holgate, D.D., Archbishop of York, but the numerous charities of this worthy divine now form the subject of a suit in Chancery. The Rev. William Pound is the present master. The *National Schools* at Old Malton were enlarged and restored about three years ago, and the new portion of the building has a five light lancet window, and an open timber roof, with a bell-cote.

The *National School* at New Malton, situated between Wheel Gate and

Saville Street, was rebuilt in 1857, at a cost of about £700.; of which sum the National Society granted £400. It is a good stone building, with an open timber roof. The *British School*, in Old Malton Gate, for boys only, is held in a good commodious room. There is an *Infant School* in Green Gate, which was erected in 1897. This a good building, containing a residence for the master.

The *Dispensary*, in Saville Street, is an excellent institution, of which Francis Borton, Esq., M.D., is medical director.

The *Malton Poor Law Union* comprehends 68 parishes or townships. The *Workhouse*, situated near the bridge, was erected in 1735, and enlarged in 1789; and is a large plain pile of brick building. In 1837 it was sold to the townships forming the Malton Union, for the sum of £1,382., and it has since been enlarged and divided into wards, for the better classification of its inmates. It will now accommodate 156 inmates; and the average number in it during the past year is about 120.

John Topham, a learned antiquary, whose numerous publications appear in the *Archæologia*, was a native of Malton. He was elected F.S.A. in 1767, and F.R.S. in 1779; and died at Cheltenham in 1803.

About five miles W.S.W. of Malton, is situated *Castle Howard*, the princely seat of the Earls of Carlisle. This splendid place will be noticed at a subsequent page.

NORTON.—This parish forms a suburb of Malton, and as has been observed, is now a part of that borough. The parish lies on the south side of the Derwent, on a portion of the valley of that river, which is of considerable breadth. The principal street through the town is formed by the turnpike road from York to Scarborough. Here are several excellent houses and good shops. The parish includes the hamlets of Sutton and Welham, and contains 2,679 acres, and 2,315 inhabitants. The soil is light and gravelly, the surface level, and the substratum abounds with freestone of good quality. The rateable value of the parish is £8,767. Norton belongs to many freeholders, and Robert Bower, Esq., is Lord of the Manor.

The *Perpetual Curacy* of Norton, now valued at £120. per annum, was augmented with £1,500. of Queen Anne's Bounty and Parliamentary grants, from 1743 to 1816; and with £200., given by the Rev. J. Richardson and Robert Bower, Esq., in 1811. The Rev. Edmund Day is both patron and incumbent. The *Church* was rebuilt in 1814, at a cost of £2,500., raised by subscription, and is a cruciform structure, in the Grecian style, looking like anything more than an ecclesiastical edifice. Allen says, that "it has very much the appearance of a lunatic asylum." It was hitherto lighted by small

windows near the roof, but a new and large window has just been inserted in the wall over the communion table. It is of three lights, surmounted by five compartments, and of Græco-Italian design, and is filled with stained glass of the best quality. The design is from the pencil of Mr. James Teale, of Malton, and it was executed by Messrs. T. Baillie and Co., London. The centre light, which is a memorial window, presented by Mr. Wm. T'Anson, of Spring Cottage, exhibits a full-length figure of St. John, as the scribe, surrounded by a glory and dove. Beneath is the motto, *Ss. Jonnes*, and an inscription commemorative of one lately deceased. The north light is a figure of St. Peter, presented by Mr. R. Searle, of Norton; and the south light contains a figure of St. Paul, with the Bible and naked sword, presented by R. Bower, Esq., of Welham. The arch is filled up in five compartments, the centre being a Lamb bearing the cross, and the others the symbols of the four Evangelists. The cost of this window, and of other improvements in the building, has been raised by subscription. It is said that an Italian tower may be shortly erected at the west end of the Church. The old Gothic Church of Norton was a fine structure with a tower.

The Churchyard was closed a few years ago as a place of interment, and a new Cemetery of very limited area (three roods), was formed in July, 1852; which, with walling, Chapel, &c., cost about £400.

A very neat *Wesleyan Chapel*, in the Gothic style, was erected here by subscription: the edifice was opened for public worship in February, 1858. It has a porch in the centre, and is lighted by four tall pointed windows of two lights on the side fronting the street; by two similar windows on the opposite side; and by a large window of three lights at one end. The roof is high pitched, and open to the timber inside. At the east end of the Chapel there is a spacious gallery, opposite to which, in one corner, is placed the pulpit, and in the other an harmonium and singing pew. The *National School* was erected in 1830.

At the Easter Quarter Sessions for the East Riding, in 1855, the Magistrates resolved that a *Lock-up* and *Magistrates' Room*, for the Buckrose Division of the Riding, be erected at Norton. The building, which stands near the bridge, consists of a court room, which has a high pitched roof, and the residence of a superintendent, with two cells for prisoners.*

* In the month of November, 1854, a quarry or brick, 9 inches square and 8 inches thick, was discovered to be raised some distance from the adjoining ones, on the floor of a cottage at Norton, occupied by William Dawson, a sawyer; and on removing the quarry, about twenty mushrooms of good quality were found growing thereunder.

The *Hamlet of Sutton* lies nearly one mile east of Malton, and contains only about 860 acres.

Welham is $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile S. of Malton, and contains about 900 acres, the property of Rt. Bower, Esq. This gentleman's seat is here, pleasantly situated on a gentle eminence, commanding a delightful view of the vale of the Derwent. The mansion is large, the lawn is extensive, and the pleasure grounds are neat. Opposite the entrance to the grounds is *Whitewall*, long noted for its training stables, and there are several other training establishments in the parish of Norton.

PICKERING.

THIS is an ancient Market Town and the head of a parish and Union, situated in Pickering Lythe Wapentake and Liberty, about 9 miles N. from Malton; 18 miles W. by S. of Scarborough; 21 miles S. by W. of Whitby; 8 miles S.E. from Kirby Moorside; 26 miles N.N.E. from York; and 222 miles N. by W. from London. The parish of Pickering, which is about 20 miles in length and 3 in breadth, comprises the five townships of Goathland, Kingthorpe, Marishes, Newton, and Pickering, embracing an area of 81,785 acres, and in 1851 containing a population of 4,161 persons. The town and township of Pickering contains 14,280 acres, including about 4,500 of moor land; the number of its inhabitants in 1801 was 1,994; in 1831, 2,555; in 1841, 2,992; and in 1851, 3,112 souls—1,534 males and 1,578 females. The rateable value of Pickering township is £12,484. The place is in the Deanery of York and Archdeaconry of Cleveland. The Castle and Manor appear to have belonged to the Crown, or some branch of the Royal family, ever since the Conquest. There are now attached to the Duchy of Lancaster, and are held on lease by the Rev. John Richard Hill, of Thornton. The other principal landowners in the township of Pickering are Thomas Mitchelson, Esq., Robert Kitching, Esq., John Watson, Esq., and G. W. M. Liddell, Esq. The district north of the town formed part of the ancient *Forest of Pickering*, and the Wapentake is sometimes called the *Honour of Pickering*.

History.—The origin of this place is of very remote antiquity, it is said to have been an important British town. Some writers tell us that it was founded by Peridurus, a British King, 270 years before the Christian era,

and that he (Peridurus) was interred on the brow of the neighbouring hill of Rawliff. According to local tradition, the name of the place is derived from the circumstance of a *ring* having been lost by the founder whilst washing in the river Costa, and subsequently found in the belly of a *pike*. The name Pickering is said to be a compound of *Pickera*, to pink, or pierce, and *ing* a wet place: it probably means a place beside waters. Others think that the district may have derived its name in Saxon times, from its numerous barren *peaks* and meagre pastures, as Dykering, or Dickering Wapentake, in the East Riding, had its name from its entrenched dyke. In the reign of Edward the Confessor, Pickering was the lordship of Morcar, Earl of Northumberland; after the Conquest, the manor was one of those which the Conqueror retained in his own hands.

THE CASTLE.—After the Conquest a Castle was built at Pickering, the ruins of which are on the brow of the hill, on the north-west side of the town, commanding a good view over the fertile marshes, which extend southward to the Rye and Derwent. The reader of English history is aware that William the Conqueror built a number of strongholds all over the Kingdom, to awe his newly-acquired subjects, and that his Norman followers, amongst whom the greater part of the land was parcelled out, built Castles on their estates to protect themselves from the resentment of those who had been despoiled of their property. The commotions in the Kingdom in the following reigns, served to increase them. At the end of the reign of Stephen, the number of Castles in this country amounted to 1,115. Between the years 1140 and 1154, the astonishing number of 1,100 fortified Castles were erected. In the beginning of the reign of Henry II., more than a thousand were standing; and being considered nothing less than “nurseries of tumult, and sources of contention between the Monarch and the Baron,” it was enacted that all Castles built within a certain period should be demolished. It does not appear to be known with certainty, under what peculiar circumstances, or by whom the Castle of Pickering was built, though it has been conjectured that its founder was William Rufus, or his successor King Henry I.; for, as already stated, the manor of Pickering was retained by the King, and remained in the possession of the Crown for many ages.*

* In the *Historia Rievallensis*, the Rev. W. Eastmead quotes a curious paper in the records of the Tower, containing the pedigree of Sir George Fothergill of Rosendale, or Ravensdale, a Norman Baron, and General to Duke William, who was once Lord of Pickering, and by whose family the Castle may have been built. This Sir George Fothergill, who was at the taking of York, married, according to this paper, “Isabel, sole daughter and heiress of Wm. de Lucy, of Folton, and had by her, in her right

Pickering was Crown property when Henry I. granted his charter for founding a Hermitage in Godeland; and as a charter of King John, granted to the nuns of Wykeham, was dated at Pickering, Feb. 1, 1201, the Castle appears to have been erected prior to his reign, and to have been occasionally a royal residence. In the 33rd of Henry III. (1248), that Monarch constituted William, Lord D'Acre, Sheriff of Yorkshire, and assigned to him the custody of Pickering Castle. Seven years afterwards, it was committed to the care of William Latimer, after which that King gave it, with the lordship, to his son Edmund Plantagenet; and accordingly at his death it was reckoned amongst the other estates of that Prince, by the names of the Manor, Castle, and Forests of Pickering. He obtained in the 19th of Edward I. (1290), a charter for a fair every year, on the "eve, day, and morrow after the Exaltation of the Holy Cross," at his Manor of Pickering; and left it so privileged to his son and heir Thomas, Earl of Lancaster. The latter was the leader of those nobles, who in the reign of Edward II. entered into a conspiracy against Piers de Gaveston, the favourite of that Prince, whom they seized and put to death; and likewise opposing the Spencers, was by the King's forces defeated and taken at Boroughbridge, in this County, and afterwards beheaded at Pontefract in 1322. (See vol. i., p. 137.) His estates were thus forfeited to the Crown, and Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland, was made Governor of this Castle. After the deposition of King Edward, Henry, brother and heir to the above Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, obtained an Act of Parliament reversing his brother's attainder, and thereupon reversing all his estates and honours. At his death he bequeathed them to his son Henry, who left only two daughters, Maud and Blanch. On the division of his estates, Pickering Castle and manor fell to the latter, then wife of the re-

(under the Crown) Granton, Hovingham, Friton, Slingsby Castle, Pickering, Burniston, Sedbury, Garscall, with other lands. He had issue, by Isabel, his wife, five sons: his eldest son was Lord Marshal of England; his third son was Chief Justice of England; and his fourth son was Bishop of Winchester, Dean of Windsor, Provost of Eton College, Chancellor of York, and deviser of the English and Norman laws; and principal to King William Rufus, and chief man about him. He built the Abbey of Roche, and gave the Abbey of St. Mary's in York two lordships, Chadwell in Cumberland, and Middleton-tyers in Yorkshire. He was a great statesman, and was buried in St. Mary's, in York. His first son was the first Chief Justice of Ayre, of all the King's forest, park, and chases in England, and Captain of Dover Castle. In the time of Henry I., there were two Lord Treasurers in England: Wm. de Fothergill of Ravenstonedale, and Henry de Boynton, of Doncaster Castle. In the reign of King John, Hugh Fothergill was Lord Chancellor of England. He had a son that was called Wm. de Fothergill, who was Cardinal for England." Members of the Fothergill family held important offices in the state in later reigns.

nowned John of Gaunt, Earl of Richmond, and afterwards, in right of his wife, Duke of Lancaster. Henry Bolinbroke, afterwards Henry IV., attached Pickering to the Crown, and probably annexed it to the Duchy of Lancaster, of which it still forms a part. Richard II. was sometime imprisoned here before his removal to Pontefract, where he was basely murdered.

Leland, in his *Itinerary*, thus describes the situation of the town and Castle, when he visited the place in the reign of Henry VIII. "The toun of Pykering is large but not well compact together. The greatest part of it, with the paroch chirche and the castelle, is on the south est part of the broke renning thorough the toun, and standith on a great slaty hille. The other parte of the toun is not so bigge as this: the brook renneth betwixt them, that sumtyme ragith, but it suagith shortely agayn; and a mile beneth the toun goith ynto Costey. In Pykering chirche I saw 2 tumbes of the Bruses, whereof one with his wife lay yn a chapel on the south syde of the quier and had a garland about his helmit. Ther was another of the Bruses biried in a chapel under an arch of the north side of the body of the quier; and there is a cantuarie (chantry) bearing his name. The castelle stondith in an end of the toun not far from the paroch chirch, on the brow of the hille, under the which the broke renneth. In the first court of it be 4 toures, of the which one is caullid Rosamonde's toure. In the ynnor court be also 4 toures, whereof the Kepe is one. The castelle waulles and the toures be meatly welle. The loggings yn the ynnor court that be of timbre be in ruine. In this inner court is a chappelle and a cauntarie preste. The castelle hath of a good continuance, with the toun and lordship longgid to the Lancaster bloode; but who made the castelle, or who was owner of it, afore the Lancasters, I could not lerne there. The castelle waulles now remaining, seme to be of no very old building. As I remember I hard say that Richard the thirde lay sumtyme at this castelle, and sumtyme at Scardeburgh castelle. The park by the castelle side is more than 7 miles in cumpace; but it is not well wooded."

In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, Pickering Castle was in the possession of the Crown. In Peck's *Desiderata* it is mentioned amongst the Royal Castles, and has the following officers—Steward of the Lordship, Constable of the Castle, and Master of the Game within the Lordship.

The following is Camden's description of Pickering—Camden made a journey in 1582, through some of the eastern and northern parts of the Kingdom. "The town is large, but is not compact. The greatest part of it containing the parish Church and Castle is on the S.E. part of the brook running through the town, and stands on a high slaty hill. The other part

of the town is not so large as this. In the Church I saw two or three tombs of the Brus family; one with his wife, in a Chapel, now a school room, on the south side of the choir, having a garland about his helmet:—another, in the Chapel, under an arch, on the north side of the body of the Church; where there is a Chantry bearing his name. The Castle stands on the brow of a hill, at an end of the town, not far from the parish Church; and has for ages, with the town and lordship, belonged to the Lancaster family. Richard III. lay some time at this, and some time at Scarborough Castle. In the other part of the town, passing over a brook by a stone bridge of five arches, I saw the ruins of a Manor-house, called Brus Hall;* and the Manor-house of the Lascelles, at Keldhead. The park of the Castle is more than three miles; but is not well covered with wood."

During the great civil war of the 17th century, this fortress was taken by the forces of the Parliament, who made a large breach in the walls on the west side. It was afterwards dismantled. In 1744 part of the ground within the Castle enclosure was converted into a garden.

The *Keep* of the Castle, which was circular in form, according to Grose, stood on an elevated circular mount, surrounded by a deep ditch, which crossed the outer court, over which was a bridge. This proves it to be on the early Norman plan. It is the only fortress in this district having a circular Keep. In the western wall of the area of the Castle is a curious Saxon arch, in a place where there had been a postern gate: this also indicates the antiquity of the building. "Till lately," writes the Rev. W. Eastmead, in his *Historia Rievallensis*, published in 1824, "an old Chapel or Chantry, used as the manorial court-house, was a great object of curiosity; but it has been modernized." And the same writer observes, "a very strong tower at the north-east extremity of the Castle wall, has a dungeon in the lower part of it. This tower appears to have communicated with the Keep by a covert way running up behind the wall. On the east is a beautiful tower, probably that which Leland calls Rosamond's Tower; and there is another beyond the great gate, called the Mill Tower. These towers are excellently built, and their upper stories neatly ornamented." The whole is now, however, a shapeless mass of ruins, in which nothing but the remains of three towers at the angles, and parts of the outer walls, can be distinguished. The ruins of

* On the site of this mansion is Beck Hall, built by Mr. Marshall, and now the property and residence of Mrs. Wells. The De Brus, Bruise, or Bruce family, some of whose monuments are in the Church, had great property about Pickering, and also a seat here, which, by marriage, came to the Marshalls. For some particulars of the De Brus family, see the history of Skelton at a subsequent page of this volume.

the Keep, in the centre, form a large mound. On the west side of this mound is the Manorial Court House—a small plain modern erection—in which the Court Leet and Baron, with view of frank pledge, is held twice a year, and where, previous to the establishment of the County Courts, debts and damages, not exceeding 40s., were sued for.

The *Town of Pickering*, though small, is long and straggling, and is situated on a declivity, at the bottom of which, and through a part of the town, flows a stream named Pickering Beck. It stands on the high road between Scarborough and Kirby Moorside, and on the Rillington and Whitby branch of the North Eastern Railway.

Pickering was formerly of more importance than at present, having been the chief town in the district. In the 23rd of Edward I. (1294), it sent members to the Parliament held in that year. It is still the head of an *Honour* in the Duchy of Lancaster, having jurisdiction to some extent throughout the Lythe and Wapentake to which it gives name.

The town is lighted with gas by the Railway Company. The *Weekly Market* for corn, &c., on Mondays, is considerable; and there are *Cattle Fairs* on the second Monday of every month; on September 25th; and on the Mondays before February 14th, May 13th, and November 22nd. The Magistrates of the district have hitherto held *Petty Sessions* at the Black Swan and White Swan Inns alternately, but henceforth they will take place in the large room of the new buildings recently erected in the Market Place, on the site of the old shambles. These sessions are held once a month on days appointed by the Magistrates; they also meet on any Monday when necessary, to try persons under the Criminal Justice Act. There are branches of the *York Union* and *East Riding Banks*. The *Savings' Bank* contains about £18,000., belonging to about 730 depositors.

The old unsightly Butchers' Shambles just alluded to, which stood in the Market Place, were pulled down in 1857, and their site was leased to Messrs. J. and E. Windle, who erected on it a brick building, now occupied partly as a bank and partly as a wine and spirit store. A large room above them is to be used for the Magistrates' meetings, the Savings' Bank, and as a News Room.

At the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the North Riding, held on the 6th of April, 1858, it was agreed that under the 6th and 7th William IV., c. 102, s. 1, a petition be presented to her Majesty, to order that Pickering be made a polling place at elections for members to serve in Parliament for the North Riding.

The *Railway Station*, in Park Street, is a neat stone erection. In 1838 a

single track railway from Pickering to Whitby (24 miles), was opened at a cost of upwards of £120,000., raised in shares of £100. each. This railway, on which the carriages were drawn by horses, pursued a winding course through deep moorland dales, rich in beautiful, romantic, and most picturesque scenery. The *Pickering Lythe and Ryedale Agricultural Society* holds its meetings in this town once in three years. A *Mechanics' Institute* was established here in 1853. The *Police Station*, consisting of a residence for a superintendent, and three cells for prisoners, is a neat stone building.

The PARISH CHURCH (St. Peter) is an ancient spacious building, consisting of a nave, with side aisles and a south porch, transepts or chapels, a large chancel with a chapel on the south side of it, and a square tower with a lofty octagonal spire at the west end—the whole buttressed and embattled. The body of the building is of the Norman period, the transept, chancel, &c., in the Early English style. The clerestory of the nave, which is of later date than the lower part of the walls, has on each side five square-headed windows of two lights. All the other windows of the Church are pointed, except those of the south Chapel, which are square-headed. The east window is of five lights. The porch is large, and approached by a flight of steps. Four circular arches divide the side aisles from the nave; those on the south side resting on clustered columns, and those of the north side supported by circular pillars. The westernmost arch is blocked up with a gallery, in which is an organ. The chancel arch is large, plain, and pointed; and the arches of the transepts are pointed and rest on pillars, the capitals of which exhibit some antique carving. The inner arch of the tower, which is blocked up, is pointed, and consists of a triple moulding springing from three receding columns. The Church itself is lofty, and the roofs are all open to the timber. In the chancel are the triple sedilia and the piscina, and a pointed doorway connects the chancel with the before-mentioned Chapel on the south side, which has long been used as a school. We have before observed that Leland and Camden noticed the ancient monuments here, and both ascribe them to the family of De Brus. Both, almost in the same words, say, “in the Church I saw two or three tombs of the De Brus family; one with his wife, in a Chapel, now a school room, on the south side of the choir, having a garland about his helmet:—another, in the Chapel, under an arch, on the north side of the body of the Church; where, is a Chantry bearing his name.”

The recumbent effigies of De Brus and his wife, mentioned by Camden, have been removed from the south Chapel, and are now placed within the rails of the Communion table, on the north side. They are of white marble, and are very beautiful: the knight is in armour, with his feet resting on a

lion. On the opposite side of the Communion table are the remains (the head and trunk only) of another white marble effigy. The third tomb, which Camden saw in the north aisle, is still in existence—at least the effigy belonging to it is. This figure, which is that of a crusader (cross-legged) in full armour, including sword and shield, represents Sir William de Bruce, Knt., who founded a Chapel on the north side (now the north aisle), in the thirteenth century.* There is an excellent lithographed plate of this effigy in Ord's History of Cleveland, page 198. In the floor within the Communion rails, are two large slabs and a small one to the Robinson family of Riseborough, with the family crest carved in relief. On the walls of the chancel are tablets to deceased members of the Simpson, Bell, King, and Lloyd families; and a brass plate inscribed to the Rev. Joshua Newton, who died in 1712. In the other parts of the Church are handsome tablets to members of the Hewthwaite, Fothergill, Sheffield, Ness, Stockton, Wood, Marshall, Manners, and Piper families.

Near the door of the south entrance are the remains of a large holy water stoup; the body of the Church is well furnished with pews; and the tower contains three bells and a clock.

The *Benefice* is a Vicarage, heretofore in the gift of the Dean of York, but in future in that of the Archbishop of York. It is valued in the King's Books at £8. 8s. 9d.; and being augmented in 1770 with £200. of Queen Anne's Bounty, and £200. given by William Mitchelson, Esq., it is now worth about £150. a year. The Rev. John Ponsonby is the present Vicar. The great and small tithes of the parish were, in 1837, commuted for fixed yearly payments, amounting to £1,255.

The *Vicarage House* is a plain building in the Churchyard.

According to Gough's edition of Camden, vol. iii., p. 325, there was an *Hospital* at Pickering dedicated to St. Nicholas, "now gone, but the Chapel close remains."

CHAPELS.—In Hun Gate is an *Independent Chapel*, a plain building. The Rev. John Earnshaw is the Minister. The *Wesleyan Chapel*, in the same street, is a plain stone erection bearing the date of 1812. In Bridge Street is a *Primitive Methodist Chapel*, a good substantial stone building, erected in 1850. Opposite it, in the same street, is a small Chapel, built by the Primitive Methodists, in 1823; but it is now used by the Reform Methodists. There is a clock dial in the end of this chapel, facing the Market Place.

* There is a local tradition that the effigy in the north aisle is of one of the De Gaunt family, and that those on the north side of the communion table are in memory of members of the Lascelles family.

The Society of Friends have a *Meeting House* in Castle Gate—a neat plain stone building, with a small burying ground attached.

Schools.—The Grammar School Charity Estate, belonging to the township of Pickering, consists of about 26 acres of land, near the town, which now lets for about £80. per ann. Of this sum £50. a year is paid to the master of the Grammar School, for which he teaches 50 boys free: they receive a good useful commercial education, and are taught the classics if required. The master has, besides, a good house, free, which has recently been rebuilt by the Trustees of the Charity, with overplus money, which remained in their hands, and about £70. contributed by the master himself. The remaining £30. is given towards the support of the *National School*, which is for girls; and for boys under eight years of age—that being the age at which they are admitted to the National School. Messrs. Thomas Mitchelson, sen. and jun., bequeathed the dividends of £150. navy five per cent. annuities, for providing the free scholars with bibles and school books. The dividends are now added to the general fund.

The *Grammar School* is held in a commodious room at the rear of the master's residence. The *National School*, with a house for the schoolmistress, was erected at a cost of about £1,000. raised by subscription, aided by a government grant, in 1857. It is a neat stone Gothic building—rock work with cut stone facings—with a bay window in the centre, and a high pitched roof surmounted with a spiral ventilator in the centre. The design is by Mr. Gibson, architect, Malton. About 100 children attend this school.

The *Wesleyan School*, in West Gate, for both sexes, is a neat commodious stone building, erected in 1856, by subscription and Government grant: near it is a house for the master. About 140 children on an average attend these schools.

The *Pickering Poor Law Union* comprehends 28 parishes or townships, embracing an area of 134 square miles. The *Union Workhouse*, built in 1838, will accommodate 90 paupers, and is a plain stone building. The average number of inmates for the past year is about 35.

Seats.—The following are the principal mansions in, and in the immediate neighbourhood of Pickering. The *Hall*, in Castlegate, the property of Thomas Mitchelson, Esq., and now the residence of his nephew, Thomas M. Kendall, Esq. The *Rectory House*, situated at the top of Hall Garth, belongs to Thos. Mitchelson, Esq., who purchased it of the Dean of York. It is now in the occupation of James Kendall, Esq. *Beck Hall*, which occupies the site of the ancient seat of the De Brus family, as before stated, is the

seat of Mrs. Wells. The house in Hun Gate, occupied by T. Mitchelson, Esq., is also worthy of notice.

Blansby Park, in Pickering township, about 2 miles N.N.E. of the town, is a district of about 1,000 acres of land, divided into four farms, and having woody acclivities on the west side of the deep and picturesque dale of the Pickering Beck. The place belongs to the Duchy of Lancaster, and was formerly part of the park and pleasure grounds attached to Pickering Castle.

About half a mile west from Pickering is *Keld Head*, where there is a spring, supposed to throw up 500 gallons of water per minute. This is the source of the small river Costa, which falls into the Pickering Beck, near Kirkby Misperton. This immense spring is an evidence of the existence of numerous subterranean streams in the fissures of the limestone rock in the heights of this district, which burst forth with great violence here, and at other places, near the foot of the hills.

On Pickering Moor are the remains of several ancient camps, entrenchments, barrows, &c., which are noticed elsewhere.

*** The out-townships of the extensive parish of Pickering will be found noticed at subsequent pages.

KIRBY, OR KIRKBY MOORSIDE.

THIS small Market Town is the head of a parish containing five townships, in the Wapentake of Ryedale, 6 miles E.N.E. from Helmsley; 14 miles N. W. by N. from Malton; 8 miles W. by N. of Pickering; 28 miles N. from York; 28 miles S.W. from Whitby: and 224 miles N. by W. from London. The parish is in the Archbishopric of York and Archdeaconry of Cleveland. The five townships of which it is composed are those of Kirby Moorside, Bransdale East side and West side, Fadmoor, Farndale Low Quarter, and Gillamoore. The area of the entire parish is 21,681 acres; and the number of its inhabitants in 1851 was 2,611. The area of the township of Kirby Moorside is 4,136 acres; its population in 1801 was 1,396; in 1831, 1,802; in 1841, 1,905: and in 1851, 1,835 souls. This township includes the hamlets of Keldholme and Kirby Mills, and its rateable value is £6,320. The greater part of the land in the parish belongs to Lord Feversham, the Lord of all the Manors.

History.—This place was anciently called *Kirkby-Moorshead*, or Moorshead, i. e., or Kirkby at the head of the Moor; afterwards it was designated Kirkby Moorside or Church-town, on the side of the Moor. The Rev. W. Eastmead justly observes, in his interesting work *Historia Rievallensis*, that, though Kirby Moorside affords but little scope to the historian, “yet it is a place, which from its relative situation and other circumstances, should not be passed over in silence. Its connection with the moors, on which are discovered so many vestiges of ancient British settlements, Roman camps, and Roman military ways, renders it important. The hoary head of antiquity nods on the margin of it; and its hints remove the mists of time, and throw the imagination back into ages which had sunk into oblivion; renewing in idea past transactions, and suggesting the most useful lessons; enabling us to trace the progress of civilization, and to view with pleasure its beautifying, fertilizing, and felicitating effects.”

There is no doubt of the antiquity of Kirby Moorside. We learn from the Norman Survey, that it had two Churches (one of which is supposed to be Kirkdale Church), which was the eighth part of the number in the whole district—extending as far as Guisborough. It had also two mills, whilst a great extent of country possessed only eight, including those of Kirby Moorside. The Churches of this district, according to Domesday, soon after the Conquest, were at Ayton, Brompton, Easington, Guisborough, Ingleby, Kildale, Kirkleatham, Ormesby, in the manor of Acklam, Seaton, Seamer, and Stokesley; besides the two at Kirby Moorside. One of the latter was in the manor of Torbrand, and the other in that of Orm, which last was, in all probability, the Church at Kirkdale; as, according to Domesday, Orm was Lord of Kirkdale, then called *Chircheby*, or Kirkby, before the Conquest. Orm, who was of noble extraction, for his father Gamel is ranked amongst the Northumbrian nobles, had large possessions about Kirby Moorside, in the Vale of the Esk, and at Danby, Lealholme, &c. Gamel possessed a part of Kirby Moorside, together with the lordship of Lastingham, Spaunton, &c. After the Conquest, there was, as usual, a great change in the owners of property. The Manor of Kirby Moorside was held by the ancient and noble families of the Stuteville, Mowbray, Wake, and Neville successively. Rt. de Estoteville, or Stuteville, came over to England with the Conqueror, and was a great favourite of his; and the family remained favourites with succeeding Monarchs.

In the twelfth century, this manor, according to Hoveden, was the subject of dispute between the families of De Mowbray and Stuteville; which

was at length confirmed to the Stutevilles,* with whom it continued till the time of Joan de Stuteville, who married Hugh de Wake, whom she outlived, and then resumed her maiden name, according to the custom of heiresses at that period. She died in 1275 (4th Edward I.), and left this and other estates to Baldwin de Wake, her son and heir.† The last of the Wake family were three co-heiresses, one of whom married the Earl of Westmorland, who succeeded to the Barony of Kirby Moorside.

In the reign of Henry I., Robert de Stuteville founded a Nunnery at Keldholm; and another member of the family of the same Christian name founded the Priory of Rosedale, in the year 1190.

There are at Kirby Moorside the vestiges of two baronial residences. One is the moated site of a Castle, on the east side of the town, in an elevated situation, which belonged to the Stuteville family. The site of the other Castle, which is now known as the Manor Garth, is at the north end of the street called Castle Gate. This was occasionally the residence of the Nevilles, whose chief seat was Raby Castle, in the County of Durham. A small portion of the outer wall of the latter building remains to this day. Kirby Moorside continued in the possession of the Earls of Westmorland till the 13th of Queen Elizabeth (1570), when Ralph, the then Earl, was attainted, and all his possessions confiscated.‡ The Manor of Kirby remained in the possession of the Crown till the reign of James I., when that Monarch gave it to

* King Henry I. deprived the heads of the houses of Mowbray and Stuteville of their possessions on account of their rebellion, and bestowed the greater part of them on Nigel de Albani, a young Norman nobleman, who married the heiress of the Mowbrays, and by the command of the King assumed the name of Mowbray. He continued to hold the estates of the Stutevilles till the time of Henry II., when the above mentioned dispute arose between the Mowbrays and the Stutevilles; the last of which families was again restored to favour, and the barony of Kirby Moorside given to them.

† "The impression of the seal of the above Joan de Stuteville, was a woman riding on horseback, sideways, and holding the bridle in her right hand; because she was the first who began the custom now in use for women to ride sideways; so that our historians are mistaken who made Ann, Queen of King Richard II., and daughter of Winceslaus the Emperor, the first who introduced that fashion."—*Historia Rievallensis*, p. 86.

‡ Tradition says the Earl made his escape into Scotland when the ground was covered with snow, and eluded his pursuers by having the shoes of his horse reversed; and that the descendants of the blacksmith who shod his horse long enjoyed a house in Castle Gate at the rent of a farthing a year. On repewing the Church of Kirby Moorside, several years ago, a stone having the insignia of the blacksmith's craft was found under the flooring, and was believed to have been cut in commemoration of the case referred to.

his favourite, Villiers, the first Duke of Buckingham, who was assassinated by Felton, a discontented Lieutenant, at Portsmouth, in 1628 (See vol. i., p. 220). This manor then passed, with other extensive possessions, to his son, the celebrated libertine, George Villiers, the second Duke of Buckingham, and the favourite of Charles II. This unfortunate nobleman, who was a distinguished statesman, a poet also, and dramatic writer, was born in 1627. His morals were bad, and having lived a profligate, and wasted his fortune, besides destroying his health by dissipation, so he died in very low circumstances, in the house of one of his tenants, in the Market Place of Kirby Moorside, situated at the corner of the street called Tinley Garth, and adjoining the King's Head Inn—having previously sold his extensive estates in this neighbourhood, to Sir Charles Duncombe, an ancestor of their present owner, Lord Feversham.

The poet Pope has the following lines on the place in which this graceless Duke died, and the circumstances of his death.—

“In the worst inn’s worst room, with mat half hung,
The floors of plaster, and the walls of dung,
On once a flock bed, but repair’d with straw,
With tape-tied curtains, never meant to draw,
The George and Garter dangling from that bed
Where tawdry yellow strove with dirty red,
Great Villiers lies—alas ! how changed from him
That life of pleasure, and that soul of whim !
Gallant and gay in Cliveden’s proud alcove,
The bower of wanton Shrewsbury and love ;
Or just as gay at Council, in a ring
Of mimic’d statesmen and their merry king,
No wit to flatter, left of all his store !
No fool to laugh at, which he valued more ;
There, Victor of his health, of fortune, friends,
And fame, this Lord of useless thousands ends.”

Pope must have been misinformed respecting the house in which the Duke died, or he availed himself rather largely of the usual poetic license ; as there is no tradition here of its ever having been an inn, and, from its present appearance, it must at that time have been, excepting one, the best house in the town. It is built in the ancient style, with slightly projecting wings ; the front is 48 feet in length ; and whatever improvements may have been made in the building since that time, the shell of the house remains as it was. The room in which the Duke died is on the second floor, and is the best lodging room in it ; and we may observe that its old deal floor is the

same which was there at the time of his decease. The house is now divided, and occupied by two families.

The parish register simply records the Duke's burial in the following manner:—"1687, April 17th. Gorges vilaus, Lord dooke of bookingam." Notwithstanding this entry, the body of the Duke was not entombed here but, according to Dr. Aikin's Biographical Dictionary, in London, in the family vault in Westminster Abbey.

The *Town of Kirby Moorside*, bounded on two sides by hills, is picturesquely situated at the northern boundary of the Vale of Pickering, on the western acclivities of the vale of the small river Dove, and is encompassed by high moorland hills. Seated on the margin of a beautiful valley, the prospects from various points, especially from *Vivers' Hills*,* are very fine; and though in close adjacency to the bleak moor in one direction, the land which surrounds the town is extremely fruitful. To most travellers, the vicinity of Kirby Moorside will, doubtless, appear very different to what they conceive it to be from its chilling name; and we can understand the feeling of agreeable surprise which the stranger, who had formed an unfavourable notion of the town from its name, would experience upon visiting it. Indeed we could unite with him, heartily, in wishing that the place had a name more congenial to its fertility. The eye is delighted in every direction with excellent rural scenery; yet the moor land on the north of the town is only three miles distant: but then it is so concealed from view by the rising ground, that, without a knowledge of the district, one would have no notion of so bleak and barren a situation.

The town is rather irregularly built, and consists chiefly of one long hilly

* There were formerly two ponds above Kirby Moorside, one on the north side, and the other on the south side of Stuteville Castle, which supplied the town with water. These ponds were called *bibbers* or *drinkers*, in consequence of the water being collected into them by drains, &c., from the surface of the marly land near them. In course of time the word *bibbers* was changed in pronunciation into *vivers*; and hence the hills on the north and north-east of the town are called *Vivers-hills*. The use of these ponds was at length superseded by the town being supplied with water in another manner. "The hamlets and villages in the vicinity of Kirby Moorside and Helmsley are supplied with soft water by several artificial rills or streams from the moors on the north of them. That of Kirby Moorside, which was the first, and is the largest, was brought to Gillamoor and Fadmoor, about the year 1747, and about ten years after was cut afresh and extended to this place. This rill is nearly ten miles in length, and the first cost was not quite £100. In the Act of Parliament for inclosing the commons and common fields, passed in 1788, a clause was inserted for the future protection of this stream; and in pursuance of this authority, the Commissioners, in their award, gave laws for the management of it."—*Historia Rievallensis*.

street, in the best part of which (the Market Place) stands the *Tollbooth*—a lofty double-roofed stone building, the large proportions of which, in comparison with the surrounding houses, make it a prominent object to the eye of the stranger. It was erected in the beginning of the 18th century, principally with materials from the before noticed old Castle or Manor House of the Neville family. The lower story of what may now be deemed the front of the building, is divided into five small shops, which are approached by flights of stone steps; the back part is used as butchers' shops and shambles. The second floor is reached by a flight of broad stone steps at the north end, and consists of a spacious *Court Room*, in which are several massive stone pillars in a line through the middle to support the floor of the upper story. In this chamber the Magistrates hold *Petty Sessions* once a month alternately with Helmsley; the Lord of the Manor holds his Court Leet and Court Baron every year, about Michaelmas; and the town's meetings, and other assemblies take place. The third floor is let for workshops. The prospect from the top of the building is both extensive and fine. Near the toll-booth is the ancient *Market Cross*—a tall plain circular stone pillar on an ascent of four steps: the top of the pillar is gone. Near the steps are the remains of the *Stocks*. The *Weekly Market* is held on Wednesdays, but is of no great importance; and *Fairs* for horses, horned cattle, &c., take place on Whit Wednesday, and the 18th of September. The County Court is held at Helmsley. There is an agent here for the *York Union Bank*. There is a *News Room* and *Library Association*, established in 1852 (the library, containing upwards of 600 vols.), supported by subscription. A *Police Station*, with two cells, was erected in 1851.

The *Ryedale and Pickering Lythe Agricultural Association*, established in 1855, holds its meetings here once in three years. The Society's first annual exhibition of stock, implements, &c., was held here; and its fourth annual show took place here, July 28th in the present year (1858.) On the latter occasion the total number of entries of cattle, implements, &c., was 676; and the sum given away in prizes amounted to nearly £300., exclusive of six silver medals of the value of £12. At the termination of the show, about 250 of the members and friends of the Association dined together in a large marquee, which was erected near the centre of the town, the President of the Society, Sir Wm. Worsley, Bart., occupying the chair. The *Kirby Moorside, Helmsley, and Hovingham Floral and Horticultural Society* (which have an exhibition here every alternate year), held a floral fete in a spacious marquee, on the same day. The annual shows of the first-named Society are also held at Helmsley and Pickering.

Kirby Moorside being in the centre of a purely agricultural district, its manufactures are almost entirely in connection with that pursuit. There are several agricultural implement makers; an iron foundry; brick and tile works; and a considerable quantity of malt is made here. In the vicinity are several corn mills; and near the town are limestone and freestone quarries.

The *Parish Church* (All Saints) is an ancient embattled structure in the Gothic style, its parts being a nave with north and south aisles and a south porch, a chancel, and tower at the west end. The latter appendage, being in a ruinous state, was taken down in 1802, and the present one erected at the expense of the parishioners. The porch has a semicircular roof, with doors of a similar shape, and also an upper chamber or parvise. The south aisle has two square-headed windows of two lights each; the clerestory of the nave three small square-headed windows on the south side, and two on the north side. The south side of the chancel has two pointed windows of two lights, but no window at the north side. The east window of the chancel is pointed, tall and plain, and consists of three lights. There is one square-headed window and one circular-headed one in the north aisle; with a small plain window towards the east end of it, which end is used as a vestry. The tower contains a clock and a peal of six bells. On the 1st of January, 1779, a tempestuous wind blew a sheet of lead weighing 800lb., from the top of this Church over the chancel, and carried it across the Churchyard, over a house into a street, the distance of sixty yards. On the inside of the roof of the Church are the arms of the Nevilles—a shield supported by an angel, field gules, saltier argent.

In the interior, the aisles are divided from the nave by three pointed arches on each side; there are galleries nearly all round the Church; and in the west gallery is an organ. The chancel arch is plain and pointed, and beneath it is a plain open screen of wood. In the chancel are the sedilia (double), and the remains of the piscina. The ceiling of the chancel is plain; that of the nave and aisles is in wooden panels, with carved bosses at the intersections. The edifice is crowded with high pews, up to the Communion rails. The font is a small basin of marble, on a wooden pillar. On the south wall of the chancel is a curious brass plate, on which are engraved figures of a Lady Brooke (who died in 1600) and her six sons and five daughters, all kneeling. On the same wall, in the centre of a neat tablet, is a brass plate, inscribed to the Rev. Wm. Comber, pastor of this parish for upwards of 54 years, who died in 1810, aged 85 years; and was buried in Stonegrave Church. There are likewise handsome mural monuments to the

Revs. Joseph Smyth, and John Rowlandson, Vicars of this parish; and to members of the Atkinson, Bleacroft, Charter, Robinson, &c., families.

The *Living* is a Discharged Vicarage, valued in the King's Books at £14. 0s. 10d., and now worth upwards of £400., with a *Vicarage House*, &c. It is in the patronage of the Crown, and incumbency of the Rev. Charles Rae Hay.

The Independents, Methodists, Primitive Methodists, and the Society of Friends have each a place of worship here—all plain buildings.

The *Parish School* was built by subscription in 1796. For the use of the building the schoolmaster teaches four children free. John Stockton, of Nawton, who died in 1841, left a certain sum of money for the support of schools in this and the neighbouring townships; of which, £10. a year is devoted to Kirby Moorside—the master of this school receiving £5. of it, for which six children are taught free; and the master of another school in the town receiving a like sum, for teaching six free scholars.

Charities.—The poor have five rent charges, amounting to £3. 4s. per annum, bequeathed by John Wawne and others, and distributed with about £7. a year arising from the rent of copyhold premises left by Elizabeth Stockton, of Little Barugh. They have also a yearly rent charge of £3. 10s., purchased in 1748, with £100. left by Wm. Ness; £160., three per cent. consols, bequeathed by Mrs. Comber, in 1807; and £42. 6s. 1d. navy five per cent. annuities purchased with £50., left by Ann Atkinson, in 1820. The Rev. Wm. Comber, in 1800, left a yearly rent charge of £4. to be employed in supporting the Sunday School. This annuity is the amount of the land tax charged on the glebe and other vicarial hereditaments.

The *Union Workhouse* was erected in 1850, at a cost of £1,350., and is a large building, calculated to accommodate 70 paupers. The average number of inmates for the past year was about 40.

The principal residences in Kirby Moorside are, the *High Hall*, in the occupation of Stephen Armitage, Esq.; the *Low Hall*, now unoccupied; *Ravenwick House*, lately erected, and the residence of Octavius Watson, Esq.; and the *Vicarage*.

At KELD HOLME, a hamlet one mile east of the town, a *Cistercian Nunnery* was founded by Robert de Stuteville, in the reign of Henry I. On its dissolution, it had a Prioress and eight nuns, with a yearly income of £29. 6s. 1d., and was granted to the Earl of Westmorland. In clearing away the foundations of the building in 1813, several stone coffins were found. The modern house, now called *Keldholme Priory*, is the seat of Mrs. Surr.

There are some interesting remains of antiquity in the neighbourhood of Kirby Moorside. In 1840, as some labourers were digging up hills and fences on the estate of Lord Feversham, they found a large quantity of bones

of all dimensions, some measuring in girth from 11 to 23 inches, and some of the tusks from one to two feet in length. The celebrated Cave of Kirkdale is in this neighbourhood; the particulars of its discovery, and the remains found in it, will be found in another part of this volume. About three miles northward from Kirby is a cairn, which was opened by Professor Phillips a few years ago, and left by him in a state to be examined by the curious. At a further distance of three miles, in the same direction, are three tumuli.

. The other townships of Kirby Moorside parish will be found noticed at subsequent pages.

HELMSLEY.

HELMSLEY, or as it is frequently designated, Helmsley-Black-Moor, from its situation on the eastern side of the bleak moorland range of hills called Black Hamilton, is a small Market Town in the Wapentake of Ryedale, picturesquely seated on the declivity of a small eminence, gently sloping southward to the banks of the river Rye. It is distant from Malton about 16 miles N.W.; from Kirby Moorside, 6 miles W.S.W.; from York, 23 miles N.; and 5 miles N. from Gilling Station, on the Thirsk and Malton Railway. The parish of Helmsley, which is one of the most extensive in the Kingdom, comprises 44,382 acres, and is 16 miles in length from north to south: it is divided into seven townships, viz., Helmsley, Bilsdale-Midcable, Laskill Pasture, Pockley, Rivaulx, and Sproxtun. The population of the parish in 1851 numbered 3,483 persons. The area of the township of Helmsley, which includes the hamlet of Carlton, and the village of East Moors, is 8,200 acres, including 3,760 acres of open moors; the number of its inhabitants in 1801 was 1,449; in 1831, 1,485; in 1841, 1,465; and in 1851, 1,481; viz., 754 males and 727 females. Its rateable value is £5,141. Helmsley is in the Diocese of York, and Archdeaconry of Cleveland. The owner of most of the parish, and Lord of the Manor, is Lord Feversham.

History.—This place is of great antiquity, and has been a situation of vast importance. It is called in Domesday, *Elmeslac* from *elm*, and *slac*, a narrow vale—Elm-vale. Here, it is stated, was anciently a Druidical grove of lofty

elms.* Camden, in his *Britannia*, alluding to Ryedale, says, "In this vale is *Elmesley*, which, if I am not greatly mistaken, Bede calls *Ulnetum*; where Robert de Ross, surnamed *Fursan*, built a Castle, near which the river Ricall loses itself under ground." The Manor of Helmsley, not long after the Conquest, was the property of Sir Walter de le Espic, Knt., from whom it passed to the noble family of Ros, Roos, or Ross. This Walter le Espic, who was a powerful and gigantic warrior, was at the Battle of the Standard, in 1138 (See vol. i., p. 123); and, according to Camden, he was "a man of high place and calling." He possessed great wealth, and had his principal seat and favourite residence at Kirkham, in the East Riding, six miles south-west from Malton. It is recorded that his only son, called also Walter, having been thrown from his horse and killed near a stone cross, in the neighbourhood of Kirkham, the father became inconsolable, and resolved "to make Christ heir to his large estates, by erecting and richly endowing three Monasteries for Christ's servants, viz., at Kirkham, which had been his mansion-house; Rivaux, in the North Riding; and at Warden, in Bedfordshire." To the adoption of this course, he appears to have been advised by his uncle, the Rector of Garton, afterwards the first Prior of Kirkham. The founder himself afterwards became a monk in his Monastery of Rivaux, and there he died and was buried.

He left the estates not settled on the three newly founded religious houses, to his three sisters, the youngest of which, Adelina, being the wife of Peter de Ros, brought this lordship into the Ross family. This Peter died about the year 1175 (3rd Henry II.), and was buried at Rievaulx. Robert de Ros gave the Manor of St. John's Mount, in the parish of Felixkirk, and the Manor and Church of Ribstone, to the Knights Templars, and died in 1184. Robert de Ros, surnamed *Fursan*, died in 1227, and was buried in London, in the Temple Church. In the reign of Henry VII., Elianor, daughter of Edmund de Ros, married Sir Rt. Manners, Knt., of Etall Castle, Northumberland; by whom she had two sons, George and Edward, and two daughters, Elizabeth and Cecillie, who married respectively William and Thomas Fairfax, sons of Sir Guy Fairfax, Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas. Sir G. Manners, who had the title of Lord Ros, in right of his mother, married Anne, the sole daughter and heir of Thomas St. Leger, by Anne his wife, Duchess of Exeter, and sister of Edward IV. He died in 1513, and was buried in the Priory of Haliwell, near London. Thomas, Lord Ros,

* A valley near Helmsley retains the name of Dru-dale-howl, or Druid's-dale, from which it has been inferred that the Druids practised their rites upon the neighbouring hills.

his son, was created Earl of Rutland by Henry VIII., in 1525, and died in 1543. A descendant of his, Francis, sixth Earl of Rutland, had an only daughter Catherine, who, in 1632, married George Villiers, first Duke of Buckingham, to whom the Helmsley and Kirkdale estates passed. The trustees of the second Duke of Buckingham* sold them for £90,000. to Sir Charles Duncombe, Knt., in 1695; and from him they descended, through his successors, to their present owner, Lord Feversham. Sir Chas. Duncombe was Lord Mayor of London, and M.P. for Downton, Wiltshire. He changed the name of the Manor demesne from Helmsley to Duncombe Park.

The family of Duncombe, originally of Barleyend, in Buckinghamshire, was, in the reign of Henry VIII., divided into several branches, from one of whom descended Anthony Duncombe, nephew of the above-mentioned Sir Charles, who, in 1747 (21st George II.), was created Lord Feversham, Baron of Downton in Wiltshire; but dying in 1763, without issue male surviving, his peerage became expended. In 1826 the Right Hon. Charles Duncombe, the late owner of Helmsley, was raised to the peerage by the title of *Baron Feversham*. He died in 1841, and was succeeded by his son (the present proprietor of the manor) *William Duncombe*, second Baron Feversham, by the only daughter of the second Earl of Dartmouth. His lordship was born in London, in 1798; married in 1823, the third daughter of the eighth Earl Galloway; was M.P. for Yorkshire from 1826 to 1830, and for the North Riding from 1832 till 1841. His heir is his son the Hon. William Ernest, of Aiskew House (See page 113), who was born at Hooton Pagnell House, near Doncaster, in 1829; and married in 1851 the second daughter of the Rt. Hon. Sir James Graham, Bart.

Residences, 25, Belgrave Square, London; Duncombe Park, Helmsley, Yorkshire. The family arms are—per chevron ingrailed gules and argent, three talbots' heads, erased, counterchanged.

THE CASTLE, long the baronial residence of the Lords of Helmsley, was built by Fursan de Ros, about the year 1200, and was a fortress of great strength. This Fursan, by his rebellion in the reign of Richard I., forfeited his estates; but was restored to favour, and had full possession of Helmsley and other manors in the first year of the reign of King John: he died in 1227. The fortress was garrisoned by the Royalists in 1644, and besieged by Sir

* George Villiers, the second Duke of Buckingham, after he had withdrawn from the court and cabinet of Charles II., spent a considerable portion of his time at Helmsley Castle, this period of his life having been distinguished by revelries and profligacy, which at length reduced him to comparative indigence. He died at Kirby Moorside, in 1687. (See page 236.)

Thomas Fairfax, to whom, after a severe conflict, it surrendered. During the siege Sir Thomas was wounded in his shoulder. The Castle was afterwards dismantled by order of the Parliament (See vol. i., p. 254). It stood upon the crown of a gentle eminence on the west side of the town, overlooking Ryedale: and its ruins, which are just within the walls of Duncombe Park, and are surrounded by a double moat, are still grand and imposing. They consist of the remains of the grand entrance on the south, with a roofless chamber above the stone ribbed arch; fragments of the outer walls; part of the entrance to the inner court; one side (the full height) and parts of two of the other sides of the great square Keep; a square tower and some buildings adjoining it. The whole structure was very strongly built. The outer walls, which were very massive, were extremely well built, and were defended by a number of towers which were strong and beautiful. The great gateway leading to the first court or ballium, measures 20 feet in thickness; the keep is 95 feet high, and beneath it was a dungeon. Besides the south gate, the remains of two others may be traced; and it is said that the waters of the Rye were conducted through the ditches which surround the building. "Nothing can be more interesting in rural scenery," observes the Rev. W. Eastmead, in his *Historia Rievallensis*, "than the view which is presented from this Castle, of the neighbouring country; everything combines to gratify the lover of enchanting nature and retirement. Nothing can be more lovely and romantic than the scenery of which these ruins form so striking a feature; shaded by majestic trees, whose foliage throws an air of richness and majesty over the reverend pile. The place still seems to glow with baronial grandeur and strength; and the distant country, so fine and rich, rises the imagination to ecstasy."

The *Town of Helmsley* is small, but the houses are well built, mostly of stone and roofed with slate. In the centre is a fine square Market Place, containing a Market Cross. The latter consists of a tall stone pillar, on six stone steps, surmounted with a massive stone cross, which was restored a few years ago. Near the cross is the "Round House," or Lock-up—a circular building with a dome-like roof—which is now used as a weigh house by the butchers. About fifteen years ago, a man who had been charged with skinning sheep, committed suicide by hanging himself in this building, and since that time there has not been any prisoners confined in it. During the last dozen years the general appearance of Helmsley has been very much improved; many old houses having been pulled down, and many new ones built during that period. The inhabitants are supplied with water by streams from the moors, as at Kirby Moorside (See page 237). Through

the centre of High Street, Church Street, and Castle Gate (a continuous road) runs a clear stream of water called the Borough Beck, which falls into the Rye near Helmsley Bridge. For about half of its length (through the town) it was arched over a few years ago; but the remaining half is still open. The river Rye, at the entrance to the town, is crossed by a stone bridge of two arches. The *Court House*, in the Market-Place, is a plain building, the upper room of which (formerly used as a public school) has been fitted up for its present purpose; the lower part of the house, which was formerly a place for slaughtering beasts, is now occupied as a County Court office, &c. *Petty Sessions* are held here alternately with Kirby Moorside, monthly. The *County Court* is also held here, monthly, before William Raines, Esq., Judge. Lord Feversham holds his Courts Leet and Baron, and customary courts for Helmsley, Sproxton, and Beadlam, in a portion of the old Castle (fitted up and roofed in for that purpose), where his agent also receives his rents twice a year. Near the Court House, in the Market Place, a *Police Station* and *Lock-up* was erected in 1857, on the site of two slaughtering houses for butchers.

The *Weekly Market* on Saturday has almost fallen into disuse,—there being now nothing to indicate its existence, except the presence of a few butchers on the market days. *Fairs* for cattle and sheep are held on May 19th, July 16th, October 1st and 2nd, and November 5th and 6th.

The *Helmsley Literary Institute* is held in a room in a private house, and consists of a news room, and a library of about 600 volumes. Lectures are delivered in the winter. The Hon. William E. Duncombe is President of the institution.

Formerly the manufacture of linen-yarn, spun on the hand-wheel from the distaff, was carried on in this parish to a considerable extent; but the introduction of machinery has deprived Helmsley of its manufacture, and rendered the inhabitants almost exclusively dependent on agriculture, for which the surrounding country is exceedingly favourable. The town was drained four or five years ago.

The *Ryedale and Pickering Lythe Agricultural Society* have their meetings here once in three years; and the *Helmsley and Kirby Moorside Floral and Horticultural Society* hold an annual exhibition of plants, flowers, fruits, and vegetables here, and at Kirby Moorside, alternately.

THE PARISH CHURCH.—According to Burton's *Monasticon*, Walter de Espec gave the Church and Manor of Helmsley to Rievaulx Abbey, and a vicar was then appointed to Helmsley. Theodric, says the same authority, was vicar in 1129: this, perhaps, was soon after the erection of the fabric.

The *Edifice*, which is dedicated to St. Matthew, is partly in the Norman, and partly in the Early English styles, with later insertions, and is cruciform in shape, with a fine square tower at the west end. In the west side of the tower is a good Perpendicular window of three lights, above which are the remains of a carved coat of arms; in the second stage, there is a double window of two single lights, on each side; in each side of the upper story (which is of later date), is a pointed window of three lights, with transoms; and the top is finished with a parapet pierced in quatrefoils. On the south side of the nave (for there is no south aisle) is a neat porch, erected in 1821, which protects a beautiful Norman arched doorway of four mouldings, with the zig-zag work in each—but the cylinders upon which these mouldings rested, are gone. Between the porch and tower is a square-headed Perpendicular window, and between the porch and south transept are two good pointed windows of three lights, with Perpendicular work in the arches. The south end of the transept has been rebuilt, when a good Perpendicular window of five lights was inserted in it. The south side of the chancel has a Decorated window of three lights; and a tall single ancient light, with a circular head. The east end of the chancel has been rebuilt; the east window contains five lights, with Perpendicular tracery. On the north side of the chancel is an excrescence, which very much disfigures the Church—a shed-like building used as a vestry, having in its wall a plain cottage window, with common wooden shutters, on a line, and within a few feet of the fine east window of the chancel. The whole of the south side and east end of the edifice is embattled; the north side of the chancel has a plain parapet. In the east side of the north transept is a tall circular-headed window of two lights. In the end of the north transept is a fine window of five lights, similar in size to the east window of the chancel, which was restored in 1854 by the late Lieut. Gen. Wm. Sandwith, who died on the 27th of March, 1855, and was buried in the Churchyard, beneath this window. The north aisle being in a dilapidated state, was rebuilt in 1849, and has four pointed windows, one of which is of three, and the others of two lights each. The north side of the Church finish with plain parapets.

In the interior the north aisle is divided from the nave by a handsome arcade of four arches, in the Early English style, resting on, or springing from clustered columns. The splendid arch of the tower, with its clustered pillars, is blocked up by a gallery. The chancel arch is of Norman workmanship, with the zig-zag ornament. The heads of the windows in the north aisle are filled with stained glass, and the lights have stained glass borders; and there are some remnants of stained glass in the chancel win-

dows. The sanctuary is mostly paved in mosaic work. There is a piscina at the east end of the north aisle, which shews that it was formerly a chantry; and as the Ross and Neville arms, in stained glass, have been in one of the north windows for ages, it is probable that it was founded and supported by those families. An ancient archway connects the aisle and transept. The roofs are open to the timber; the organ was presented by C. S. Duncombe, Esq., in 1821; there is an ancient hexagonal font, with a spiral cover; and the tower contains a clock, as well as an excellent peal of eight bells, which was erected at the expense of the parish, in 1770.

In the chancel is a chaste and elegant mural monument, in white marble, to Charles, Lord Feversham, who died in 1841, aged 71 years; and Charlotte, Lady Feversham, who died in 1848, aged 74. Also, a marble tablet to the Hon. Albert Duncombe, who died in 1846, aged 20. There is a brass plate inscribed to Francis Whelewright, son of a Vicar of Helmsley, who left some charity to the poor. In other parts of the Church is a tablet to the Rev. George Dixon, 24 years Vicar of this parish, who died in 1880, aged 75; six handsome marble tablets to members of the Sandwith family; also, memorials of the Ness, Conyers, Emmerson, and Agar families. In the Churchyard is a mausoleum, in which the remains of some members of the Duncombe family are deposited.

The *Living* is a Vicarage, valued in the Liber Regis at £11. 8s. 6½d.; augmented in 1716 with £200. of Queen Anne's Bounty, and £200. given by Mrs. S. Duncombe; and now worth about £460. a year. The glebe comprises 36 acres. Lord Feversham is the patron, and the Rev. George Dixon the present incumbent. The *Vicarage House* is a plain building in Bond Gate.

The *Wesleyan Chapel*, situated at the east end of Bond Gate, was erected in 1800, and enlarged in 1852. It is a good building, galleried all round. Adjoining it is the *Wesleyan School*, commenced in 1854, and supported partly by Government: about 50 children attend. There is a *Calvinistic Chapel* in Church Street. A former *Quakers' Meeting House*, in Borough Gate, is now divided—one half being converted into a place of worship, and occupied by the Primitive Methodists; and the other half used as a private school.

The *National School* is liberally supported by Lord Feversham, who also clothes 12 poor boys. The average number attending the school is about 40. There is a Girls' and Infant School, in which 18 children are taught free, and 12 girls entirely clothed by Lady Feversham. The latter school

is a neat building, containing also apartments for the schoolmistress, near the entrance to Duncombe Park, re-erected in 1847.

The *Helmsley Poor Law Union* comprehends 47 parishes or townships, embracing an area of 121 square miles. The *Union Workhouse*, in Potter Gate, is the old parish workhouse, enlarged to accommodate 55 paupers. About 16 is the average number of its inmates for the past year.

The poor of Helmsley have the interest of £35., left by John Watson and other donors; and also a yearly rent charge of £3., purchased with £50. left by the above-mentioned Francis Whelewright.

Antiquities.—Several years ago a copper coin was found in the Vicarage garden, having the inscription, *Antoninus Pius, Pater Patriæ*, round a beautiful laureated head of the Emperor; the reverse bearing a female figure leaning on an anchor, and holding something in her right hand, with the letters S.C., the usual contraction for *Senatus Consulti*.

About sixty years ago a curious stone instrument was found in a tumulus near the road leading from Helmsley to Harum. It is shaped like a smith's hammer, with a hole in it for a handle, and is doubtless an ancient British hammer.

In June, 1822, whilst taking down an old house on the north side of the Church, called *Cannon Garth*, two local tokens were found, one of them issued in the 17th century, by John Thornum, of Kirby Moorside; and the other by Peter Madox, of New Malton and Kirby Moorside. For some observations on local tokens, see page 84. About three years ago the piece of ground called Cannon Garth was added to the Churchyard.

The *Environs* of Helmsley are extremely pleasant, being richly diversified with extensive woods and fertile valleys; and the places of interest in the neighbourhood are Duncombe Park, with its ruined Castle and Abbey (Rivaulx); the Church and Cave of Kirkdale; Hovingham Spa; and Byland Abbey.

DUNCOMBE PARK, the seat of Lord Feversham, skirts the town, one of its entrances being, it may be said, in the town. At this entrance is a very neat lodge or gatehouse, built in 1843, which exhibits a pediment supported by four pillars; and above are the arms and crest of the noble owner of this splendid place. A very short distance from this lodge are the magnificent ruins of the old Castle of Helmsley, the ancient seat of its feudal lords. At another entrance to the grounds, adjoining the York road, the gateway forms an elegant triumphal arch, erected in honour of Lord Nelson, and is usually called the *Nelson Gate*. It bears the date of 1806, as well as the following inscription (facing the road):—*To the Memory of Lord Viscount Nelson, and*

*the unparalleled gallant achievements of the British Navy; (facing the park)—
Lamented Hero! O! price his conquering country grieved to pay! O dear
bought glories of Trafalgar's day!*

The park is extensive, and well stocked with deer. It is watered by the Rye, being mostly on the north, and partly on the south side of that river; and has a belt of lofty trees. The reverend author of the *Historia Rievallensis* well and truly observes, that "it would occupy a volume to describe all the beauties of this Elysium," and we most heartily agree with him that, it contains "all the refreshing and animating scenery which umbrageous vista, distant valleys embosoming numerous clusters of foliage, a winding river, a murmuring cascade, and hills of pendant wood, can afford. The eye beholds new objects of astonishment from every fresh point of observation; and hours glide away as if they were moments; while the powers of intellect are carried away in wondering contemplation on these extensive and charming prospects." There is a magnificent terrace, forming a great square, in the vicinity of the house, and from different parts of it the rich and various prospects of the sylvan scenery is indescribably beautiful. At one angle of this mossy terrace is an Ionic Temple, which itself commands a variety of landscapes, that are thus briefly sketched by Baines. "A fine valley winds at the base of a noble amphitheatre of hanging wood, and the opposite plantations, which spread over a fine extent of hill, fringe the shore of the Rye, which runs through the valley, and forms almost in its centre, a charming cascade. Nothing can be more truly beautiful than the assemblage of objects seen in a bird's eye view from this spot. This view is beheld with delightful variation in walking along the terrace to the Tuscan Temple,* as fresh scenery breaks upon the eye almost at every step. The Temple, situated at the point of a bold promontory, ornamented with stately plantations and projected into a winding valley, commands the most sublime and beautiful scenes. The valley, the river, and the cascade are seen beneath; and in the front the prospect extends, and becomes beautifully variegated. The Castle, Helmsley Church, and the tower, appear in the midst; and the valley here, forming into a rich sequestered lawn, is well contrasted with the rougher visage of the hilly moors, which are seen in the distance. Such," continues this writer, "is the

* The beautiful Temple above alluded to is circular, surmounted with a dome, and surrounded by sixteen pillars which support an arcade. In niches in the interior are four large statues; and the domed roof is richly stuccoed in small panels with gilt bosses. A second Temple, which stands at another angle of the fine verdant terrace, is composed of a splendid dome, supported by ten pillars resting on the floor, which is approached by three steps.

picturesque description which Young and Hinderwell give of the paradisaical scenes of Duncombe Park. The beautiful monastic ruin of Rievaulx Abbey, only two miles distant, add to the interest of the vicinity; and four miles to the S.W., at the entrance to the Vale of York, stands the companion ruin of Byland Abbey."

The *Mansion* is a noble building in the Doric style, designed by Sir John Vanbrugh, but executed by Wakefield, and completed in 1718. The west front in particular is esteemed a happy specimen of architectural skill and combination. Two large though low towers rise from the centre of the building. The house has had additions made under the superintendence of Sir Charles Barry. The interior of this princely building is superb. The fine entrance hall, 60 feet long and 40 feet wide, is surrounded by fourteen lofty Corinthian pillars, and ornamented with a number of busts of the Greek and Latin poets, with large medallions of the twelve Cæsars, &c. Among the statues in this apartment is particularly noticed an excellent antique sculpture, representing the *Dog of Alcibiades*, said to be the work of Myron, a Grecian sculptor, who flourished about 442 years before the birth of Christ.* According to Dallaway, this piece of sculpture was discovered at Monte Cagnuolo, and procured by Henry Constantine Jennings, Esq., who brought it to England, and sold it to the ancestor of the present possessor for one thousand guineas. Here is also the famous statue, called Discobulus, which, says Gilpin, "is esteemed the first statue in England. It exhibits on every side the justest proportions, and the most pleasing attitudes." The saloon, another splendid apartment, measures 84 feet by 24, and is formed into three divisions by Ionic pillars, and elegantly adorned with antique statues and family pictures. On the north side of this saloon is a handsome dining room, and to the south is an elegant suite of apartments. The collection of paintings are very fine—the following are much admired:—

The Scourging of Christ, by *old Palma*; the Presentation of Christ in the Temple, by *Giovanni Bellini*; Christ visiting St. John, by *Guido*; Virgin and Child, by *Corregio*; Madonna and Child, by *Carlo Cignani*; the Assumption, by *Carlo Maratti*; the Martyrdom of St. Andrew, by *Carlo Dolci*; Herodias's Daughter, by *Guido*; David and Abigail, by *Guido*; Venus and Adonis, by *Albano*; an Old Woman and Boy with a lighted candle, by *Rubens*; a Morning Landscape, and a Summer's Evening, by *Claude Lorraine*; three Landscapes, by *Weston*; Bacchus offering Marriage to Ariadne, by

* Alcibiades had a large and beautiful dog, which cost him £226; and yet his tail, which was his principal ornament, he caused to be cut off. Some of his friends told him that all Athens rang with his foolish treatment of his dog; at which he smiled and said that "It is the very thing I wished; for I would have the Athenians talk of the dog, lest they should find something worse to say of me."

Guido; a Dutch Merchant, by *Rembrandt*; a hawking piece, by *Wouwermans*; and the Head of St. Paul, by *Leonardi de Vinci*, esteemed the greatest work of that great painter.

On each side of the mansion, and connected with it by colonnades, is a fine square building (finished with low pillars at the angles), erected in 1844-5. These are the servants' apartments on one side, and the stables, coachhouses, &c., on the other side. An old range of stabling and out-offices was pulled down to make way for these buildings.

RIVAU LX ABBEY.—On the north side of Duncombe Park, embosomed in a deep valley, through which the Rye winds its course, are the highly picturesque ruins of Rievaulx, Rivaux, or Rivalx Abbey, which, with their picturesque grounds, form an adjunct to that beautiful seat. This religious establishment, as we have shewn at page 242, was founded, with two others, at Kirkham and Warden, by Sir Walter le Espec. Burton's *Monasticon* has it that St. Bernard, Abbot of Clareval, a man full of devotion and chief of many monks, sent some monks to England about the year 1128, who were honourably received by both King (Henry I.) and Kingdom, and particularly by Sir Walter le Espec, who, about the year 1181, allotted to some of them a solitary place in Blackemore, near Hamelac, now Helmsley. This spot was surrounded by steep hills, and covered with wood and ling, near the angles of three different vales, with each a rivulet running through them—that passing by where the Abbey was built being called Rie, whence this vale took its name—and the house itself was thence called the Abbey of Rie-val. Here William, the first Abbot, a man full of great virtue and of an excellent memory began the building of the Monastery, and dedicated it in honour of the Blessed Virgin—the said Walter le Espec amply endowing it.

The Pope (Alexander I.), by his bull dated A.D. 1160, took the Monastery into his immediate protection, enjoining that the *Cistercian Order* should there continue for ever; confirming to the monks all their possessions; granting them many privileges; and confirming all the immunities granted to them by King Henry I. and Henry II. Burton says that the Manor and Church of Helmsley were given to this Abbey by its founder; that Peter de Ros granted the monks leave to buy fish at Redcar, and carry it through all the ways of his lordships; that Roger de Mowbray gave the monks Midel-hovet, Siclicet Salton, in Farndale, where Edmund the hermit lived; with the other Salton, called Du Vauthave. Dugdale makes the monks to have had fifty carucates of land.

The first Abbot, William, was instituted in 1181: the last was Rowland Blyton: there were in all 31 Abbots. Sir Walter le Espec, the founder,

took the habit of a monk in this Abbey; where, after two years, he died, and was there buried at the entrance of the Chapter House, in 1154. About the year 1156 Peter de Ros was interred here; and Henry le Scrope, by will, ordered his body to be buried here, before the altar of "Our Lady of Pity." In 1206 Sir John de Ros was buried here on the side of the choir, near the altar. In 1328 Sir William Malbys, Knt., had a licence to remove the remains of Sir John Malbys, and Agnes, his parents, from the Church of Acaster Malbys (Malbis), where they had been buried many years, and inter them in the Conventual Church of Rieval, amongst the bones of his progenitors. In 1384 Thomas de Ros was buried here in the choir of the Abbey Church. In 1394 Lady Mary Ros of Oryby, by will, directed her corpse to be laid by her husband Sir John, in this Monastery, and ordered £100. for a marble tomb. In 1819 the bones of Henry le Scrope were taken up and buried in Helmsley Churchyard, near the porch of the south door.

In the 26th of Henry VIII. (1534), the property of the Abbey was valued at £278. 10s. 2d. nett, per ann.; or £351. 14s. 6d. gross. There were 110 fadders of lead, 516 ounces of plate, and five bells. At the surrender here were 23 monks and the Abbot. The site was granted in exchange for other lands, in 1538, to Thomas, Earl of Rutland, a descendant of the founder of the Abbey. Catherine, daughter and heir of Roger, Earl of Rutland, married George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, who in her right became possessed hereof. From him it descended to his son, the second Duke, and it afterwards passed by purchase, with the Helmsley estate, to Sir Charles Duncombe, Knt. Thomas Duncombe, Esq., his grand-nephew and successor, made, in 1758, one of the finest terraces in England, just on the brink of the hill that overlooks the ruins of the Abbey, and a Temple at each end of the walk—from whence there is a most beautiful view of the mouldering remains of this once gorgeous Monastery, almost perpendicularly underneath. It is now the property of Lord Feversham.

The principal remains of this once elegant and magnificent Abbey—the parent house of the Cistercian Order in Yorkshire—are those of the Church and refectory. The former consists of the choir and part of the side aisles, with the transept and its aisle, and the lower part of the tower. The nave is gone, but its site is visible. The transept and tower form an exact cross in the centre of the building. The form and extent of this structure are nearly the same with those of the Abbey Church of Whitby. The chief part of the buildings are in the early pointed style, with lancet windows, prevalent in the reign of Henry III. The most ancient portion appears in the transept—particularly in the end which is towards the nave—

where are two rows of the small Norman windows, with semicircular arches, and with bands running along the wall, above and below. The pillars of the choir, with their arches, and a double tier of corresponding arches, are in good preservation. The Church, instead of being east and west, approaches more to the direction of north and south; so that the choir is at the south end, and the aisle which is usually on the north, is on the east side. Drake, in his "Evenings in Autumn," supposes this anomaly occurs in consequence of the disposition of the ground. Adjoining the ruins of the nave on the west are the remains of the cloisters, the square of which is above 100 feet each way; one side apparently communicating with the Church. On the opposite side is the refectory, an elegant building 100 feet long by 30 feet wide; within which are the remains of a small gallery, with the circular staircase leading to it on the outside. Adjoining this apartment are the vaults of a large hall, with a circular arched entrance, but ribbed in the early pointed style. The antiquarian may yet trace the site of the dormitory, the Abbot's chamber, &c., with the detached remains of the infirmary and the eleemosynary or alms-house.

The elegance and magnificence of this Abbey have seldom been equalled in this country; and "its ruins," to use the words of Dr. Whitaker, "afford one of the finest existing subjects in the Kingdom for the pencil and the graver." The Rev. W. Eastmead, in his work already quoted, observes, with reference to this glorious pile, "How beautiful is this ruin! What a specimen of the ability, spirit, and taste of the day in which the fabric was erected! The light reeded pillars possessing excellence peculiar to that department in architecture; and here may be traced one of the earliest transitions from the ponderous and massy style of the Anglo-Norman. The transept pillars are adorned with a species of moulding, of which probably this is the first specimen, which made its appearance in the twelfth century. There is also a combination of richness and delicacy truly admirable, both in the tower and choir, forming very striking deviations from the costume of the preceding ages. In the former these peculiarities consist of columnar decorations, terminating gracefully in what has been denominated the corbal style; while in the latter they are prominent in the narrow lancet-shaped windows, and in the quarter adornments which distinguish its eastern side. Another peculiarity in this building is, that the Church is carried to the height of three stories: this has contributed much to its lightness and beauty." In 1821, as workmen were clearing away rubbish, a portion of a tesserae was found near the site of the high altar, which appears to have formed part of a tessellated pavement, and which is preserved in one of the temples

on the terrace above the Abbey. It exhibits the letters *Ave Maria gr*, which doubtless was a part of the sentence, "*Ave Maria gratia plena*" (Hail Mary full of grace); and must have joined the other letters necessary to complete the sentence.

Aelred or Ailred, the third Abbot of Rivaulx, a man celebrated for his learning and piety, wrote a chronicle beginning with the Creation, and ending with the time of Henry I. He also wrote the life of David, King of Scotland, and an historical account of the Battle of the Standard, and other works: he died in 1167.

It is said that after the Scottish King defeated the forces of Edward II., he "spoiled" the Abbey of Rivaulx, and went over the Yorkshire wolds, destroying all before him till he came to Beverley.

Many evidences shew that the monks knew and made use of the rich deposit of ironstone, which is now known to exist in this locality. At the extremity of the village of Rivaulx is a place known by the name of the Forge, near which, small portions of iron, as it came from the smelting ovens, of beautiful quality, have been frequently found. There are also in the neighbourhood immense mounds of slag, grown over with turf, which have been opened, and for a lengthened period been used for the repair of the roads.

The *Terrace*, above-mentioned, from which the venerable ruins of this once sumptuous Abbey are seen to great advantage, is nearly half a mile in length, of ample breadth, and forming a handsome lawn, backed by plantations and shrubberies. At one end of this handsome terrace is a circular Temple, with a Tuscan colonnade; and at the other a Temple, with an Ionic portico. The latter Temple is spacious, and contains devices derived from the heathen mythology, in fresco. On the ceiling of the room is a copy of *Guido's Aurora*, with the graceful "Hours," in great brilliancy, surrounding her car. The cove of the ceiling contains the story of *Hero and Leander*, from the pencil of *Burnice*, who was brought over from Italy to execute it. "But distinguished as may be the productions of the Italian painter," writes Mr. Baines, "the inimitable paintings of nature form the principal attractions of Rivaulx, and the views from the Ionic Temple, which presents the woody steep rising in beauteous majesty to the summit of the hills; with the monastic ruin in the vale; and the bridge beneath finely encompassed with pendant woods, disclose a combination of beauties that must be seen to be enjoyed—and once seen can never be forgot."

*** The other townships of the parish of Helmsley will be found noticed at subsequent pages.

W H I T B Y .

THIS Seaport, Parliamentary Borough, and ancient Market Town, is situated on the coast of the North Sea or German Ocean, at the mouth of the river Esk, and in the Liberty of Whitby Strand, 21 miles N.N.W. from Scarborough; 34 miles E. by S. of Stockton-on-Tees; 21 miles N. by E. of Pickering; 48 miles N.N.E. from York; and 244 miles N. by W. of London. It is in 54 deg. 29 min. 24 sec. north latitude, and 86 min. 39 sec. west longitude. Whitby is the head of a parish, comprising, besides the town, the out-townships of Aislaby, Eskdaleside or Sleights, Hawsker and Stains-acre, Newholme-with-Dunsley, Ruswarp, and Ugglebarnby. According to the Parliamentary Return of the Census for 1851, the area of the entire parish, including the sea-coast, is 15,918 acres, and its population in that year numbered 12,875 persons. The area of the township of Whitby is 2,248 acres; its population in 1801 was 7,488; in 1831, 7,765; in 1841, 7,888; and in 1851, 8,040 souls—viz., 3,666 males, and 4,374 females. The population of the Borough in 1851 was 10,989. The rateable value of the township of Whitby is £11,121.; that of Ruswarp township, £11,965. Whitby is in the Archdiocese of York, and Deanery and Archdeaconry of Cleveland. The present Lord of the Manor of Whitby, and Lord Paramount and Chief Bailiff of the Liberty of Whitby Strand, is Robert Grimes Cholmley, Esq., who succeeded to the Whitby and other estates of the Cholmley family, at the death of Colonel George Cholmley, in 1857.

History.—As before intimated, at pages 66 and 67 of the first volume of this history, a Roman military road intersected the country between York and Dunsley, in the neighbourhood of Whitby; and the mouth of the river Esk, being the best inlet from the sea, near the termination of this road, leads to the conjecture that the site of Whitby was frequented by the Romans, during their occupation of this part of the Kingdom. According to the historian of Scarborough, already quoted (See vol. i., p. 678), and others, those "Lords of the Universe" erected forts along this coast, to defend the inhabitants against the incursions of the Saxons: it is not then improbable that one of the cliffs of this harbour (the east, being the highest) was occupied by a Roman fort for its protection. The Rev. George Young, D.D., the historian of Whitby, says, "If the *Dunum Sinus*, or *Dune Bay*, of Ptolemy, must be placed in this quarter, which is the general opinion of the learned, the harbour of Whitby must have been, in a maritime point of view, the most

important station in that bay; though the landing place at Sandsend is nearer to *Dunsley*, from the original name of which, the bay is thought to have derived its ancient designation. Yet as only very few Roman coins are known to have been found, and scarcely any other antiquities, we cannot suppose it to have been a place of much consequence; nor does it appear, from any existing remains, that the Romans had any considerable town in this quarter, nearer than Malton."*

When the power of the Romans in Britain began to decline, the northern parts of the Kingdom began to be dreadfully infested by incursions of the Picts and Scots from Caledonia; and about the same time, this eastern coast was so much exposed to the inroads of the Saxons, that it obtained the name of the Saxon Shore, and was placed under the care of an officer, denominated the *Count of the Saxon Shore*. It was the duty of this officer, with the troops under his command, to guard the coast against the incursions of these barbarians, who often landed in great numbers on various parts of the shore, and plundering and laying waste the country within their reach, embarked with their booty. After Britain had been finally abandoned by the Romans, and the Saxons (who had been called in by the Britons to defend them against the northern barbarians) had taken possession of the country for themselves (See vol. i., p. 69), the Saxon Heptarchy was formed. During that period the name given to the site of Whitby was *Streoneshalh* or *Streonesheale*, as it is also spelled. This Saxon word is rendered by Bede, *Sinus fari*, which ought to mean *Light-house bay*, if the word *farus* be used in its common acceptation. But Dr. Young justly observes, as it is unreasonable to suppose that this harbour was of so much importance under the Romans as to possess a *light-house*, when buildings of that kind were extremely rare, and as the same word is elsewhere used by Bede to denote simply a *tower*, the name *Streoneshalh* may rather be interpreted *Tower-bay*, corresponding with the ancient Roman name *Dunum sinus*, and probably occasioned by a Roman tower or fort, then standing on the cliff on the eastern side of the harbour. Professor Phillips suggested it to be *Strandeshall*, the tower on the strand. The place was afterwards called *Hwythby*, next *Whiteby*, which Mr. Charlton, in his *History of Whitby*, supposes to have been a corruption of White-bay, and derives the appellation from the whiteness of the waves that break upon the shore. But this is too general an appearance on the sea-coast to designate a particular place; and Mr. Hinderwell, the historian of Scarborough, with a more critical

* *A Picture of Whitby and Its Environs*, by the Rev. George Young, D.D., 2nd ed., 1840—an abridgement, as well as a continuation or supplement of the same author's *History of Whitby and Its Vicinity*.

attention to entymology, observes that Whitby signified nothing more than *candidas vicus*, or *oppidum album*, the white dwelling, town, or village. The name, *Presteby*, *Priestby*, or *Priest-town* (from its adjacency to an ancient Abbey), also occurs about the era of the Conquest, as the designation of an appendage to Whiteby or Whitby. Probably the name *Priestby* was appropriated to that part of the town which stood on the east cliff, near the site of the Monastery. This idea is confirmed by the circumstance, that *Presteby*, and not *Whitby*, is mentioned in *Domesday*, as held by the Abbot of St. Mary's at York, who, it seems, held or claimed the ancient Abbey of Streoneshalh, as will be shewn anon. In documents relating to the Monastery, the name *Presteby* is sometimes put before *Whitby*, thus: in the charter of William II., the Church of the Abbey is called "the Church of St. Peter's at *Presteby* and at *Whitby*." The name *Presteby*, however, soon fell into disuse. Allen, in his *History of Yorkshire*, states that the ancient town of Streoneshalh stood on the hill between the Abbey and the sea, but the historians of Whitby do not agree with him in this particular.

As a town of importance, Whitby owes its origin to the famous Abbey founded here in A.D. 658, and placed under the government of the famous St. Hilda. The fame of the pious Lady Hilda drew numbers of visitors of all ranks to her sequestered abode; for even Kings and Princes did not think it beneath them to solicit her advice. At a synod held here, in the year 664, which will be afterwards noticed, the Monastery of Streoneshalh was honoured with the presence of the highest characters, both civil and ecclesiastical, belonging to Northumbria. The Abbey being thus frequented, both by rich and poor, the population and improvement, not only of the place itself, but of the adjacent country, would be rapidly advanced. The Princess Elfreda, or Ethelfleda, daughter of King Oswy, and sister to the Kings Ecgfrid and Aldfrid, was educated here under Lady Hilda, and became her successor; and as she was warmly attached to her royal brothers, and sometimes visited them, it is but reasonable to suppose that they also visited her. Aldfrid in particular, who was distinguished for his love of learning, would take pleasure in the company of his intelligent and pious sister, and of the learned men who belonged to her Monastery. Under such patronage, Streoneshalh could not fail to attain a high degree of respectability and importance. Bede, in his *Life of St. Cuthbert*, mentions Elfreda as a particular friend of that saint, and describes her as presiding "over not a few congregations of the handmaids of Christ"—meaning several Cells or small Monasteries that had branched off from the parent establishment at Streoneshalh. The same venerable author states that St. Cuthbert paid a pastoral visit to

the Abbess Elfreda and her district, by her express invitation, and dedicated a new Church for her. Dr. Young thinks that the Cells above referred to were at Hackness (which was established before the death of Abbess Hilda), Harewood Dale, Growmond, Hutton Mulgrave, Hinderwell, and Middlesborough; and he conjectures that the Church which St. Cuthbert dedicated might be that at the latter place. It is observable that the first voyage from this harbour, recorded in history, was made in the year 684 (four years after the death of Lady Hilda), when the Abbess Elfreda sailed from Streoneshalh to Coquit Isle, in Northumberland, attended by several of the brethren, to meet St. Cuthbert, and consult him about some important affairs.

During the incursions of the Danes, in the ninth century, the Abbey of Streoneshalh was pillaged and destroyed, the town laid waste, and the inhabitants and monks were massacred. The Monasteries of Lindisfarne, Tynemouth, Jarrow, and Wearmouth, were doomed to destruction about the same period. The whole country was then depopulated, large congregations of monks and nuns were either cruelly slaughtered, or totally dispersed; the land, emptied of its former inhabitants, was colonized by the conquerors, the Danish chiefs parcelling out villages and manors among their dependents. Hence, according to the Domesday Survey, drawn up under William the Conqueror, almost all the villages and hamlets in this district obtained Danish names, and a number of them were distinguished by the names of those Danes to whom they had been allotted.

From the time of its colonization by the Danes till the Norman period, we have no account of important events connected with this neighbourhood. And as regards Streoneshalh, with its Abbey, it is said to have been so entirely destroyed by the Danes, that its very name was lost in its ruins; that the place remained desolate for a long time, when at length a few huts being erected in the spot where the town had formerly stood, it took the name of *Presteby*, from being in the neighbourhood of an ancient monastery.

In the reign of Edward the Confessor, *Presteby* (Whitby) Sneaton, and their dependencies, belonged to Earl Siward, surnamed Barn, or Siward the Younger, probably a relation of the great Earl Siward, the father of Waltheof (See vol. i., p. 102). Whitby Manor and its dependencies then exceeded in value that of any other manor in this quarter, being £112. The next in value was Pickering, estimated at £88. Most of the other manors in the vicinity are entered at a very low rate—Lyth, Mulgrave, Hutton-Mulgrave, Egton, Mickleby, and Brotton, being valued at only ten shillings each. But in consequence of the desolating fury of the Conqueror (See vol. i. p. 111), Whitby (*Presteby*) was only valued at 60 shillings at the time of

the Domesday Survey, and Pickering at 20s. 4d. The quantity of waste land in the district was enormous: the whole coast from Whitby to Brotton is returned as of no value—except Lyth, valued at 5s. 6d., and Seaton, near Hinderwell, estimated at 10 shillings. The woodlands in Whitby Manor were 7 miles long by 3 broad; but the most extensive forest in this district was that of Pickering, which was no less than 16 miles in length and 4 in breadth. At the era of Domesday, the spiritual possessions in the district consisted only of a few carucates of land at Whitby, Lestingham, Hackness, and Marton; but within a century after the Conquest, the whole of the Liberty of Whitby Strand, and a great part of the lands in Cleveland and in the Vale of Pickering, became church property.

THE ABBEY.—As has been seen at page 88 of the first volume of this history, Oswy, King of Northumbria, vowed, previous to the sanguinary battle of Winwidfield, near Leeds, fought in 655, that if God would grant him victory over Penda, the Pagan King of Mercia, who had invaded his dominions, he would build a Monastery, and consecrate his daughter Elfreda, then scarcely one year old, to the service of God in the seclusion of the cloister. Oswy obtained a complete victory; Penda was slain with most of his nobles, and Northumbria was delivered from a powerful and implacable enemy. After the battle, Oswy, in fulfilment of his vow, placed his child Elfreda under the care of the Lady Hilda, Abbess of Hartlepool; and her dower was fixed at about 240 hides or carucates of land, or, as it was then expressed, twelve possessions of land, six in Deira and six in Bernicia, each consisting of “ten families.”* In the beginning of the year 658, Lady Hilda, in consequence of this munificent gift, was enabled to purchase “a possession of ten families in a place called Streoneshalh, there built a Monastery,” where she and the young Princess, and the sisterhood from Hartlepool took up their abode. This possession, though stated to be purchased by Lady Hilda, is supposed to have been one of the “twelve possessions” above mentioned, as each of them consisted of “ten families.”

Lady Hilda, the foundress and first Abbess of this house, daughter of Hereric, was the nephew of St. Edwin, the first Christian King of Northumbria, and was born in the year 614. She appears to have passed most of the years of infancy and childhood at the court of East Anglia, where her sister Hereswide, who was older than herself, was married to an East Anglian Prince. At the age of thirteen, however, we find her attending the court of

* In estimating the value of land in the Saxon times, our venerable historian Bede does not give the dimensions, nor the rent or produce, but the number of families.

Edwin, for she was baptized with him by St. Paulinus, in 627, at York. (See vol. i., p. 84.) Resolving to become a nun, about the year 647, she retired to the Monastery of Cale or Chelles, in France, where her widowed sister (Hereswide) was Abbess, and remained there till the death of her sister, when St. Aidan, Bishop of the Northumbrians, persuaded her to return to her own country, where he settled her in the small Nunnery upon the river Wear, founded and then presided over by the first Northumbrian nun, Heiu or Hegu. After living there one year, she was made Abbess of a numerous convent at Heortheu, Hetersalie, or Hetersie (i. e. the Island of Stags), now Hartlepool; and here she had presided some years, maintaining a high character for piety and wisdom, when she removed, on the occasion above-mentioned, to the banks of the Esk, taking with her the young Princess Elfleda, and a number of pious females.

The Abbey of Streoneshalh was of the Benedictine Order, and was dedicated to God in honour of St. Peter, though it was afterwards usually called after its foundress and first superioress, St. Hilda. According to the custom of the times, it was for religious of both sexes, as the retirement of the cloister seemed to possess attractions for the Saxon ladies. The origin of these double monasteries, for males and females, is ascribed by Dr. Lingard, in his *Antiquities of the Anglo-Saxon Church*, "to the severity with which the founders of religious orders have always prohibited every species of unnecessary intercourse between their female disciples and persons of the other sex. To prevent it entirely was impracticable. The functions of the sacred ministry," he continues, "had always been the exclusive privilege of men, and they alone were able to support the fatigues of husbandry, and conduct the extensive estates which many convents had received from the piety of their benefactors. But it was conceived that the difficulty might be diminished, if it could not be removed; and with this view some monastic legislators devised the plan of double monasteries. In the vicinity of the edifice destined to receive the virgins who had dedicated their chastity to God, was erected a building for the residence of a society of monks, or canons, whose duty it was to officiate at the altar, and superintend the external economy of the community. The mortified and religious life to which they had bound themselves by the most solemn engagements, was supposed to render them superior to temptation; and to remove even the suspicion of evil, they were strictly forbidden to enter the enclosure of the women, except on particular occasions, with the permission of the superior, and in the presence of witnesses." The original Monastery was, doubtless, a very humble edifice, constructed of wood, covered with reeds or thatch, and furnished in the most

simple style. The institution probably commenced on a small scale, but it soon rose to the first rank among the religious houses in Northumbria. "The fame of Hilda's piety, intelligence, and prudence, attracted numbers to her Monastery," writes Dr. Young. "Those of the higher classes who embraced a religious life, would feel a pleasure in becoming inmates of an Abbey, where a lady so respectable presided, and where a young Princess was educated. Yet the new Monastery was conducted in the spirit of primitive simplicity. Charity and peace were peculiarly cultivated: none were rich, and none poor; but they had all things in common, nothing being deemed the property of any one individual." After the death of Lady Hilda the Abbey was built of stone, on a large scale.

It has been commonly supposed that a Church had been founded at Streoneshalh in the time of King Edwin, and that the body of that sainted Monarch was interred in it; but this notion is erroneous. The Edwin who is recorded to have been buried here, could not be King Edwin, but Prince Elfwine, also called Edwin, a son of King Oswy. It is clear, from Bede's narrative, that no Church stood here till the Monastery of Lady Hilda was erected.

Though we have no account of any new grants of land made to Whitby Abbey, in addition to the first endowment, there can be no doubt that it increased in wealth as it did in numbers. Enjoying in a high degree the patronage of the royal family of Northumbria, its possessions must have grown rapidly; Oswy and his nobles vieing with each other in advancing its interests.

While Lady Hilda was Abbess, the famous synod was held in her Monastery in the year 664, to settle the differences which had arisen in the Church regarding the time for the observance of Easter. Kings Oswy and Alchfrid, St. Wilfrid, and a number of persons of the first rank in Church and state, attended this conference. According to Bede, St. Wilfrid stated the question thus:—The Apostle St John began the celebration of the feast of Easter on the fourteenth day of the first month, in the evening, whether the same happened on a Saturday or any other day. But St. Peter preached at Rome, that if the Lord's Day did not fall the next morning after the fourteenth day, but on the sixteenth or seventeenth, or any other day of the moon till the twenty-first, he waited for that, and on the Saturday before, in the evening, began to observe Easter. This dispute was the grand religious question of the day. Some further remarks on this subject will be found in vol. i. p. 89 of this history; and the enquiring reader will find the whole detailed in Bede's *Ecclesiastical History*, book iii. c. 25.

The Monastery of men at Streoneshalh soon became a great seminary of learning, and a great nursery of piety; and the Nunnery was no less famous. The distinguished Abbess conducted both with much simplicity, prudence, and zeal, as well as with a great regard for the Holy Scriptures, and for all useful knowledge—so that, in time, it became a noted seat of learning, where numbers of young men were prepared for the work of the ministry. The Abbess herself was an excellent scholar, and could read the Scriptures in the Latin tongue, there being then no Saxon translation; whilst she watched carefully over the conduct of all under her charge, and accustomed them to habits of regularity and works of piety and goodness. Indeed it would appear that the eminent individuals who were educated at this seat of learning, were even more distinguished for the “science of the saints,” piety, humility, diligence and zeal in the service of God, than for the acquirements of literature. Of the holy and learned men educated in this nursery of religion, no less than six of them were accounted worthy of the episcopal dignity, viz:—Boza, St. John of Beverley, St. Hedda, and Wilfrid II., Archbishops of York; Hedda, Bishop of Wessex; and Tatfrid and Ofsor, Bishops of Worcester. In this Abbey also dwelt the father of English poets, the famous Cædman, or Cedmon, who, according to Bede, was suddenly and miraculously invested with the power of poetry.*

* Bede relates that Cedmon was a plain unlettered peasant till he was rather advanced in years, and so ignorant was he of poems or songs, that when his fellows—the other attendants of the Abbey—had any convivial meeting, at which each of the company was wont to sing in his turn, Cedmon used to retire whenever he saw the harp, to which they sung, coming round to him, being unable to sing a song. On one of these occasions, our historian tells us, he withdrew from the entertainment to the stalls of the oxen, which it was his turn to take care of that night; and there having laid himself down to sleep, a person appeared to him in a dream and said, “Cedmon, sing me something.” He answered, “I cannot sing; for therefore have I come hither from the feast because I could not sing.” The person replied, “But you must sing to me.” “What must I sing?” says Cedmon. “Sing,” says he, “the beginning of the creatures.” Upon this Cedmon began to sing extemporaneous verses to the praise of God the Creator. When he awoke he remembered all that he had sung in his dream; and he was able soon after to compose several other verses on the same subject. The hymn which this early poet is said to have composed in his sleep, has come down to our times, being preserved in King Alfred’s Saxon version of Bede’s history, and is, undoubtedly, the oldest specimen of Saxon poetry extant. Cedmon was presently introduced to the Abbess, and in the presence of many learned men he told his dream and repeated his hymn. His talents being further proved, Hilda persuaded him to lay aside the secular habit and join the brethren in the monastery. Here he was taught the whole series of Scripture history, which he turned into Saxon verse, to the no small delight of his instructors; and in this way he composed a poetical paraphrase of large portions of

On the 17th of November, 680, Lady Hilda died here at the age of sixty-six years; the first thirty-three of which, observes Bede, she spent living most nobly in the secular habit, and more nobly dedicating the remaining half to Our Lord, in a monastic life. She was buried in the Conventual Church of her Abbey, and was afterwards canonised as a saint. The royal virgin Elfreda succeeded her in the government of this Abbey. Bede has given us no account of any miracles wrought through St. Hilda, but later writers have emblazoned her memory with much of the supernatural. These fabulists tell us, and the common people believed it for many centuries, that the spiral shells, or snake-stones, called Ammonites, which abound on this part of the coast, and are found in almost every place where the alum-rock exists, in a petrified state, are the remains of serpents, which once infested the neighbourhood of Streoneshalh, but were beheaded and turned into stone by the prayers of St. Hilda.* And, according to those writers, her territory was so sacred, that when the sea-fowls attempted to fly over it, they were constrained

Scripture. This work, the first part of which has been preserved, is remarkable for being one of the earliest attempts to produce a vernacular version of the Bible. Cedman wrote many other religious poems not now extant, which Bede describes as peculiarly pleasing and profitable to the men of his age. The good poet, after a life of piety and usefulness, is supposed to have died here about the beginning of the year 680.

* There are several legends which refer the phenomena of nature to superstitious absurdities. The ammonite shells found here were believed to be so many petrified snakes, which abounded in the vicinity of Whitby, and constituted a very considerable annoyance. The inhabitants, according to the legend, besought St. Hilda to use her efforts that the nuisance might be abated, and the snakes destroyed; and the Saint is made to first pray their heads off, and then pray them into stone. These snake-stones (mollusca shells) which are found in almost every place where the alum rock exists, and particularly in Whitby Scar, between high and low water mark, are what the fossilists call *Ammonite*. The animals are all enclosed in hard elliptical stones or shells, which seem to have been struck within, being coiled up in spiral volutes, and every way resembling the snake in form and shape, save only in the head, which is always wanting. The shell is divided into a series of chambers or divisions, with a tube or syphon passing through. The animal, it is supposed, had power, by distending this tube with water, to sink, and by expelling the water again, to raise itself to the top and float on the surface.

There are two different species—the round-bodied and the flat-bodied—which may be gathered daily in all parts of the lias here, especially on the scar. The whorls or volutions are exposed. The round-bodied are girt or encompassed from end to end with semi-circular channels or cavities; while the others have a ridge on their back, and are plated on the sides, as if they had been pressed together, the marks wherewith they are pitted resembling the impression of a man's thumb on a soft substance. These Ammonitæ are noticed by Camden and Leland, and both of them observe that fame ascribes them to the power of St. Hilda's prayers.

to do her homage, by lowering their pinions and dropping to the ground. It is possible the latter alleged miracle might arise from wild fowl in former ages falling from fatigue. These tales, which, as Dr. Young observes, belong to the province of poetry, rather than that of history, are thus recited by Sir Walter Scott, in his romantic poem of *Marmion*, canto ii.—in a supposed conversation between the nuns of Whitby and Lindisfarne:—

“They told how in their convent cell
A Saxon Princes once did dwell,
The lovely Ethelfled;
And how, of thousand snakes, each one
Was changed into a coil of stone,
When holy Hilda prayed;
Themselves, within their holy bound,
Their stony folds had often found.
They told how sea-fowls’ pinions fail,
As over Whitby’s towers they sail,
And sinking down, with flutterings faint,
They do their homage to the saint.”

Charlton, in his *History of Whitby*, says, “I shall produce only one instance more of the great veneration paid to Lady Hilda, which still prevails even in these our days (A.D. 1776), and that is, the constant opinion that she rendered, and still renders herself visible, on some occasions, in the Abbey of Streones-halh, or Whitby, where she so long resided. At a particular time of the year, viz., in the summer months, at ten or eleven in the forenoon, the sun-beams fall in the inside of the northern part of the choir; and 'tis then that the spectators, who stand on the west side of Whitby Churchyard, so as just to see the most northerly part of the Abbey, past the north of Whitby Church, imagine they perceive in one of the highest windows there the resemblance of a woman, arrayed in a shroud. Though we are certain this is only a reflection, caused by the splendour of the sun's beams, yet report says, and it is constantly believed among the vulgar, to be an appearance of Lady Hilda, in her shroud, or rather in her glorified state.” It is scarcely necessary to add, that this imaginary appearance of St. Hilda was evidently the result of light and shade. The famous miracles of the headless snakes, the sinking fowls, and the apparition, are also referred to by some local minstrel, whose poetic effusion will be found in Grose's *Antiquities*.

After the canonization of St. Hilda, various Churches were dedicated in her honour. Of this number was that of South Shields, near which, it is supposed, the Monastery stood, to which she first retired; and the Church at Hartlepool, where was the first Nunnery over which she presided; the

Church of Bilsdale, &c. A very ancient seal of the town of Hartlepool exhibits a rude figure of St. Hilda standing under a canopy, with a monk on each side. Another seal of the same place, of more modern date, exhibits the saint in a more elegant form, and under a richer canopy, supported by two Bishops. In both seals (engravings of which may be seen in Sir C. Sharp's *History of Hartlepool*) she is represented with her crozier in one hand, and a book in the other.

As has been intimated, Lady Hilda was succeeded in the government of Streonshalh Abbey, by her royal pupil Elfreda, then 26 years of age. The young Abbess was assisted by her mother, Queen Elfreda, who, after the death of her husband, King Oswy, retired to this Monastery, to spend the remainder of her days with her favourite child, in the practice of piety and virtue. In consequence of the death of Ecgfrid, the son of Oswy (See vol. i., p. 91), Trumwine, Bishop of the Province of the Picts, withdrew from Abercorn, where he had established a religious house; and retired with a part of his monks, to the "Monastery of men and women, servants of God at Streonshalh." Here that worthy prelate spent the rest of his life, and was for many years, a most useful colleague to Elfreda, assisting her in the government of the institution. At his death he was interred here in the Church of the Abbey. Queen Eanflæd, too, was buried in the same Church. We have before alluded to the friendship which existed between our Abbess and the celebrated St. Cuthbert, then Prior and afterwards Bishop of Lindisfarne; and of her meeting with him at Coquit Island, in the year 684. About two years after, in the autumn of 686, Elfreda had another interview with Bishop Cuthbert in her own territory; at the time when he was paying his last visit to the Churches and Monasteries in his Diocese, and on its borders. It was on this latter occasion, that he consecrated the Church for her, already alluded to, and supposed to be at Middlesborough, near the borders of his own Diocese.

The death of the Abbess Elfreda took place in the year 718, when she was 59 years of age, and she was interred in the Conventual Church of Streonshalh, beside the remains of her royal parents, and her saintly predecessor. At this period the Abbey was in a very flourishing condition, possessed of an extensive territory, in which were several subordinate Cells. Nothing is now known of the history of the institution from the death of Elfreda to the Danish irruption, about the year 870. At that period, it is recorded that those two enterprising Danish chiefs, Hingnar and Hubba, with numerous hosts landed on this coast, in two divisions; Hubba in Dunsley Bay on the west side, and Hunguar at Peak, eastward of Whitby. They encamped on an eminence near the latter place, still called *Raven Hill*—which name it is supposed to

have obtained from the figure of a Raven being worked on the Danish standard, which was there displayed. From this place they sallied forth over the district, plundering and wasting the country, sparing neither sex, rank, or age; and amongst their numerous depredations, they entirely destroyed this Abbey.* The monkish writers vary a little in their account of its destruction. Matthew of Westminster intimates that the nuns were slain, while John Wallingford only states that they were driven out with great violence, and their habitation laid waste. At all events it is certain that the Abbey was pillaged, and the buildings annihilated, amidst the total devastation of this part of the country, by the Danish invasion under the two sons of Lothbroc, Hinguar and Hubba. (See vol. i. p. 95.) After the devastation of the Abbey, the body of St. Hilda is said to have been carried to Glastonbury, by Titus, the Abbot, who fled thither. But this does not appear to be correct. Dr. Young, who examined the account of the Antiquities of Glastonbury Church, by William of Malmsbury, tells us that this Titus, who was Abbot of Glastonbury, had been an Abbot in Northumbria, but that the particular place where he had held that office, is not named. Besides Malmsbury, in his general list of the Abbots of Glastonbury, places him so early as 744; whilst the Saxon Chronicle and other good authorities agree in placing the first invasion of Northumbria by the Danes, in 793, many years after the death of the Abbot Titus, or Titan. The Malmsbury historian, however, elsewhere states that the relics of St. Hilda were carried to Glastonbury, at the destruction of Streoneshalh; and again he tells us, in another place, that they were dug up and sent thither by King Edmund, at the time of his northern expedition, which occurred in 944, above 70 years after the destruction of the Abbey. "This last story," writes Young, "is as improbable as the rest. King Edmund was then too much occupied in subduing the living, to take time to rake up the ashes of the dead; and the scene of his exploits was chiefly towards Cumberland, and not in the direction of Streoneshalh. Upon the whole, we have reason to believe," continues this writer, and we may here observe that we quite agree with him, "that the bodies of

* The Register Book of the Abbey mentions that the destruction of the place was by Hinguar and Hubba; and according to the Saxon Chronicle, in the year 870, the Danes were victorious over the Saxon King of East Anglia, and destroyed all the Minsters (Monasteries); they came to Peterborough and burnt it down, and slew the Abbot and monks, and all they found there; and the land was much distressed by frequent battles. It seems highly probable that it was in that year that Streoneshalh was destroyed. It is certain that for two or three centuries this coast was successively invaded by numerous Danish hordes, and that great numbers of them became settlers in the country eventually.

Hilda, Elfeda, and other saints of Streoneshalh, slept there undisturbed during the period of its desolation, which lasted upwards of two hundred years."

For the history of the Abbey, we have better data in the Norman period than in the Saxon. Fortunately, the *Whitby Register*, or *Abbots' Book*, has been preserved, and is now in the possession of the Lord of the Manor. This book has been inspected by the historians of Whitby, Charlton, and Young, the latter of whom describes it as follows:—"A small folio volume containing 144 leaves of vellum, with an appendix on strong paper: it is strongly bound in oak boards, and has a clasp of very simple construction. In this volume, which is in very good preservation, are recorded almost all the charters and securities for the estates of the Abbey, with a variety of memorials and other interesting papers. The greater part of it is beautifully written, with the initial capitals written or painted." From this record it appears that the restoration of the Abbey was begun by an humble individual named Reinfrid, in the year 1074. This man was one of three monks, who, in the year preceding, set out from Evesham Abbey, in Worcestershire, on a kind of pilgrimage to the north, to restore monastic institutions in Northumbria. Having settled for a short time at Newcastle-on-Tyne, then called Monkchester, they removed thence to Jarrow, where they built themselves huts among the ruins of the ancient Abbey. Here they collected a goodly number of followers, and, with a view to diffuse the monastic spirit more extensively, they divided their forces; Reinfrid, with his share of the brethren, travelling southward to revive the ancient Abbey of St. Hilda. Here we must observe that after the Conquest, a large tract of land in this neighbourhood was bestowed on the Conqueror's nephew, Hugh de Abrinois, first Earl of Chester, who disposed of it to William de Percy, or Percy, ancestor of the Percies, Earls of Northumberland. The latter (Wm. de Percy) having, it is stated, previously known Reinfrid as a brave soldier in the army of the Conqueror, was disposed to favour his pious design; and readily granted to him and his fraternity the site of the old Abbey of Streoneshalh, and two carucates of land in Presteby, in perpetual alms, for their support; to which were afterwards added, four carucates in Soureby, supposed to be Sneaton Thorp. Reinfrid and his brethren formed habitations and took up their abode among the ruins of the Abbey, which still bore the marks of its former greatness; and it is probable that they repaired some part of the Church to serve as a place of worship. Among those who assumed the monastic habit under Reinfrid, was one Stephen, known by the name of Stephen de Whitby, being probably a native of this place or its vicinity. This Stephen, being possessed

of talents and learning superior to Reinfrid, was placed at the head of the brotherhood, under the designation of Abbot (the title which Reinfrid bore was that of Prior); and he aimed at restoring the Abbey to its former glory, in point of territory and revenues: but, as before stated at p. 493 of the first volume of this work, having had a disagreement with the Lord of the Manor, he, with most of the monks, left the partially restored Abbey of Whitby, and retired to Lastingham, where they began to repair the ruined Monastery of that place.* Here Stephen remained with his fraternity for a season, having obtained for their support, from the King and Berenger de Toden, one carucate of land in Lastingham and six carucates at Spaunton, with other lands at Kirkby, &c. He, however, soon left Lastingham, and removed to York, where, under the patronage of Alan, Earl of Bretagne, he founded St. Mary's Abbey, of which he was the first Abbot. Notwithstanding his removal to York, Stephen contrived to retain possession of the lands which he had occupied at Whitby and Lastingham, for we find from Domesday, that these lands were cultivated for him by sokemen and villaines, at the time the Survey was made. The lands which he had at Lastingham and its vicinity became the property of St. Mary's Abbey, the Monastery of Lastingham being finally abolished; but the lands of Presteby and Soureby soon reverted to the Abbey of Whitby.

That part of the Convent of Whitby which did not remove to Lastingham and York with Stephen, appears to have dwelt at Hackness, where, according to Domesday, they possessed six carucates, entered in the survey as "the land of St. Hilde." It is not clear at what time the monks that remained at Whitby after the departure of Stephen, removed to Hackness. A very interesting narrative written by Stephen, whilst Abbot of York, informs us that this part of the country at and after the time he left Whitby, was in-

* Abbot Stephen has left a narrative of his life extant in the Bodleian Library. In his, he says, that he knew not by what judgment of God Reinfrid and all the congregation chose him, Stephen, to be over them; and being thus elected Abbot, and seeing the place to be in its infancy, and possessing no worldly revenue, he wished, by the Divine assistance, to restore it to its former glory: but many obstacles arose in his way and hindered the completion of his design. For he adds, "one of the King's Barons, called William de Percy, who had given us this place when it was a desert, seeing the spot so greatly improved, opposed us, both by himself and his men, and, repenting of his good deeds, used every method to expel us. At the same time pirates from the sea, and robbers from the country, of whom there were then great numbers, spreading themselves abroad in every direction, attacked us and plundered our property; and at last they assaulted us one night in a body, and, putting us all to flight, they seized all our goods, took everything away, and even carried some of us captive unto strange lands."

festes with robbers and pirates, who swarmed in all quarters, and bidding defiance to the laws, committed the most daring crimes. And the Register of the Abbey, already referred to, states that "there arose to the Monastery of Whitby, great tribulation, and distress, and persecution"—for "there came robbers and plunderers, by day and by night, from the woods and from the hiding places where they lurked, and plundered all their substance, and laid waste that holy place. In like manner, pirates also came and wasted that place, as they had compassion on none." For which cause the Convent removed to Hackness, "because in the same town St. Hilda the Abbess had built a Monastery." The same record states, that Reinfrid "was performing a journey on the business of the Convent, and came to Ormesbridge, where workmen were making a bridge over the Derwent; and leaping from his horse to assist them, without being on his guard, a beam fell upon him, and his skull being fractured, he immediately expired;" and that he "was brought to Hechanos (Hackness), and buried in the cemetery of St. Peter the Apostle, in the middle of the east wall, opposite the altar." According to Simeon of Durham, Reinfrid was dead when the Whitby monks founded the Abbey at York; and Abbot Stephen's narrative mentions Serlo de Perci, a brother of the Lord of the Manor, as his successor. How long the danger arising from the above-mentioned banditti obliged Serlo and his fraternity to remain at Hackness is not known, but he (Serlo) appears to have died at Whitby (whither the monks had previously returned) soon after the year 1100. Yet Hackness was not wholly deserted, but became a Cell to the parent institution at Whitby.

Prior Serlo was succeeded by William de Percy, his nephew, the son of another brother of the Lord of the Manor. This William obtained the title of *Abbot*, and in his time the Abbey of Whitby became great and flourishing—the whole of Whitby Strand, some portions of which had been granted to Priors Reinfrid and Serlo, being made over to the monks, by his cousin Alan de Percy, the son and successor of his uncle William. This Abbot governed the Monastery for about twenty years, and at his death was succeeded by Nicholas, who obtained a bull from Pope Honorius II. to confirm the possessions and privileges of the Abbey. Benedict, his successor, in like manner procured a bull for Pope Eugenius III.; and after he had ruled the house for some years, he was involved in disputes and troubles, which induced him to resign his charge in 1148; when he retired to the Church of All Saints, Fisher Gate, York, then a cell to Whitby Abbey. He was succeeded by Richard, who is highly extolled in the records of the Abbey, for his piety, goodness, and public spirit, and who died January 1st, 1175, and was buried in

the Chapter House, which he himself had built, near the remains of the Lord Abbot William. During his time, we are told, the King of Norway entered the Port of Whitby with many ships, and plundered the Abbey, but without shedding any blood; and at his death there were 88 monks in the Monastery. The fifth Abbot, Richard de Waterville, gave the town of Whitby a charter, erecting it into a free burgh; but the charter was rendered void in the time of his successor Peter, through the jealousy of the monks, and the venality of the Court. Peter was Abbot from about the year 1190 to the year 1211; when King John, in his vain attempt to throw off the papal yoke, took possession of this and other monasteries; and an Abbey-warden, appointed by the King, took charge of the establishment for three years. At the end of that period, Nicholas, the Pope's Legate, appointed John de Evesham to be Abbot of Whitby; and he held the office till the year 1222. The eighth Abbot was Roger de Scarborough, who spent some of his younger years at the Cell belonging to this Abbey at Middlesborough. He died in 1244, after obtaining great accessions of territory and wealth to the Abbey, which had now reached the zenith of its grandeur. The following is the list of the Abbots of Whitby, from the time of Roger to the Reformation:—

John de Steyngreve, died 1258; Wm. de Burniston, died 1265; Robert de Langtoft (summoned to Parliament) died 1278; Wm. de Kirkham (also summoned to Parliament) died 1304; Thomas de Malton, resigned 1322; Thos. de Hawkesgarth, resigned 1352; (*a vacancy of three years ensued*) Wm. de Burton elected 1355, died 1374; John de Richmond, died 1393; Peter de Hertipole, died 1394; Thomas de Bolton, died 1413; John de Skelton, died 1437; Dr. Hugh Ellerton, died 1462; Thomas Pickering, died 1475; Wm. Colson, died 1499; John Lovel, died 1501; Wm. de Evesham, died 1505; John Benestede, died 1514; Thomas Bydnell, died 1516; John Whitby, a native of this place, died 1517; Thomas York, died 1527; John Topcliffe, *alias* Hexham, resigned 1538; and Henry de Vall, or Davell, who surrendered the Abbey, December 14th, 1539.

The Abbey of Whitby obtained its principal endowments from the noble family of Percy. William de Percy, as we have seen, may be considered the founder of it, and his son Alan endowed it with the whole of that extensive territory, now denominated *Whitby Strand*. Over this, the main part of their property, the Abbot exercised an almost unlimited jurisdiction, from which it was termed by the monks their *Liberty*; and the lands which they had elsewhere were said to be *extra libertatem* (without the liberty). The boundaries of this territory have remained unaltered from that period to the present times. The most considerable estates of the Abbey without the liberty, were situated at Middlesborough, Ayton, Ingleby, Liverton, Hinderwell, and other parts in Cleveland; and Hutton Bushell, Cayton, Burniston, and a few other places in Pickering Lythe. Of the distant possessions, the chief part lay at Newton

on the Wolds; Skirpenbeck, near Stamford Bridge; Bustard Thorp, near York: and Crossby Ravenswarth, in Westmorland. Besides grants of lands the monks received donations of dwelling houses in Whitby, York, Scarborough, and other towns; money rents, feudal services, and in some instances, villaines or slaves, and grants of Churches, Chapels, tithes, and other spiritual revenues. Among the ecclesiastical edifices belonging to the Abbey, were the Church of St. Mary, and St. Ninian's Chapel in Whitby, the Chapels of Sneaton, Fyling, Dunsley, Aislaby, Uggelbarnby, and Hawsker. Sneaton and Fyling Chapels became, after a lapse of years, independent parish Churches. Also, the Church of Ayton, in Cleveland, with its subordinate Chapels of Newton, Little Ayton, and Nunthorp; the neighbouring Churches of Kirkby and Ingleby; the Church of Seamer, near Scarborough; with the Chapels of Cayton, and Ayton on the Derwent; the Churches of Crossby Ravenswarth, Hutton Bushell, Sutton on Derwent, Slingsby, Burniston, Skirpenbeck, Huntingdon, &c.; besides the Churches and Chapels belonging to the three Cells at York, Hackness, and Middlesborough; as well as the Hermitages at Godeland, Westcroft, Eskdale, Hode, Mulgrave, and Saltburn, which also belonged to the Abbey. The Hermitage of Hode was at an early period purchased of the monks of Whitby, and became the germ from which sprung Byland Abbey. Most of these Churches paid a fixed annual pension to the Abbey, in lieu of all demands. The monks had likewise the custom, toll, and burgage of the town of Whitby; and the tithes of fish at the port of Whitby formed a large item in their revenues. From the roll for the year 1396, it appears that the tithes and spiritual dues for the port produced £52. 13s. 11d. in half a year,* besides the tithe fish consumed in the Monastery. A considerable portion of the lands of the Abbey was kept in the hands of the monks themselves, for the support of the Convent and of their servants.

The annual amount of the revenues of the Abbey varied at different periods. In 1395, as Charlton states, the nett income was £654. 4s. 2½d.; and at the time of the Dissolution it was only £505. 9s. 1d. (gross), according to Speed; and £437. 2s. 9d. (nett), according to Dugdale. During the age that immediately preceded the Dissolution, the revenues were on the decline.

* A considerable portion of this sum arose from the sale of herrings. It is recorded that in 1394, prodigious shoals of herrings appeared off the Port of Whitby, which occasioned a great resort of foreigners, who bought up, cured the fish, and exported them, to the great injury of the natives; to prevent which the King issued a proclamation directed to the Bailiffs of St. Hilda's Church, requiring them to put a stop to these practices.—*Rymer's Fœdera*, vol. vii., p. 788.

The monks of Whitby required feudal services at the hands of their homagers and tenants, and these consisted chiefly of precation or days-works, court service, and the making up of the *horngarth*. The *horngarth* appears to have been some garth, yard, or inclosure, fenced with wood, which the Abbot's homagers and tenants in the neighbourhood, were bound to repair every year; and it probably received the name *horngarth* from their being assembled for that purpose at the blowing of a horn. The use of this garth is not known, with any degree of certainty. It is conjectured to have been either the Abbot's coal-yard, where the coals of the Abbey were delivered and laid up; or a kind of store-yard where goods were landed and deposited. However, it appears from a charter given by the Abbot Benedict to William de Percy of Dunsley, that the service of *horngarth* was performed at a very early period. The Register of the Abbey, in referring to some disputes between Thomas de Malton and Alexander de Percy of Sneaton, about the year 1315, shews that the *horngarth* was made at the town of Whitby, with wood taken from the Abbot's forest; for one subject of complaint was, that De Percy's men when employed in this service, took too much wood out of the forest, and after making up the *horngarth*, sold in the town the wood that was left. Long before the dissolution of the Monastery, the use of this garth appears to have been superseded by the erection of better yards and more substantial warehouses; yet the Abbot and Convent still compelled such of their tenants as did not purchase an exemption, to continue this annual service, or at least the semblance of it.

The historians of Whitby quote, from an ancient document, a romantic legend which Dr. Young thinks has reference to the service of the *horngarth*. The following is the substance of this legend:—In the 5th of Henry II., Wm. de Bruce, Lord of Uggelbarnby, Ralph de Piercie, Lord of Sneaton, and a gentleman named Allatson, from Fylingdales, met to hunt the wild boar in a certain wood or desert called Eskdaleside—which wood belonged to the Abbot of Whitby, who was called Sedman. These three gentlemen started “a great wild boar, and the hounds did run him very well, near about the Chapel and Hermitage of Eskdaleside, where there was a monk of Whitby, who was an hermit.” The boar being wounded and sorely pressed, rushed into the said Chapel, where it laid down, and presently died, whereupon the hermit shut the Chapel door and kept the hounds at bay. The gentlemen following the cry of the hounds, came to the Hermitage, and finding the hounds had been put from their game, they, in their fury, beat the hermit with their boar-staves, whereof he afterwards died. When the hermit was at the point of death, the Abbot brought his slayers to his bed-

side, and there they obtained pardon for their crime; but the dying hermit enjoined the following penance. "You and yours," said he, "shall hold your lands of the Abbot of Whitby and his successors, in this manner:—that upon Ascension eve, you, or some for you, shall come to the wood of the Stray Head in Eskdaleside, at sun-rising, and then shall the officer of the Abbot blow his horn, and he shall deliver to you Wm. de Bruce, ten stout stowers and ten yedders to be cut by you, or those that come for you, with a knife of a penny price; and you Ralph de Piercie shall take one and twenty of each sort, to be cut in the same manner; and you Allatson shall take nine of each sort, to be cut as aforesaid; to be taken on your backs and carried to the town of Whitby, and at the hour of nine of the clock, as long as it is low water at that hour, you shall set your stakes at the brim of the water, each stake a yard from another, and so yedder them that they stand three tides without removing by the force of the water. Each of you shall make them in several places, and you shall do this service in remembrance that you did most cruelly slay me. And that you may the better call to God for repentance and find mercy, and do good works, the officer of Eskdale-side shall blow his horn, *Out on you, Out on you, Out on you* for the heinous crime of you. And if you and your successors refuse this service, so long as it shall not be full sea at the hour aforesaid, you and yours shall forfeit all your lands to the Abbot or his successors." After the Abbot agreed to spare the lives of the three hunters on these conditions, the hermit died.

Grose pleads strongly for the authenticity of this story; but the arguments which demonstrate it to be fictitious are incontrovertible. There never was an Abbot of Whitby named Sedman; there was no De Percy at that time lord of Sneaton; no Bruce that was lord of Uglebarnby; nor as far as can be discovered, any Allatson then in Fylingdales. Sneaton was then (in 1159) held by the family of Arundel, and Uglebarnby by that of Everley; and at that period the family of Burrigan made up the horngarth for Fylingdales. Besides, the charters and other unquestionable documents, shew us that the service of the horngarth was performed by the tenants of the Abbey, at Dunsley, Sleights, and other parts, as well as by those of Sneaton, Uglebarnby, and Fyling; and that it was performed long before the year 1159—the time of this supposed hermit. Another proof that this supposed penance is a relic of the ancient service of horngarth, is found in a memorandum written on an imperfect leaf at the beginning of the Abbey Register, but in a more modern hand than the contents of the book.

"Everie yeer the Horngarth service ys to be done upon Hollie Thursday evne. Tho. Cockrill, being Bailiff to the Abbot, did meet by sonnrisse the Rymeres, the Strange.

wayes, the Eldringtenes, and Allettsons (who were bound to this service) in the Stray Head End of Lyttel-Beck. And the said Cockl did see every one cutt downe with a knyfe (he appointing the wood) so muche as should serve. From thence they cam, not the nearest way; but, bringing them upon their backs, went a good way before they cam into the way. So comminge to the water at the towne, and there made the hedg, which should stand three tides; and then the officer did blow, *Oute upon them*.

From this extract it is clear that the ancient service of the horn garth, and the penance imposed by the supposed hermit, is the same; and that both are identical with the custom which still exists here, and is observed annually, called the *Planting of the Penny Hedge*. "All the homagers," says Dr. Young, "have long ago purchased their exemption from this service except one family, viz., that which possesses the property of the Allatsons, in Fylingdales; which continued in the family of Allatson till 1755; and has now for many years belonged to a family called Herbert; by whom the service was duly performed on Ascension eve (May 8th), 1839." The same writer observes that, though a penny could not now purchase a knife sufficient for the purpose, nor is it necessary to fetch the wood from the Stray Head, or to have it delivered by the Bailiff; yet, he informs us, that up to the year above-mentioned, the Bailiff attended to see the hedge planted, and to blow the horn *Out on them!* The *penny hedge*, as above stated, is still planted on the east side of the Esk, a little below Mr. Falkingbridge's boat yard, within high water mark, where the ancient horn garth was probably made. Ascension Day being regulated by the moon, it can never be high water at the time fixed. It is to this ancient custom, and to the legend of the death of the above-mentioned hermit, that Scott refers in his *Marmion*, canto ii., where he says:—

"Then Whitby's nuns exulting told,
How to their house three barons bold
Must menial service do;
While horns blow out a note of shame,
And monks cry 'Fye upon your name!
In wrath, for loss of sylvan game,
St. Hilda's priest ye slew.'
This, on Ascension day, each year,
While labouring on our harbour-pier,
Must Herbert, Bruce, and Percy hear."

The monks of Whitby, as before stated, were of the Benedictine Order. The chief officer was the Abbot, usually called the Lord Abbot. He lived in great style, having his lodgings apart from those of the Convent, and having pages, valets, and other servants to attend him. During some reigns the Abbot of Whitby sat in Parliament as a spiritual lord. The last Abbot

who enjoyed that honour was Thomas de Malton: after his time this dignity was restricted to a few of the principal Abbots in England. Next in dignity to the Abbot was the Prior, who had also his servants and his horses, and held the first place in the choir, chapter, and refectory. The Sub-Prior had also much authority in the Convent. The General Cellarer, or the Grand Steward, superintended the estates and possessions. He had his riding horses, his page to wait on him, and a Sub-Cellarer to assist him. There was also a Kitchen Cellarer, who was Steward of the kitchen and Master of the household. The Precentor, or Chanter, conducted the service of the choir, and acted as librarian; and there were likewise a Sub-Chanter, a Sacrist and Sub-Sacrist, who had the charge of the plate, vestments, furniture of the altar, and ornaments of the Church; a Treasurer, or Bursar; a Chamberlain, who took care of the dormitory, &c.; an Hostler, or Hospitaler, who attended the guest-house, and provided for the entertainment of strangers; an Infirmarer, who attended to the sick in the infirmary; and an Almoner, who disbursed the charities of the house. There was also a Master-builder, who surveyed all the buildings, and ordered the necessary repairs. The number of monks here does not appear to have exceeded forty, and at several periods the number was considerably smaller.

Whitby Abbey was surrendered to the Crown, Dec. 14th, 1539; it being stipulated that annuities or pensions should be paid to the monks, according to their rank, during life, or until the King should otherwise provide for them. According to the pension list for 1558, which is still extant, the total of these annuities for that year, including £100. 5s. 4d., for pensions granted by the Abbot and Convent before the dissolution, was £188. 5s. 4d. Of this sum, the late Abbot had £26.; another officer, probably the Prior, £8.; a third officer, £6.; and others about £5. each.

The Church of the Abbey of Streonshalh was, as already stated, dedicated under the invocation of St. Peter the Apostle; but in later times St. Hilda obtained the honour of being joint patroness. The deed of surrender not being in the Augmentation Office, any impression of the seal of the Abbey was not known to be in existence; but in the year 1817, among the documents of Sir W. Foulis, Bart., in a solicitor's office in York, an original lease, granted by Henry de Vall, the last Abbot, dated 10th January, 1588-9, was accidentally discovered, to which the conventual seal was affixed. On one side is a figure of St. Peter, standing under a canopy of very ancient architecture, with the key in his left hand, and his right in the attitude of benediction. The legend translates thus:—THE SEAL OF ST. PETER AND ST. HILDA OF WYTEBY MONASTERY. The reverse side bears a representa-

tion of St. Hilda, in a standing posture, with the left hand on her breast, and the right hand holding the crozier or Abbess's staff. The legend is;—
THE IMAGE OF THE VIRGIN HYLDA.

At the Dissolution the site of the Abbey, the Manor of Whitby, and several parcels of the Abbey lands were let for twenty-one years to Richard Cholmley, Esq., afterwards Sir Richard Cholmley, Knt. Before the expiration of this lease, the premises were purchased of the King by John, Earl of Warwick, in 1550; and from him by Sir Edward Yorke, in 1551, of whom they were bought by Sir Richard Cholmley, the lessee, July 2nd, 1555. Sir Richard also purchased other parts of the Abbey lands at Sleights, Eskdaleside, Fyling, &c., so that a large proportion of the estates of the Abbey were vested in the Cholmley family. Several parts have since been sold off, but the present representative of that family, still possesses the port and manorial rights of Whitby, with the site of the Abbey, and other ancient possessions in the neighbourhood.

King Henry reserved to himself the furniture, plate, bells, &c., belonging to the Monastery, with all the materials of the buildings. Tradition reports that the bells of the Abbey, having been shipped for London, sunk with the vessel which carried them, on the outside of Whitby rock, and were never recovered. The work of demolition must have been very extensive, the materials meeting with a convenient market at the town and port of Whitby.

The picturesque ruins of this once noble Abbey occupy a bleak, but commanding position on the summit of a high cliff south-east of the town, which it overlooks, at least eighty yards above the sea, which it overhangs—and a little to the eastward of the parish Church. For the ascending this cliff from the town there is a flight of 194 steps; and besides this flight of steps is a very ancient steep paved causeway. Unlike most of the great religious houses in this country, which were generally built in warm sheltered situations, Whitby Abbey stood exposed to the rude tempest from whichever quarter it proceeded; but if the situation is bleak, the prospect is varied and beautiful, including the town and harbour and the frowning heights of the black moors rising in the horizon in front, while in the rear is the vast expanse of the ocean: the *tout ensemble* is truly beautiful. Of this magnificent structure nothing now remains for the inspection of the antiquary but the ruins of the Abbey Church. This edifice is, as usual, of a cruciform shape, and has extended above 300 feet from east to west, and 150 feet from south to north, in the line of two wings or transepts. The demolition of the walls of the venerable fabric does not appear to have been attempted by the greedy plunderers, into whose hands it fell after the dissolution of the Abbey,

but the slow hand of time has done much towards completing the work of destruction. The rudest shock it received in modern times was from a storm of wind on the night of the 2nd of December, 1763, when the whole western wing was overturned, and thrown down to the very foundations, though supported by at least twenty strong Gothic pillars and arches; nothing being left standing thereon but the north wall of the cloisters, and a part of the wall at the west end. Since then the mouldering fabric sustained a serious injury by the loss of the great central tower, with its massy pillars, which fell with a tremendous crash on the 25th of June, 1830, the day before that on which George IV. died. This tower was originally 104 feet high.* The heap of ruins thus produced in the centre, received an addition during the furious storm of January 7th, 1839, when an arch and pillar of the south wall of the choir were levelled with the ground. The south wall of the nave was overthrown about the year 1762. One of the pillars was rebuilt by Cornelius Smelt, Esq., in 1790.

In this large and elegant Church, erected probably on or near the site of the ancient Saxon Monastery, we have three different styles of architecture. The oldest part, the choir, which may have been built between the years 1180 and 1250, is characterised by the plainness and strength of the workmanship, and the Early English or lancet windows, finished with nail-head and zig-zag mouldings. The next in point of age, is the north transept and part of the north wall of the nave, which may be dated about 1240, also exhibits lancet windows, but with richer mouldings; and it is distinguished from the choir by a considerable increase of carved work—the brackets, too, from which the arches spring, being grotesque figures, supporting the arches on their shoulders, and a great part of the wall near the ground being lined within by a beautiful arcade, or range of niches. The western part of the Church is the latest and most ornamented portion of the building, being in the Decorated or florid Gothic style, and was probably erected about the year 1350. It is distinguished by large windows full of rich tracery work, and by a profusion of ornaments on the arches, buttresses, &c. The most western part of the edifice approaches to the Perpendicular style. The west front was the most highly finished and elegant part of the structure, and in it was the grand entrance to the Church. The west doorway was approached by a

* According to tradition, Robin Hood and Little John paid a visit to Richard de Waterville, who was then Abbot, and as a proof of their dexterity in archery, shot an arrow each from the summit of the tower to the distance of more than a mile; to commemorate which event pillars were raised on the spots where the arrows fell, and the inclosures are still called Robin Hood's and Little John's Fields.

flight of steps. The beautiful pillars of the arcades between the body of the Church and its aisles, are nearly uniform in their construction, being all of the clustered kind. Each of the four great pillars of the tower was composed of a cluster of sixteen columns, and each of the other pillars has eight columns in the cluster. The east end of the choir, which is nearly perfect, is in three stages, with three tall graceful lancet windows in each stage; and its north aisle is still partly covered with a vaulted roof. All the arches in the building are beautifully shaped and moulded—those of the triforium being magnificent. The north transept is in three stages, similar to the east end of the choir, and its east aisle is still in existence. This transept ranks among our finest national examples of the lancet Gothic period. The south transept, as well as the south side of the nave, and the tower, lie around in immense masses of ruin. On the north pillar, facing the north-east angle of the north transept, there has been an inscription, which Gent, the antiquarian, thus rendered:—"John de Brumpton, formerly servant to Lord De-La-Phe, erected these pillars in reverence and honour of the Blessed Mary." From this it would appear that the "Ladye Chapel" was in this transept. Two circular pieces of painted glass, each eleven inches in diameter—fragments of the windows of this part of the Abbey, are now in the museum at Raby Castle. One represents the childhood of Christ; the other is a memorial of his sufferings; and each bears an address to the Blessed Virgin.

As the other buildings of the Monastery have been totally demolished, it is difficult to say where they stood. Dr. Young conjectures that a door in the north wall of the nave of the Church, led to the Chapter House or vestry; that the dormitory or sleeping-rooms might have communicated with the south transept, as in some other religious houses; that the Abbot's hall, chamber, and kitchen, stood near the site of the present Whitby Hall; that the square of the cloisters might be north of those buildings, or on the south side of the nave; the library near the cloisters; that the almshouse adjoined the field called the Almshouse Close; that the guest-house and the great kitchen stood to the south-west of the Abbey Church; and the refectory or dining room not far from the kitchen; that the treasury and the great hall were on the south side of the choir, or to the east of the Abbot's hall; the infirmary at a distance, perhaps, towards the cliff on the north side; where, also, the stables, store-houses, &c., might be situated; and that the kiln was probably below the Almshouse Close, in the spot called Kiln Garth. The cemetery, or burying ground of the Abbey, the same authority says, was on the north side, and perhaps, also on the east. In this cemetery, on the north side of the Abbey Church, stood the sepulchral cross. In 1474 John Nightingale, Rector of

Sneaton, by his will, appointed his burial to be "on the north side, before the cross." This is supposed to be the same ancient octangular stone cross or pillar which now stands in the open space called the Abbey-plain. Since the Dissolution it has been elevated on steps, raising it to a height of about twenty feet, and giving it the appearance of a Market Cross. Many have supposed it to be the ancient Market Cross of Whitby, embracing the notion that the town stood on the east cliff—but the latter idea is certainly an error. If it really was the Market Cross of Whitby, it must have been brought up hither from the Market Place. If it be the cemetery cross, it may have been shifted from its original position, which was probably nearer to the Conventual Church. No sepulchral monuments are now found at the Abbey.

In the field between the Abbey plain and the front of the eastern cliff are distinct traces of streets or rows of buildings, most, if not all, of which are conjectured to be the foundations of those extensive ranges of buildings which belonged to the Monastery in its latest and most flourishing state. Part of them, however, may mark the sites of buildings belonging to the ancient Abbey of Streoneshalh, or of equal antiquity. In the days of Elfleda, and for many years after, when some hundreds of nuns and monks appear to have lived here, there must have been a great number of secular inhabitants also, who had their dwellings, partly on the high grounds adjoining to the Monastery, and partly on the banks of the river where the present town stands.

HOSPITAL.—An ancient Hospital, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, which might be considered as a kind of appendage to the Abbey, stood on the south-west side of the small bridge at the south end of Church Street, called *Spital Brigg* (Hospital Bridge). It was founded in 1109, by Abbot Wm. de Percy, who gave to it the wood and thorny ground adjacent to the spot. The building was then very small, being intended at first merely to accommodate a leper named Orme, who lived here by himself, and had his provisions sent regularly from the Abbey. After him Geoffrey Mansell, a leprous monk of Whitby, also lived here singly. On Geoffrey's decease the Hospital was enlarged for the reception of several poor people, both healthy and sick, and Robert de Alnetto was appointed master of it. The endowment was likewise augmented with two oxgangs of land and a toft at Hoventon (perhaps Hovingham), which were let to the Abbey of Rievaulx, at a rent of 6s. yearly; the Abbot of Rievaulx also agreeing to give to the Whitby Hospital the old clothes of the brethren of his Convent, every year at Martinmas. This institution seems to have become considerable, for the gift of the mastership, which at first belonged to the Abbot, was afterwards held by the Crown.

The Hospital probably continued till the era of the Dissolution. Some remains of it still exist, in three small cellars constructed of hewn stone.

WHITBY HALL.—The *Manor House* of Whitby, called variously Whitby Hall and Whitby Abbey, stands on the cliff, near the ruins of the Conventual Church, and is supposed to occupy the site of the Abbot's house. The oldest part of the mansion, the south side, appears to have been erected partly out of the ruins of the Monastery, by Sir Francis Cholmley, son of Sir Richard, about the year 1580, or some time before. The celebrated Sir Hugh Cholmley, who bravely defended the Castle of Scarborough, for the space of more than twelve months, against the Parliamentary army (See vol. i., p. 692), appears to have greatly enlarged and improved the building, about the year 1635, when the eastern part was probably added. During the war between Charles I. and his Parliament it was fortified, and had a garrison to defend it. In Vicar's Parliamentary Chronicle for February, 1644, p. 160, it is stated that the "valiant and religious commander Sir William Constable, drave that rotten apostate Sir Hugh Cholmley out of *Scarborough Towne* into the Castle, which caused such an operation in the hearts of the inhabitants of Whitby, as that they were soone and surely reduced and settled to the Parliament's side, and presently after seized on Sir Hugh's great House and Fort on the High Clift, disarmed his garrison, and so kept it for the Lord Fairfax, who afterwards sent 200 horse, the better to secure it."

About the year 1672 the last Sir Hugh Cholmley built the north side of the house, which formed a handsome and extensive front, and the whole structure assumed the form of a square, with an open area within. The Duke and Duchess of Lauderdale, the Earls of Athol and Kinghorn, and others of the nobility were entertained here after the mansion was improved. In 1743 the Cholmley family, through its connexion with Sir Butler Wentworth, having succeeded to other estates, Howsham, near Malton, became their principal residence, and Whitby Hall began to be deserted. About seventy years ago, the wind having injured the roof of the north front, the whole of that side, which was the principal part of the mansion, was dismantled, the walls only being left standing. For some years after, the family occupied the south front of the house, during a few weeks in autumn, but for several years it has been solely the residence of an old servant of the Cholmley family. It is still an interesting place. The range of the north front, which is perfect, and does not present the appearance of a ruin, exhibits a slightly projecting centre, and two wings, with blank windows, painted; the principal entrance being supported by pillars. There are some

fine rooms in the south front; and in the servants' hall are three very large pieces of ancient tapestry, containing scenes from the Siege of Troy.

Sir Richard Cholmley, the first Lord of Whitby of that name, was a descendant of Hugh Cholmondeley, who was a branch of the Cholmondeleys of Cheshire, a family which may be traced at least as far back as the Norman Conquest. The contraction of the surname of the Yorkshire family, according to Charlton, took place about the reign of Henry VII., or in the reign following. On the 24th of November, 1857, Colonel George Cholmley, of Whitby Abbey and Howsham Hall, died, and was succeeded in his estates by his cousin, Robert Grimes, Esq., who has since taken the name of Cholmley.* This gentleman is now 68 years of age, and the heir presumptive to the estates of the Cholmley family is Sir George Strickland, Bart., whose mother was the third daughter and co-heir of Nathaniel Cholmley, Esq., late of Howsham.

THE TOWN.—As intimated in the preceding pages, the name *Priestby* was given to that part of the town which stood on or near the site of the ancient Abbey, some time previous to the Conquest, while that part which stood below, along the banks of the Esk, obtained the name of Whitby—the White town or village—a name probably derived, as Dr. Young conjectures, from its appearance, having been built of stone (most buildings being then of wood and mud) from the ruins of Streonshalh Abbey. The first notice of Whitby, after the Conquest, is in a charter of Abbot Richard II., by which, in the year 1180, it was erected into a free borough. In this charter, which was afterwards cancelled, mention is made of four ways leading into the town: these are supposed to be the extremities of the four principal streets, called *gates, gaites, or ways*: viz., Flower Gate, Haggars Gate, and Baxter Gate, on the west side of the Esk, and Kirk Gate, on the east side.†

* On the 8th of Feb., 1858, the Queen granted to Robert Grimes, of Pulteney Street, in the City of Bath, Esq., fifth son of Abraham Grimes, of Coton House, in the County of Warwick, Esq., by Mary, his wife, who was the second daughter and co-heir of Nathaniel Cholmley, late of Howsham, in the County of York, Esq., deceased, her Royal license and authority that he may in compliance with an injunction contained in an indenture of settlement, bearing date the 24th day of June, 1796, made in pursuance of the last will and testament of the said Nathaniel Cholmley, Esq., deceased, and in performance of the trusts therein contained, and for settling the real estates then remaining unsold, henceforth take and use the surname of Cholmley only, and bear the arms of Cholmley and Wentworth.

† There was much propriety in calling the streets of Whitby at that era, *gates, or ways*, as they were very unlike the streets of the present day. Dr. Young says, "When we speak of one of those ancient streets, we must not form in our minds the

Flower Gate is mentioned in a deed, executed soon after the year 1220, and is noticed in several documents prior to the year 1800. It was anciently called *Flore Gate*, from the Saxon word signifying *floor*. The name *Flore*, *Flora*, or *Florun* (as it is in Domesday), was given to an appendage of Whitby manor, which appendage appears to have extended from Whitby towards Uppang, the name being supposed to be derived from the comparative flatness of the ground. The street, or way, leading to *Flore*, would, of course, be called *Flore Gate*. *Haggers Gate*, formerly *Hakelsou Gate*, or *Hagglesey Gate*, also occurs before the year 1800. It is thought to have derived its name from its being a haggled or irregular way to the sea, as it formerly included Staithside and the Crag. *Kirk Gate*, or *Church Gate*, the street or way to the Church, is mentioned in 1818; and Church stair-foot occurs about fifty years after; so that stairs leading up to the Church from the north end of Kirk Gate, existed at an early period. *Baxter Gate* appears to have received its name from a family of the name of Baxter, who had property there previous to the dissolution of the Abbey. Dr. Young contends that this street is of as high antiquity as the other streets mentioned. Besides these four streets there are others that have obtained the name of *gates* or *ways*, but they are of less ancient date. *Sand Gate*, a street running northward from the east end of the bridge, parallel to Church Street, formerly led to the sands that used to be on the east side of the harbour, and hence its name. This street is of considerable antiquity, as is also the narrow street forming a continuation of it to the south of Bridge Street, called *Grape Lane*, from the word *grape* or *grope*. The latter had houses on both sides of it in 1595. "Bagdale did not assume the appearance of a street till about a century ago," says Young, writing in 1839. "Bagdale Hall, which was sold by the Conyers family to the Bushell family in 1595, was then described as only 'neare unto Whitbie.'" In 1740 Bagdale contained only a few houses, all of which were on the south side of the street.

In 1761 *Henrietta Street*, which consists chiefly of humble dwellings, began to be formed, on a narrow elevated platform, running north-east from the

idea of a well paved causeway, with a row of contiguous houses on either side; but figure to ourselves a kind of open irregular road, scarcely paved at all, with the lands on both sides divided into tofts and half tofts, each containing one or more houses or cottages, with some space intervening, having a garden or garth behind, and perhaps a small garth in front. Such were the streets of Whitby for many ages after the time of the Abbot Richard II.; and while the streets were very irregular in their form, the houses were for the most part thatched cottages, constructed in the simplest manner, bearing no resemblance to the elegant mansions of modern times."—*Picture of Whitby*.

Church-stair-foot. The place was formerly called *Haggerlyth*, or *Haglathe*, supposed to be from its having the appearance of a *hag* or *cut* in the side of the east cliff, near the spot, where it is thought the *lathes* or barns of the Abbey stood. In 1785 part of a battery, which had been erected at the extremity of the *hag*, beyond the end of the street, broke off from the cliff, and fell into the sea; and at the same time, a deep fissure was observed to run along behind the houses. At length, on the night of December 24th, 1787, a newly built staith gave way about midnight, and the buildings which it supported, fell with a tremendous crash, followed by large masses of earth and stones, and shortly after by some of the adjacent houses. The extent of this calamity was very great, but fortunately no lives were lost. Many of the shattered houses were afterwards rebuilt, but Henrietta Street never wholly recovered from the violent shock. About this period several new streets began to be formed on the west side of the Esk. In 1762, a new street, proceeding northward from the top of Flower Gate, began to be formed; it was called Skinner Street, from the name of the family who purchased the ground where it stands, formerly called Farndale Fields—a name which is even now sometimes given to several streets in the locality of Skinner Street.

When the Abbey was in the zenith of its glory, the town was little more than a small fishing station. Leland, who visited it just before the dissolution of the Abbey, calls it “a great fischar Towne” (a fishing town of great note or good size). During the long reign of Elizabeth, it does not appear that there was a single vessel, deserving the name of a ship, that belonged to this port; and the ultimate commercial prosperity may be attributed to the discovery of the alum-mines in this part of the coast, towards the end of that reign. In the reign of Charles II., Whitby was considered a “well built town,” as towns were then.* “At that era, and for long after,” writes Young, “the houses with a few exceptions, were but thatched cottages, and the streets were dirty and incommodeous. The windows were all little diamond penny panes, or small oblong twopenny panes. The first sashed window was put up about the year 1725, and both town and country gazed

* When Abbot Richard II. granted a charter of free burghage to Whitby in 1189, the population of the town is supposed to have exceeded 500. Before the Dissolution it seems to have reached double that number. In 1610, according to the parish registers, the population of the town amounted to nearly 1,500, and before the year 1650, it had increased to nearly 2,500; which rapid increase was owing principally to the establishment of the alum works in the vicinity. In 1750, the number of the inhabitants of Whitby had increased to about 5,000; and in 1790 the population began to exceed 10,000. In 1801, as we have seen at page 255, it had diminished to 7,483 persons, and in 1851, it was 8,040 souls.

at it as a prodigy. The rents of houses, then esteemed good, were from 40s. to £5. yearly: nor was there one let so high as £10. till the year 1740, though several of the inhabitants lived in houses of their own of greater value. The streets, being then without pavement, except at the sides, were worn deep and hollow; and the waste water, having no drains for its reception, formed a current in the midst, where it sometimes stagnated. In the winter season, the streets, especially at the entrances of the town, were scarcely passable; but, for the accommodation of the inhabitants, some of the principal streets had narrow walks paved with flags, in front of the houses." It was not till after the year 1750 (about a century ago), that the streets of Whitby began to assume that respectable appearance that they now wear; and since that time, a great proportion of the oldest houses have been rebuilt, or modernised—the thatched cottages giving way to neat and commodious dwellings, roofed with tiles and slate. Ninety years ago the south part of Church Street was not formed. It had no road for carriages, except when the tide was out. Horses went up the bank, called *Weeselden Bank*, behind the Seamen's Hospital, and proceeded towards the foot of Green Lane by a path, anciently called *Alms-house Close Lane*, and sometimes *Swine Gate Lane*. There was a raised walk, or staith, in the front of the houses, by which, foot passengers went towards Saltpan Well. This part of Church Street was frequently called *Wood's Quay*, or *Wood Quay*, and sometimes *Saltpan*. It contained very few houses in 1740, and for many years after.

In 1745 the inhabitants of Whitby entered into a liberal subscription for raising means of defence against the army of the "Young Pretender;" and Sir David Murray, one of his adherents, was apprehended here, and sent to York, where he was executed. About the same time Captain James Cook, the celebrated circumnavigator, was apprenticed in Whitby, where, no doubt, he acquired that thirst for adventure and a seafaring life, which resulted in his important discoveries. In 1754 the shock of an earthquake was felt here, accompanied by a low rumbling noise; but, happily, no serious damage was done. In 1788 the Anglo-American buccaneer, Paul Jones (See vol. i., p. 270), threatened to enter and burn the town, but although he appeared off the port, he did not venture to carry his threat into execution. In 1793 Whitby was the scene of various riots between the sailors and the press-gang, in which the latter were routed, and their rendezvous destroyed. An old man, an inhabitant of Whitby, was subsequently executed at York, as one of the ringleaders in this affray.

The ancient streets of Whitby, with the exception of Flower Gate, are in many places inconveniently narrow. In forming them, it appears to have

been the general plan of the inhabitants to get as close as possible to the river and the sea. Had the town been built a little higher up the river, it might have expanded itself on gentle declivities on both sides, instead of being huddled into a narrow space between two steep cliffs; but the position which it assumed was more convenient for fishermen, and in close proximity with the Abbey. So desirous have the inhabitants been to keep near the water edge, that Sand Gate, Grape Lane, and all the lower parts of the town have actually been built on the sand, and in digging in some of the cellars, ancient mooring-posts have occasionally been found. But many and great alterations and improvements have been effected in the streets and harbour during the last forty or fifty years. In 1837 an Act of Parliament was obtained, by which certain "Commissioners for the improvement of Whitby," were appointed, and many beneficial improvements have been, and continues to be, effected by them. The approaches to the bridge are now wide and commodious, while several good shops have been erected in that and other improved localities. The streets are now well paved; and since the evening of the 11th of November, 1835, they have been lighted with gas.

The erection of a fine quay from the bridge to the west pier, and the removal of a long row of houses near the water edge, extending northwards from the bridge, are great improvements. The quay was erected about seventy years ago, and the houses have been removed within the last twenty years. Prior to the erection of this quay, the tide came close up to the lowest row of houses in the Crag, and there was no passage at high water from Haggars Gate to the pier, but by an elevated narrow lane running along the Crag, having steps at both ends. Now there is a free, open, and fine promenade from the bridge to the west pier lighthouse.

Whitby has recently been rising into importance as a *Watering Place*, and it now bids fair to rival Scarborough at no very distant period. The remarkable salubrity of the district, and the suitability of the town as a summer retreat had long marked it out as a most desirable sea-bathing place, but there was a want of the requisite accommodation. George Hudson, Esq., known for some time by the sobriquet of the "Railway King," having, in 1845, as Chairman of the York and North Midland Railway Company (now the North Eastern), concluded a negotiation with the proprietors of the Whitby and Pickering Railway, for the purchase of that line, quickly devised a plan, and formed a Company to meet this requirement. About forty acres of the West Cliff were purchased by him, on behalf of the Whitby Building Company, and a noble hotel, and numerous elegant lodging houses, have been reared in a situation not to be surpassed for marine residences. Mr.

Hudson has since become the sole proprietor of this property. Finding that these houses are filled with occupants every succeeding season, and that the number of visitors continues to increase, a Company is now being formed for the purpose of erecting a handsome *Crescent*, fronting the sea, the houses being retained and let as lodging houses, or sold when erected, or the sites disposed of. The land on the cliff has been laid out for sites, roads, and ornamental grounds; the sites include the crescent just mentioned, with private grounds and carriage drives. In the meantime, several other speculators are erecting houses and terraces here, so that the cliff, &c., has already assumed the appearance of a new and elegant town. A winding carriage way has been cut through the cliff, from the quay, near the end of the west pier, to the top of the cliff, and this ascent is commonly called the "Kyber Pass," from some fancied resemblance which it is said to bear to the celebrated "pass" of that name in India.

Under the direction of Mr. Hudson, an Act of Parliament to establish water-works in Whitby, has been passed, but it has not yet been carried into effect.

The *Town of Whitby*, "as it is to-day," stands on two opposite and boldly rising acclivities, at the mouth of the Esk, by which river it is divided into two nearly equal portions, connected by a handsome swivel-bridge. One side of the town lies on the east, and the other on the west side of the harbour, each portion being about a mile in length—the largest division being that on the west of the river. That part on the east side of the Esk is very narrow, its greatest breadth being 150 yards. The western side is extending to a great width. On the declivity of the hill, on each side, houses are built on irregular terraces, and are difficult of approach, but from every point have a picturesque appearance. Viewed from the Church steps and other points, the town, with the surrounding country and the ocean, forms one of the most striking panoramic scenes that can be witnessed. From the west pier, on the one hand, may be seen towering on the east cliff, the picturesque ruins of the noble Abbey, already described; a little lower, nestling on the side of the hill, the venerable Church of St. Mary, on the south side of which stands Whitby Hall, the former seat of the Cholmleys; on the west cliff, in perfect contrast with the east, the magnificent terraces and the Royal Hotel, erected within the last few years; and in front rolls the German Ocean, bounded here by high cliffs, filled with geological remains—the whole realising such a scene as cannot be easily erased from the memory.

THE BRIDGE.—As above stated, the communication between the two grand divisions of Whitby is formed by a handsome bridge. Charlton, and others,

have fancied that, previous to the year 1625, Whitby bridge was at Boghall, but this is an error. There was once, however, a plank bridge for foot passengers, adjoining to the ford at that place. "Whitby bridge," writes Young, "has occupied its present site from time immemorial; it probably existed, in some form, during the Roman era; and its existence in the palmy days of the Monastery is placed beyond a doubt. From documents belonging to the Cholmley family, of which an abstract was published in the *Whitby Panorama*, vol. ii., p. 299, it appears that, not only at the dissolution of the Abbey, but anciently, time out of mind, there had been a draw-bridge here, and bridge-masters, who collected the dues for vessels going above the bridge, and the rents of several tenements, erected on the frameworks of the bridge: for our bridge," he continues, "like the ancient London bridge, was then encumbered with tenements built on it, some of which extended across its whole breadth, leaving an arched passage below. The dues produced on an average £6. yearly, and the rents £5. 10s. It 1628 it underwent considerable repairs, at the expense of the town and the county; but the cumbersome buildings which projected over it at both ends were not wholly removed till the year 1766, when it was entirely rebuilt with stone pillars, at an expense of £3,000., defrayed by the County." This bridge, which had its leaves hoisted by a high cumbersome woodwork on each side, was found to be defective—the passage in the centre, especially, being too straight for ships of large burthen—and after many expensive repairs it was at length removed. "In 1833," says Young, "it was resolved by the Justices of the Peace for the North Riding to rebuild the bridge, according to a handsome model, designed by our ingenious townsman, Mr. Francis Pickernell, engineer for the piers; the Commissioners for the piers concurring and assisting in this great undertaking." The contract was taken by Messrs. Craven, of York, who commenced their operations on the 20th of June, 1833; the foundation stone of the main pier, on the west side, was not laid until the 1st of January, 1834; and the foundation of that on the east side, was laid on the 20th of June following, exactly a year after the commencement of the work. The undertaking being completed, the new bridge was opened by a grand procession, with banners and music, on the 29th of March, 1835. The cost of the erection of the bridge was about £10,000. This handsome structure consists of four arches, the largest of which, in the centre, is of cast iron, opening by swivels for the admission of vessels. It is 122 feet in length, and 22 feet in breadth.

• **PORT, PIERS, AND HARBOUR.**—At the restoration of the Abbey, after the Norman Conquest, the Percy family expressly granted the Port of Whitby to

the monks, and great care was taken to have the grant repeatedly confirmed by royal and other charters. Hence we must conclude that it was of some consequence then, whatever it might have been in the Roman and Saxon periods. Long before the dissolution of the Monastery, wooden piers or landing places for vessels began to be erected, and Young conjectures that the yearly making up of the horn garth, already noticed, had some connection with the repairing of a pier, quay, or landing place. In Leland's time (before the Reformation) there was here, according to his *Itinerary*, "an havenet holp with a peere;" and a new quay and port were then "making of stone fallen down from the rocks thereby." Another document quoted by Dr. Young, informs us that after the dissolution of the Abbey, Henry VIII. employed great sums of money in maintaining the piers at Whitby, for which purpose timber was granted from the King's woods in the parish of Whitby and the vicinity. In 1632 the piers being found to be in a very ruinous state, were repaired through the exertions of Sir Hugh Cholmley, the whole of the west pier being then rebuilt. The piers being then constructed only of loose stones, strengthened by beams of timber, the violence of the sea soon demolished or greatly injured them; so that within thirty years after, they were again rebuilt and much improved by the Cholmley family, who, on this occasion, adopted the plan of driving piles to break the waves, and thus defend the piers from their fury. Towards the end of the reign of Charles II., Whitby pier is described as in an unfinished state. In 1702 an Act of Parliament provided funds for the purpose of placing and keeping the piers in a proper state, and several Acts were afterwards obtained to continue or increase the revenues then provided.*

Since the harbour was taken under the care of the legislature, great and extensive improvements have been made in it. The *West Pier*, which has been repeatedly rebuilt, repaired, and enlarged, was completed in 1814, and is, most decidedly, one of the "lions" of Whitby. It is faced with dressed stones of immense size, some weighing about six tons each; and the stones are strongly rivetted together, and many of them mortised into each other. It is indeed an excellent piece of workmanship, and may vie with any pier in the kingdom for strength and beauty. It was joined to Haggars Gate by the erection of a broad and extensive quay, as before stated, which was after-

* These revenues now consist of a duty of one halfpenny per Newcastle chaldron on all coals shipped at Newcastle, Sunderland, and parts of the north passing to the south (Whitby being viewed as a harbour of refuge for "colliers"); also duties on coal, salt, corn, &c., landed at Whitby; on butter and fish shipped, and on ships entering the port. The whole revenues average from £3,500. to £4,000. a year.

wards extended to the bridge, over the sites of some old buildings on St. Ann's Staith; thereby forming a broad walk from the bridge to the pier head, 800 yards in length. The West Pier itself, independent of the quay, is 338 yards in length. The *East Pier*, which forms a powerful barrier to defend the town and port from the fury of the ocean, has also been frequently improved and extended, and, like the West Pier, is faced with dressed stones of great size: it has been recently widened and lengthened (the works being only just completed), and a light-house erected on it. This pier is not so easy of access as that on the western side, being connected with the cliff by railed planks. Besides the outer piers, others have been formed within the harbour, at sufficient distances to direct the current, to break the force of the waves, and thus to give a greater security both to the shipping and to the premises abutting on the harbour. They have been built and enlarged at different periods. The *Burgess Pier* on the east side, and the *Scotch Head* opposite it on the west, which were formerly short and ill-constructed, have in recent times been greatly improved. The *Fish Pier* and the jetty opposite to it, known as the *Coffee House End* (from a coffee house which stood at this end of the row of houses which extended thence to the bridge, and which have been already alluded to as having been removed to extend the new quay), were erected about 45 years ago. The entrance to the harbour between the heads of the two outer piers, is now 160 feet, or about 53 yards wide at high water line; between the Burgess Pier and the Scotch Head the width is 72 yards; but the third entrance, between the Fish Pier and the jetty, does not exceed 68 yards. By the extension of the piers and the consequent contraction of the entrance of the harbour, immense banks of sand, which formerly obstructed the channel, have been cleared away, and the depth of water has been much increased. The depth at neap tides is from 9 to 12 feet, and in spring tides it is generally from 15 to 18 feet. The swell of the sea is, of course, increased with the depth of the water, and in stormy weather it is often necessary for vessels to go above the bridge to the inner harbour, where there is sufficient room to accommodate a large fleet; there being water up to Boghall of sufficient depth to receive them; though the channel is partly confined on the west side by a bank called the Bell Isle. Above the bridge dolphins are fixed in the middle of the harbour, to which vessels are made fast; and below are placed buoys, or floating mooring-posts, in the spaces between the piers. A harbour master is appointed, to direct the vessels to their proper moorings, and there are fourteen pilots belonging to the port, who take charge of vessels entering into the harbour or

going out to sea. On the 17th of July, 1761, the tide rose and fell here four times in one hour, owing to volcanic agency.

The handsome *Lighthouse*, which stands at the head of the West Pier, was erected in 1831, and is a fine fluted Doric column, 75 feet high, including a rusticated base, and an octagonal lantern terminating in a dome, and surrounded by a gallery. On the head of the East Pier, a second *Lighthouse* was erected in 1854. It, too, forms a Doric column, about 40 feet high. The lights are shown during the nights at high water, and for two hours before and after. In the day a flag is displayed on a staff on the west cliff, to indicate when vessels may safely enter the harbour. Near the west lighthouse is an apparatus for showing, by a revolving index, the depth of water on the bar. There are four brilliant gas lights in each lighthouse.

The piers and quays are furnished with mooring-posts, windlasses, and other conveniences for the shipping. There are stairs at various places for descending to the water, and there are also paved roads leading down into the harbour at various openings, called ghauts or gauts, both above the bridge and below it. The west pier and the quay are not only of the greatest utility to the harbour, but form an excellent promenade, as before stated, for the inhabitants, as well as for the visitors, now that Whitby has assumed the character of a bathing place. The circular extremities of both piers are also intended for the defence of the town and harbour, being constructed as *batteries* for large guns. Behind the south end of the western pier, immediately under the west cliff, is a well-built *Half-moon battery*, or crescent, for eight guns, with a small tower at each angle, and a bomb-proof magazine. This latter battery was erected since the formation of the new quay. A battery had previously existed near the Scotch-head. The guns were all removed after the peace of 1815. The management of the piers, harbour, lighthouses, &c., is in the hands of ten trustees, appointed under an Act of Parliament, with power to fill up vacancies that may occur in their number; and all the works, viz., the quay, piers, lighthouses, and battery, are executed in a manner that does honour to them, and reflects great credit on their resident engineer, Mr. Francis Pickernell.

The Port of Whitby having been part of the possessions of the Abbot and Convent, whose rights passed to the Lord of the Manor of Whitby, vessels entering the harbour, or delivering goods on any part of the shore of Whitby Strand, pay dues to the Lord of the Manor.*

* The claims of right and dues of the Cholmley family have occasionally been productive of law suits; amongst others, the right of the foreshore from the low water mark, was disputed in a series of actions; but finally, about the year 1816, in an action

A *Life Boat* is stationed on the east and another on the west side of the harbour; and Manby's and Murray's apparatus, with ladders, ropes, &c., are provided for the relief of distressed mariners, who are often wrecked under the east cliffs. These life-boats are upheld by private subscription, and the above-mentioned, as well as Carte's rockets, are under the management of the Coast Guard, whose office is near the west pier, and whose signal is placed on the Half-moon battery. The Coast Guard service has here a lieutenant and eight men.

SHIPPING AND TRADE.—Shipping may be considered the staple support of Whitby. The place appears to have possessed some shipping from an early period. The vessel in which the Abbess Elfleda performed her voyage to Coquit Island, in the year 684 (See page 258), very probably belonged to the port of Streoneshalh. Soon after the Conquest the fishing boats at Whitby were so numerous, that the tithe of fish became an object of no small moment to the Abbey. As stated at page 271, the tithes and spiritual dues for the port produced a considerable sum annually. According to the Rolls of the Abbey, some of the Whitby vessels were engaged in the coal trade. In 1394-5 the names of the owners or masters of Whitby vessels, which brought coals that year for the Monastery, were Elias Nesfield, John Cundith, John Thorpe, and John Legat. Macpherson, in his *Annals of Commerce*, notices Whitby as a place of trade so early as the year 1205. Its vessels were occasionally employed in the royal service, for in 1336 Whitby was named in the list of those ports whose ships were directed by authority of Edward III., to rendezvous at the port of Orwell, near Harwich. In 1346, when Scarborough sent one ship to King Edward's grand fleet, Whitby appears to have sent one also, although it is erroneously named *Whitbanes* in the list. Some of the Whitby seamen appear to have been engaged in acts of piracy in former times, for in Macpherson's work is the following record:—"1405, July 16. The King had ordered some pirates of Whitby to make restitution to two Danish merchants, whose vessels they had taken. But they paid no attention to the mandate, and an officer was now ordered to bring them before the King, that they might answer for their disobedience." About the time of the Dissolution of the Abbey, the dues paid by vessels passing through Whitby Bridge averaged £6. annually; and as the charge for every vessel was sixpence each way, the number is shown to have been

brought by the late Mrs. Katherine Cholmley against Mr. Moorsome, respecting the stone quay, the right of the Cholmley family to this foreshore, as grantees of the port under the Crown, was established. A former claim of the Cholmleys against Mr. Lacy failed to set aside the right of the adjoining freeholder to the middle of the stream.

120, besides those which might load or unload at St. Ann's Staith: so that the trade of the town must have then been considerable. As we have already shewn, when Leland visited Whitby in 1536, it was a great fishing town. The royal antiquary does not state what vessels belonged to it, but as he names Robin Hood's Bay, "fisher townlet of 20 boats," Whitby, which he calls "a great fisher town," must have had many more.

Mr. Charlton, in his History of Whitby, says that "he could never meet with any certain account of either ship or vessel belonging to the port during the long reign of Elizabeth, except fishing boats only, till after the erection of the alum works at Guisborough." It seems pretty certain that the important discovery of the alum mines, at the close of that reign, raised Whitby from comparative obscurity, and elevated the port to a degree of maritime consequence; for the successful progress of the *Alum Works*, established by Mr. Chaloner at Guisborough (See page 195), excited a spirit of emulation, and works of a similar kind were erected, according to Mr. Hinderwell, in his History of Scarborough, near Sands-end, within three miles of Whitby, in 1615. This also proving advantageous, and the vicinity of Whitby abounding with alum stone, other speculators were induced to embark in those undertakings, and the large quantity of coal necessary for the supply of these works, and the requisite facilities for conveying their produce to distant parts of the Kingdom, laid the foundation of the maritime importance of Whitby. The great increase of the number of vessels connected with these works, and the abundance of oak timber in the immediate vicinity, soon afterwards led to the introduction of shipbuilding, for which the port has ever since maintained a high degree of celebrity. At the commencement of the Commonwealth there were about 20 vessels belonging to Whitby, manned by 120 or 130 seamen, and all employed in the coasting trade. At the Restoration of Charles II., in 1660, the number of ships was increased to about 30; an increase which Charlton ascribes to the alum works at Saltwick. In 1690 there were 60 ships, of 80 tons burthen, belonging to the port. In the commencement of the eighteenth century many important improvements were made in the harbour, which greatly increased the trade of the port. In 1734 no fewer than 130 vessels, of 80 tons burthen and upwards, belonged to Whitby; and in that year three spacious dry docks were constructed on the east side of the Esk. After this period the ships of the port were greatly increased. In 1755 there were 195 vessels; and in 1755, 251, whose aggregate burthen exceeded 55,000 tons. During the French revolutionary war the trade of Whitby continued in a most flourishing state, so that the inhabitants were able to expend forty or fifty thousand

pounds annually in building new ships. "Opulence produced elegance, its usual concomitant," writes Mr. Allen, "and the town soon assumed a new appearance. Till that time all the houses had been built either of oak timber, framed, or of stone, roughly hewed, and many of them were thatched; but now, stone being almost wholly laid aside, the people of Whitby began to construct spacious and commodious habitations of brick, and many of them in a style of magnificence." In 1757 docks were made on the west side of the river.

The number of vessels belonging to Whitby in 1816, was 280; and in a complete list of the shipping of the United Kingdom, for 1828, procured and published by the authority of Parliament, Whitby is stated to have 280 vessels, of which 176 were above 100 tons each; gross tonnage 46,086. In the amount as given in that list, Whitby was the seventh port in England, and the eighth in the United Kingdom. The only English ports exceeding it were, London, Newcastle, Liverpool, Sunderland, Hull, and Whitehaven; no Irish port came near it; and of the Scottish ports, Aberdeen alone exceeded it by only 500 tons. Whitby would stand higher in the list, were its ships that are registered at London, taken into the account. In 1836, the number of Whitby vessels had decreased to 253, tonnage 39,330; but in 1838, it had increased to 270, tonnage 42,834. The number of vessels belonging to the port in 1850 was 399, tonnage 63,028. The number up to April, 1857, was 423, of 68,531 tons burthen in the aggregate. The number of vessels entered inwards during the year 1836, is 1755. Most of the vessels trade coastwise; some ten or twelve per ann. have lately delivered their cargoes from foreign parts; whilst about 100 vessels clear inwards for the purpose of loading ironstone for ports on the Tyne. Many of the Whitby ships sail from other ports and go to all parts of the world, but they are principally engaged in the American, Baltic, East India, and the home-coasting trade. The general trade of Whitby is comparatively small. The principal imports are timber, hemp, and coal; the exports, alum, iron ore, and freestone. Great quantities of the latter from the quarries of Aislaby Grosmont, and other places in the neighbourhood, have been forwarded to London, Hull, Newcastle, Liverpool, and other towns, by the Whitby Stone Company. The *Jurisdiction of the port* extends from Peasholm Beck, within a mile of Scarborough Castle, to Huntcliff Foot, contiguous to the Tees, a distance of forty miles.

The *Whitby Custom House* receipts now average about £10,000. a year. In 1839 the port obtained the privilege of having a *Bonding Warehouse*, which is conducted by a Company, under the inspection of the custom-house

officers; and a *Bonded Vault*, belonging to a private firm, has recently been added.

Ship Building.—The shipbuilders of Whitby have long been noted for their skill; and at one time they possessed an extensive reputation for the model and strength of their ships. Mr. Jarvis Coates, who appears to have commenced business a little before the year 1700, was one of the first who built large vessels in Whitby. His two sons were afterwards shipbuilders here. Many large and handsome ships have been launched from the docks, and the strength and durability of the Whitby-built ships may be inferred from the great age of many of them, and from the fact of Captain Cook having selected from them vessels, in which he performed his voyage round the world. The largest vessel built at Whitby is said to have been the *Esk*, of 629 tons, and mounting 44 guns, in 1781. This vessel was afterwards lost while on the point of entering the harbour from the Greenland fishery. During the first American war the average number of vessels built here annually was 20; in the French revolutionary war 25; but after the peace of 1815, this trade greatly declined for several years. It revived, however, and so late as 1838, no less than 25 vessels were launched here, of which 19 were more than 100 tons burthen, and nearly the same number in the following year. There are four ship-building yards here now in full operation; and there are likewise boat-building yards, and excellent dry-docks for repairing vessels.

Fisheries.—For many years a most important branch of the trade of Whitby was whale fishing. The Rev. Dr. Scoresby, in his *History of the Northern Whale Fishery*, says, the first attempt by the English to capture the whale, of which we have any account, was made in the year 1594. This hazardous trade was introduced into Whitby in 1753, and its extent and success have been very fluctuating. In some years only one or two vessels sailed for Greenland or Davis Straits; in others 18 or 20 ships have been engaged in the fishery. Upon an average eight ships were sent out annually during those years, but about the year 1823, from the insufficiency of the returns, and the frequent loss of vessels employed in the trade, it began to decline, and, in 1837 it was totally discontinued. The most successful year of the trade was 1814, when eight ships took 172 whales, producing 1,390 tons of oil, and 42 tons of whale fins. In that year the ship *Resolution* brought home 28 whales, yielding 230 tons of oil. The most disastrous year of the fishery was 1826, when five vessels were sent out, of which three were badly fished, and two, the *Lively* and the *Esk*, were totally lost with all their crews, except three persons, saved from the latter. In 1837 two ships only were

engaged in the trade, viz., the *Phoenix*, which, in attempting to proceed on her twenty-second fishing voyage, was wrecked at the mouth of the harbour; and the *Camden*, whose voyage in the same year proved a failure.

The *Cod and Ling Fishery* has long been carried on in the vicinity of Whitby on an extensive scale; the boats belonging chiefly to Staiths, Runswick, and Robin Hood's Bay. The *Herring Fishery* on this coast is conducted on a spirited scale. In 1833 the Whitby Herring Company was formed, for the purpose of curing herrings and other fish for home sale and for exportation; this Company has ceased to exist, but the curing of herrings, &c., is now carried on in a most spirited manner by the firm of Andrew, Anderson, and Mileston.

Manufactures.—The manufacture of alum, which formerly constituted the principal trade of Whitby, and of which great quantities were exported to France, Holland, and many parts of the continent, has been very much diminished, and the chief part now manufactured is sent to London, Hull, and other towns, for the supply of the home markets. The alum works in the vicinity now in operation are those at Sands-end and Kettleness. The latter works were totally destroyed in 1829, by the falling of the rock beneath which they were situated, but they have been recently rebuilt. The Whitby shipbuilding has already been noticed, and there are likewise sail-cloth, patent rope, and other manufactories connected with the equipment of ships. But the staple trade of Whitby is the *Jet Ornament Manufacture*, which is upon an extensive scale, the principal towns in England being supplied from hence. Jet is found in the cliffs near Whitby—the stratum ending about Staithes—and obtained at great personal risk by the work-people. It is polished and made into brooches, guards, bracelets, ladies' neck chains, and a great variety of trinkets and fancy articles. The ammonite or snake stone too, found in such abundance at Whitby (See page 263), are richly polished and inserted into many of the fancy and ornamental articles in jet.

Jet is considered to be a variety of petrified wood, and is generally found in the greatest quantity towards the bottom of the upper lias. Young and Bird, in their Geological Survey, relate that in the front of the cliff, north of Haiburn Wyke, existed a petrified stump of a tree in an erect posture, three feet high and fifteen inches across, having the roots of coaly jet in a bed of shale, whilst the trunk in the sandstone was partly of petrified and partly of decayed sooty wood.

Iron Works.—Great quantities of iron stone are shipped here annually, from the iron works along the beach. The general custom is to store up the stone raised during the winter, until the summer, which is the shipping

season. (For some observations on the discovery of iron stone in the Cleveland Hills, see page 166). The largest of the iron works in the district are those of Palmer and Co.; Seymour and Co.; the Eskdale Ironstone Co.; those at Grosmont belonging to Mrs. Clark, of Hollins House; the Whitby Ironstone Co.; and the Victoria Iron and Cement Co. "Considerable animation is manifested among speculators at present to form companies for the erection of blast furnaces," says a recent number of the *Colliery Journal*. "The Julian Park Iron Company (limited) have issued their prospectus to form a Company, to erect furnaces, the capital £25,000., which they propose raising by 1,000 shares of £25. each, the present proprietors reserving to themselves 200 paid up shares for the amount of capital they have invested in opening out the works, and the remaining 800 they offer to the public, several of which have already been bought up. This company show, by facts which they have published in their prospectus, that the profit they expect to realize will be about fifty per cent., and state that they have no hesitation in saying that it may even reach eighty per cent. The Iburndale Iron Company (limited) have also issued their prospectus, capital £30,000., which they propose raising by 1,200 shares of £25. each. They have already purchased property for the site of the furnaces, &c., and leased extensive royalties in Iburndale. The valley runs between two and three miles north and south, and nearly at right angles to the vale of Esk, is rich and productive land for agricultural purposes, and is highly cultivated. In the lower part, where the furnaces are intended to be erected, all the different bands of ironstone crop out to the day, and may be advantageously worked. The stone is of good quality, and in such abundance that it may be said to be almost inexhaustible, besides an abundance of excellent freestone, suitable for all building purposes; and the Roman cement, which is necessary in buildings where great strength and durability are required. In the high part of the valley there are extensive plantations, where timber for the mine and all building purposes may be obtained at a small expense. Iburndale Vale is well adapted for the erection of blast furnaces, as a great number of the necessary materials are at hand; besides, the North Eastern Railway crosses the lower part of it, close by where the land is purchased for the sites, so that every requisite can be conveyed to them with the greatest facility."

The Whitby Stone Company was formed in 1834. This body laid open and rendered accessible rich quarries of stone of various descriptions; viz., basalt, grit, ironstone, and cement stone; and large quantities of each have been shipped at Whitby, for London and all parts of the Kingdom. Large

blocks of freestone from this locality constitute the foundation of Waterloo Bridge, London.

Markets and Fairs.—The weekly market held on Saturdays is well supplied with butter, eggs, poultry, vegetables, fruit, &c. There is no corn market. It appears from a charter of Henry VI., granted in 1445, "that the Abbot and Convent had been used from time immemorial to hold a market at Whitby every Lord's day throughout the year." This charter confirmed the weekly market, but changed the market day from Sunday to Saturday. The markets were anciently held on the west side of the bridge, where the three principal streets, Baxter Gate, Flower Gate, and Hagglessey Gate, all met; and while the town was small it was a very convenient situation. But when the population had increased considerably, it was found too confined; and about the year 1640, the present Market Place, situated between Church Street and Sand Gate, was provided by Sir Hugh Cholmley. It, too, is far too small, and on market and fair days, the Market Place being inadequate, a great part of Church Street is occupied with stalls, to the great inconvenience of those who reside there. The Shambles, or flesh market, is on the west side of the Market Place, adjoining the harbour. Fish is sold on the staith or pier close to the harbour, a little further north.

St. Hilda's fair, which is of ancient date, takes place on the 25th, 26th, and 27th of August, and another fair is held, by custom, on Martinmas day and the two following days. The Whitby fairs were probably held in ancient times at a place in Church Street, called Fair-isle.

The *Whitby District Agricultural Society*, formed in 1884, established a *Cheese Fair* in October, 1885, at which it gives premiums for the best farming produce. This society held its 25th annual exhibition of live stock and implements of husbandry, on Wednesday, August 18th, 1888. That show was the best ever held in connection with the society, which may be attributed to the fact of the prizes being thrown open for the competition of the whole Kingdom. The dinner, in the evening, was held in St. Hilda's Hall, about 170 persons were present, and George Hudson, Esq., M.P., occupied the chair. A *Cattle Fair* is held on the day of the annual show of the society.

Banks.—The banking establishment of *Simpson, Chapman, and Co.*, is in Grape Lane; it draws on Barclay and Co., London. The *York City and County Bank*, in Bridge Street, draw on Barnett, Hoare, and Co, London. The *Savings' Bank* is in Baxter Gate. In 1857 this institution held about £35,000. belonging to 1,889 depositors. Whitby has had its local tokens,

as well as its bank-notes. Even Robin Hood's Bay had its halfpenny token, in the time of Charles II.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.—Whitby has had no Corporation, and has consequently been under the government of the Magistrates of the North Riding, who hold meetings twice a week in the court room connected with the Police Station. The Lord of the Manor holds a *Court Leet and Baron* annually after Michaelmas in the town hall; and a Court of Pie Powder, during the fairs, for deciding differences that may arise. Formerly, the government and control over the borough was vested in the manorial courts, and a council or jury of fifteen respectable inhabitants were termed burgesses. The courts formerly appertained to the Abbey, and, after its Dissolution, passed to the Cholmley families, with the other manorial rights. John Buchannan, Esq., solicitor, presides at these courts as steward or deputy-bailiff of the manor. A manorial Court of Pleas was formerly held once a month, for the recovery of small debts.

FRANCHISE.—We have already observed that in the reign of Edward I., Whitby was represented in Parliament by its Abbots, and that in the reign of Henry II. the Abbot Richard de Waterville, who died in 1189, gave the town a charter, creating it a free burgh, conferring on the inhabitants the right to hold their own courts, with other valuable privileges. Had that charter been finally confirmed by the King, Whitby would have become a royal borough; but in 1202 (3rd of John), the charter was lost "through the jealousy of the monks, and the venality of the Court." During the Commonwealth, Whitby was represented in Parliament, but the privilege was lost at the Restoration. The Reform Bill, which passed in June, 1832, gave the town the elective franchise; the new borough, comprising the townships of Ruswarp, Hawsker-cum-Stainsacre, along with that of Whitby, to send one member to Parliament. The first election took place on the 11th of December, 1832, when the candidates were Aaron Chapman, Esq., and Richard Moorsom, Esq., two wealthy and respectable natives of the town. The former was elected. The present representative of Whitby is Robert Stephenson, Esq., the celebrated engineer. The Returning Officer for the borough is John Buchannan, Esq., solicitor. Whitby is a polling place at the election of the two representatives of the North Riding of Yorkshire.

The paving, lighting, and watching of the streets, as well as the care of the fire engines and the town clock, are under the control of thirty-six *Commissioners for the improvement of the town of Whitby*, appointed under an Act of Parliament passed in 1837. This is an amendment of a former Act. Twelve of the Commissioners go out of office yearly, and twelve others are

elected by the ratepayers; but the Justices of the Peace and the Lord of the Manor are *ex-officio* commissioners. They are empowered to borrow about £10,000., on mortgage of the rates, to purchase land and buildings, for the purpose of widening and otherwise improving the streets. The revenue of this body for the year ending 5th July, 1857, amounted to £1,602., of which sum £1,114. was raised by town rates, and the remainder, £488., by coal dues—a duty of 1s. 1d. per ton, on all coal, coke, and cinders, imported into the harbour for consumption in the town, or within the distance of three miles from the bridge. The expenditure for the same year in paving, repairing, cleansing, draining, and lighting the streets, and also for salaries to the police, interest, &c. &c., was £1,230.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS, OFFICES, &c.—The *Town Hall*, where the manorial courts of Whitby are held, and where the inhabitants usually meet for any public purpose, stands in the centre of the Market Place. While the markets were held on the west side of the bridge, the *Toll-booth* (the booth where toll or custom was received at fairs or markets) would, of course, be on the same side, and a building called the *Market-stead house*, mentioned in 1609, situated on the south side of the Old Market Place, might be used for that purpose. When the markets were removed to the east side of the river in 1640, a Toll-booth was erected where the present Town Hall stands; and it also served as a Correction House and Court House, the lower part being a *hoppet*, or small prison. This building was taken down by Nathaniel Cholmley, Esq., who, in 1788, erected the present Town Hall—a neat cut stone erection, in the Tuscan style of architecture, and supported and adorned by sixteen pillars. The lower part of the building is left open for the convenience of placing stalls within the pillars; in the centre is a winding staircase leading to the hall above; and the top is surmounted by a neat cupola covered with a dome, containing a bell: it is also furnished with a clock, with four dials, procured at the expense of the town. The bell is rung at six o'clock morning and evening.

The *Police Station* (off Baxter Gate) is a neat brick building with cut stone dressings, recently erected. The front of the building consists of the *Court Room* or *Justice Office*, in which the magistrates hold *Petty Sessions* on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and occasionally on other days; and where the *County Court* is held monthly: Mr. Serjeant Dowling is the judge of the latter court. The back part of the building contains four cells for prisoners, and apartments in which the superintendent resides. The old Justice Room, in Flower Gate, is now used as a news room.

The *Custom House* is situated in Sand Gate, overlooking the harbour. In

one of the windows was formerly a picture, in painted glass, of King Charles II., in whose reign a custom-house was first established here. This picture has been framed, and is now in one of the officer's rooms. The jurisdiction of the Whitby Custom House extends from Peaseholm Beck to Huntcliff Foot.

The *Post Office* is in the Old Market Place, in the house of Mr. Robert Kirby, postmaster. The office of the *Preventive, or Coast Guard Service*; the *Pilot Office*; and the *Harbour Master's Office*, are near the battery on the west pier.

The *Railway Station* (off Baxter Gate) is a very neat cut stone building, with a Grecian portico at the end, and a handsome arcade of five arches at the entrance at the side. The interior is light and elegant in its construction.

The *Whitby and Pickering Railway Company* was formed in 1832, and an Act of Parliament being obtained in May, 1833, the work was commenced, and in June, 1835, the line was opened as far as the tunnel near Grosmont. On the 26th of May, 1836, it was opened through the whole line to Pickering. The cost of the railway had been estimated at £80,000.; but it exceeded £120,000. The whole line was 24 miles in length, and was worked throughout by horses, with the exception of two inclined planes of about a mile in extent, where it attained its highest summit level, 520 feet above the Whitby terminus. This line contributed greatly to the prosperity of the internal trade of the town and neighbourhood; but its revenue was not remunerative to the shareholders. At length, in 1845, it was purchased by the York and North Midland, now the North Eastern Railway Company, who determined to make it available as a locomotive railway. The line was then entirely relaid with new and heavier rails, the bridges were rebuilt, and several deviations made to avoid dangerous curves. It passes in its course through the beautiful vale of the Esk, and a succession of picturesque valleys, abounding in richly diversified and highly romantic scenery.*

When the North Yorkshire and Cleveland Railway is finished, in 1859, Whitby will then have a short and easy communication with all parts of the

* This railway traverses for several miles the picturesque vale of the Esk, crossing that river seven or eight times. This wild romantic vale, which terminates at Whitby, extends more than twenty miles from west to east. In many places it is beautiful and fertile; and it has several rich dales running into it from the south. A neat volume, entitled "Scenes of the Whitby and Pickering Railway," by Henry Belcher, Esq., contains an admirable description of the district. "The valley of the Esk is formed by a succession of basins which appear to have been lakes; the gorge at Boughall having

north, and a much better one with the West Riding of Yorkshire, than has hitherto been the case. This line of railway runs through a fine open flat valley, without either tunnel or inclined plane, and, owing to more favourable levels, is free from the drawbacks which the heavy gradients and the inclined plane of the Whitby and Pickering line must occasion to the general traffic on that railway.

Public Baths, Museum, &c.—In 1825 a company was formed for providing commodious baths; and the foundation stone of the present handsome building on the quay leading to the west pier, was laid by the late Colonel Wilson, of Sneaton Castle, on the 11th of November, in the same year: the building was finished in 1826. The lower story is fitted up with baths; the second story contains the *Whitby Subscription Library*; and in the upper part of the building is the valuable and interesting *Museum of the Literary and Philosophical Society*. This society was formed in January, 1823, for promoting the interests of science, and for collecting and preserving the fossils in the neighbourhood, which were then only beginning to excite general interest. The Museum has risen to a high degree of respectability and importance, and now contains above 8,000 specimens.

Amongst the general collection of the works of nature and of art is a large fossil Crocodile, or Teleosaurus, in a fine state of preservation; a large Plesiosaurus, an Ichthyosaurus, and many large bones of Saurian animals, all from the lias strata of the immediate neighbourhood, which abounds with natural curiosities. Among these Saurian remains may be ranked first, the *Ichthyosaurus*, or fish lizard. This extinct reptile is supposed to have something of the contour of a dolphin, the snout of a porpoise, the teeth of a crocodile, the head of a lizard, the sternum or breast bone of a bird, the paddles of a whale, and the vertebrae of a fish. The eye of an enormous magnitude and strength of vision, the sclerotic or outward part being encircled by thin long plates, like those of the golden eagle. Its flexible spine, powerful tail, and oar-like fins, well adapted

formed the barrier to what might be called Ruswarp lake; that of Sleight's Bridge to Aislaby; Cooper's Cut to Esk dale-side; and the Scar wall to the Egton lake, extending to the Whinstone dyke; the Tunnel to the one at Grosmont; and the Whinstone dyke to Godeland; all of which have a succession of barriers to the head of the valley. By the examination of the cuttings on the railway, you may perceive the gradual subsidence of the waters in these lakes, from the deposit of large boulders, succeeded by smaller ones, and sand: but this has been accelerated by a convulsion, for the Whinstone dyke, where it crosses the railway above Grosmont, has been thrown down, and I have found boulders of that stone a ton in weight on the heights of Aislaby and Sneaton. The same Whinstone rock in Godeland has been removed in a mass from its original position, as much as forty feet, and placed on lias which had been previously disturbed. This convulsion has probably greatly assisted, if not altogether caused, the bursting of the basins of the succession of lakes below."

it for aquatic life in deep seas.* Secondly, the *Plesiosaurus*, of which no less than five perfect, or nearly perfect, skeletons have been found here in the upper lias of late years.† This reptile is more allied to the lizard than the fish, especially as regards its vertebrae. It united in its structure various types of organization, viz., the head of a lizard, the teeth of a crocodile, a neck like the body of a serpent, the back and tail of a quadruped, ribs of a chameleon, and the paddles of a whale. Thirdly, the *Telosaurus*, or fossil crocodile, the specimen of which in this Museum was found in the lias at Saltwick, in 1824. "So perfect are the skeletons of those mighty denizens of the old sea," writes Professor Phillips, "that all their structure is disclosed to the anatomist; the very globe of the eye is represented by its sclerotic plates—the very skin and dermal scuta can be traced, and the bones of its fingers counted, and compared with the component parts of a fin of the whale, the paddle of the turtle, and the wing of the bat."

Besides the fossil organic remains in this Museum, there is a collection of more than 1,000 minerals; a collection of shells, crustacea, insects, corallines, and other molluscous, articulated, and radiated animals; a collection of quadrupeds, birds, reptiles, fishes, heads and other portions of the skeletons of various animals, amongst which are heads of the Walrus, Wild Boar, Hippopotamus, Elk or Moose Deer; a skeleton of the Narwal or Sea Unicorn, and six of the horns of that animal; the head, ribs, and vertebrae of a Whale; and a case of preserved human heads. There is also a Geological Section of the Yorkshire coast from Bridlington to the Tees. The late Rev. Dr. Scoresby bequeathed to this Museum a large magnet, and a goodly collection of curiosities, including some preserved birds.

The *Subscription Library*, above mentioned, was founded in 1775, and now consists of about 10,000 volumes. The shareholders pay a subscription of one guinea a year; and others pay 5s. per month for a family, or 2s. 6d. per month for a single individual. The library, which was formerly in Haggars Gate, was removed to this building in 1827.

The building, containing the Museum, the Library, and the Public Baths, was purchased by the Literary and Philosophical Society in 1856. Since then the baths have been very much improved,‡ and the part of the building set apart for the Museum is about to be extended.

* As already noticed in vol. i. p. 639, an immense specimen of the *Ichthyosaurus* was found in quarrying the alum shale at Kettlewell, in 1857, and is now in the Museum of the Philosophical Society at York.

† Of these five specimens the most perfect one was discovered in 1840, and sold for £230. to the Fitzwilliam Museum at Cambridge; the others are—one at Dublin, one in the Whithy Museum, and two in the Museum at York. Indeed Whithy, as a locality for remarkable Plesiosaurs, is now certainly not surpassed by any other place in the Kingdom.

‡ Several *Bathing Machines* are stationed on the sands, at the proper season, for the accommodation of sea bathers. About half a mile from the pier is *Whithy Spa*, which has long been neglected. According to Dr. Young, it had a spa-house, with convenience for drinkers and bathers, about 170 years ago, but the sea demolished all. The water

Besides this principal library there are a few smaller *Subscription Libraries*, consisting chiefly of religious books in connection with the places of Divine worship in the town.

There are two *News Rooms* in Whitby, viz., the *Commercial News Room*, on the Marine Promenade, and the *Conservative News Room*, in Flower Gate, the room formerly occupied as the Justice Room. The former is a proprietary establishment, and was erected by the shareholders in 1814; the latter was first opened in 1852.

The *Institute of Popular Arts, Science, and Literature*, held in the Quaker's Chapel, Church Street, was founded in 1845. The Chapel is divided into a Reading Room and Class Rooms by partitions of wood; in the former is a Geological Cabinet, and on the wall is a portrait of Henry Belcher, Esq., the first President of the Institute, which was painted by subscription of the members, in 1851. The Library consists of about 2,000 volumes, and is kept in an adjoining building.

The *Whitby Floral and Horticultural Society* was formed in 1832, for the encouragement of the cultivation of flowers, fruits, and vegetables. The society holds three exhibitions annually, in May, July, and September, when prizes are distributed to the successful competitors. The Marchioness of Londonderry is the patroness.

of this chalybeate spring has been analysed by John Murray, Esq., F.A.S., F.L.S., and found to contain muriate of soda, muriate of magnesia, sulphate of lime, and carbonate of iron held in solution by carbonic acid gas. Mr. Murray has also analysed the water of a spring in Bagdale, and, with the exception only of the iron, which he found to be a sub-carbonate, it comprises similar ingredients, producing effects scarcely to be distinguished from the former. These waters may be used with much advantage in all cases in which saline tonics are recommended by the faculty. The following notice of the latter spring appeared in the *York Herald* newspaper of the date of May 15th, 1858.

"BAGDALE SPA.—We are glad to find that this valuable spring of chalybeate water is about to be made more accessible to the public. Its tonic qualities have long been appreciated, and some years ago a rustic alcove was built over the spot where it issues, and the water conducted by a pipe into a stone basin in the centre. Since that time the property has changed hands, and now, by the direction of the present owner, Mr. Stevenson, chemist, of Whitby, the salutiferous fountain is about to be restored under improved circumstances. The alcove, which is a spacious octagon, ornamented in Gothic compartments, with seats all around it, is to be re-decorated, the approaches to it amended, and other desirable additions on the ground carried out. We know of no similar spring in the neighbourhood so strongly impregnated with iron as the one in allusion, the precipitated carbonate of iron thickly coating the basin in which it flows, as well as forming a brown channel wherever the water finds its way. We hope the project of restoring the Spa will be as remunerative to the proprietor as every attempt which partakes of the nature of a public benefit deserves."

St. Hilda's Hall.—This fine assembly room, which may be considered an appendage to the Angel Hotel, formed part of the improvements effected in that ancient hostelry by the Messrs. Weighill, a few years ago. The apartment is 72 feet long, 39 broad, and 26 high, and will accommodate 800 persons—550 in the body, and the remainder in the gallery. The ceiling of the top is divided into 22 massive panels, in the centre of which is the combination of circles of gas burners, known as the “sun light.” A gallery about five feet wide, with balustrades, and supported by ornamental cantilevers, is carried along both sides of the hall, and one end, the opposite end being occupied by a raised orchestre. Seventeen circular-headed windows admit light in abundance, whilst under the gallery is the same number of sub-lights for ventilation. Besides the gas sun light, a line of eighteen bronzed statuettes, holding gas burners, is ranged along the walls. The main entrance is in Baxter Gate, by a noble escalade opening to the hall. This assembly room was opened on the 19th of June, 1855, with a grand concert. It is leased to a company of merchants in the town.

The *Temperance Hall*, in Baxter Gate, is a good room above four shops, and is let for public purposes. The building (a sail loft) was purchased, remodelled, and converted into shops and a public hall, and opened in August, 1840, by the Whitby Temperance Society, at an expense of £1,250.

The building called the *Lecture Hall* was erected in 1853, for a Sunday School, by the members of the Independent congregation of Whitby. It is a good building in two stories, but in an awkward situation for a public hall. The lower story is let at present to a gentleman who conducts a school in it, and the upper one consists of a fine apartment adapted for public assemblies. The Independents hold their Sunday School in it.

Gas Works.—The streets of Whitby were first lighted with gas on the evening of the 11th of November, 1825, by a company of shareholders. Oil gas was first used to encourage the Greenland trade; then rosin gas; but coal gas has long been used, as the most economical. The Gas Company sold their works to the late Mr. James Malam, and they have been recently purchased by Mr. Anthony Atkinson, of Beverley. The present gas house, a good stone building, erected by Mr. Malam, in 1837, stands in Church Street, near Saltpan Well. Mr. Atkinson has relaid the mains and enlarged the gas works.

A *Botanic Garden* was established here in 1812, but fell into decay through want of support. A *Theatre* was erected by subscription in 1784, but was destroyed by fire in 1823. Another theatre shared the same fate here a few years ago.



New Masonic Hall.—The members of the "Lion Lodge," free and accepted masons, No. 391, commenced the erection of a new masonic hall on the West Cliff, on the 8th of September, 1858, that being the day fixed for the meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge of the North and East Ridings, in Whitby. After the closing of the Provincial Grand Lodge, a procession was formed, the brethren of the Order appearing in full masonic costume, and preceded by a band of music, it moved along Baxter Gate, up Brunswick Street to the West Cliff, the whole of the thoroughfares being crowded with people. The scene on the cliff was most imposing and interesting—indeed, so large and fashionable an assembly had not been drawn together in Whitby within the memory of that highly respected personage, the "oldest inhabitant." After a voluntary had been played on the harmonium by the "Provincial Grand Organist," the foundation stone of the proposed building was laid by the Right Hon. the Earl of Zetland, "the most Worshipful Grand Master of Masons, and Provincial Grand Master for the North and East Ridings of Yorkshire," with the usual masonic ceremonies. An address, on the origin of freemasonry, was then delivered by "brother D.P.G.M.," after which an anthem was sung, and the procession marched along George Street, North Terrace, down the Crescent and New Road to the Pier, and thence to the Angel Hotel. As it passed the North Terrace, the Russian gun—a trophy of the late war in the Crimea, presented to the town of Whitby by the Secretary of State for War—temporarily placed that morning on the West Cliff, was fired several times (the day being the anniversary of the fall of Sebastopol), to the great gratification of the thousands who were assembled on the cliff. (This Russian trophy has not yet been officially inaugurated.) The brethren held a sumptuous banquet in the evening, in St. Hilda's Hall, at which the Earl of Zetland presided.

The PARISH CHURCH of ST. MARY.—This edifice stands near the top of the east cliff, not far from the ruins of the Abbey, and the ascent to it from the town is by a flight of 194 stone steps. Some parts of it are more ancient than any part of the present remains of the Conventual Church, by about half a century, but it has undergone so many alterations and repairs, that it retains but little of its pristine form and appearance.

It is not known that there was any Church in ancient Streoneshalh except the one belonging to the Abbey; and there is no mention in Domesday Book of a Church at Whitby. In the earliest charter of Alan de Percy, in the Register Book of the Abbey, no Church is named; but in a second charter granted by him, and among the possessions in the Memorials written about 1180, we find, with the town and port of Whitby, the Church of St. Mary,

of the same town, with six Chapels—at Fyling, Hawkesgarth, Sneaton, Ugilbarnby, Dunsilie, and Aislabie. The Church, which was unquestionably the one now in existence, was built in the interim. Its erection is ascribed to William de Percy, Abbot of Whitby in 1110, as a place of worship for the townspeople, who previously had assembled with the monkish fraternity in the adjoining Monastery. Its probable date is about 1100. The architecture at the time of its erection was the Norman, which is denoted by the small round-headed windows still traceable in the walls, and a massive semi-circular arch from the body to the nave. In those early times it would seem to have consisted of a body and chancel only. The original circular-headed doorway on the south side was destroyed in 1838, to make the principal entrance where it now is, close to the tower; the door on the south side of the chancel appears to be the original “priests’ door.” The old walls are three feet thick, and the chancel still bears its original battlements, which project from the wall surfaces and rest upon an arcaded cornice. In course of time transepts have been added, and a tower was erected at the west end, where the principal entrance has once been; and thus a change from the quadrangular shape to the cruciform was effected, but without any internal division into aisles. The front of the north transept facing the sea is apparently coeval with the age of the tower, both being assignable to the early part of the 18th century; the front of the south transept belongs to the 14th century. The sides of these transepts are modernised in the very worst manner. In 1819, that on the north side was widened by a new addition for increased accommodation, and the cruciform plan of the edifice was effectually marred thereby. There are two porches—north and south, at the junction of the tower with the body; and a vestry, with a tiled roof, on the north side of the chancel, which are comparatively modern. The roof is now flat, and covered with lead; but it has been anciently a sharp ridged slated roof. The tower also has been much higher than at present. As before intimated, great changes have been made in the entire building, by which it has become in very truth, what it has been not inaptly described, “a sad piece of incongruity and modern perversion.” The dimensions of the Church are 166 feet in length, and 100 feet across the transepts. The tower is heavy and wide, and 52 feet in height, and embattled. It contains a peal of six bells, purchased in 1762, and a clock. All the windows in the Church, which are of every shape and form, are filled with plain wooden sashed work, with square panes of glass. Besides the entrances through the two porches, there are likewise three patched-up unsightly entrances to the galleries, approached by stone steps, with wooden projections. Altogether it is a venerable but shapeless mass of building.

The interior of the edifice is densely crowded with galleries in every direction; even the beautiful Norman arch of the chancel has a gallery beneath it, which nearly hides it from sight.* "Of late," says Mr. Charlton, writing of this Church, in 1779, "it has undergone so many alterations by the erection of new galleries, putting in sashed windows, ceiling overhead with deals, painting, removing old stones that were carved, &c., that it has lost much of its antique appearance, especially in the inside, where hardly any vestige remains to show what it has formerly been." The galleries on the north side are supported by clustered pillars; and there are dormer lights projecting from the flat ceilings in all directions. The edifice will seat 2,200 persons; and though it is impossible to admire the taste of the alterations, still the Church is comfortable and well adapted for hearing. The pulpit and reading desk are in a central position. A great part of the sittings on the floor are free, but the pews in the galleries are private property. The organ, by Ward, of York, was erected in 1819.

Within the rails of the Communion table the floor is covered with five large monumental slabs to the Cholmley family; and there are six costly tablets against the walls of the chancel to the same family. There are likewise mural monuments in the chancel to members of the Yeoman, Chapman, Wilkinson, and Addison families;† and one to General Lascelles, a native of Whitby, who died in 1772. There are also a number of tablets against

* The first gallery erected in the Church was put up by the Cholmley family, over the entrance to the chancel. It is supported on twisted Corinthian pillars, and has a handsome panelled front. Afterwards, about the year 1897, a gallery was built in the body of the Church along the south wall; one across the west end, in 1700, where the organ now stands; and another over that, almost up to the ceiling, by Mr. Mark Noble, in 1709; a fifth was erected in the south transept in 1757; and a sixth in the north transept in 1764. When the Church was enlarged in 1819, on the north side, the older galleries gave place to the square arrangement of the fabric in a newer style, or much as it is at present, with its colouring of white throughout.

† A slab immediately without the chancel door, in memory of a man named Huntrodes and his wife, who were interred there on the 12th September, 1680, bears the following singular epitaph:—

"Husband and wife that did twelve children bear,
Died the same day, alike both aged were;
About eighty years they lived, five hours did part,
(Even on their marriage day) each dearest heart.
So fit a match surely could never be,
Both in their lives and in their deaths agree."

In 1826, Mr. and Mrs. Scott, each aged 84, were buried in one grave, having died within a few hours of each other, after being 66 years man and wife.

the other walls of the edifice. In the tower is an ancient iron bound chest. The font is recent.

Besides the high altar which stood at the east end of the chancel, there was an altar at the end of the south transept, as indicated by the remains of a piscina, which was discovered there about four years ago.

The *Living* of Whitby belonged to the Abbey, but was granted at the Dissolution to the See of York, and became a Perpetual Curacy in the gift of the Archbishop. In 1818 it was certified at £50. per annum; in 1819 it was augmented with £600. from the Parliamentary grant by lot; in 1823 with £300., to meet a benefaction of £200. from the Archbishop of York; in 1826 with £300., and £300. to meet benefactions of £354. 12s. 6d. and £45. 7s. 6d. from the Archbishop; and in 1834 with £200. and £200. from the same grant, to meet benefactions of a stipend of £30. per annum from the Archbishop, charged upon the reserved rent of the tithes. The amount of the endowment, &c., altogether amounts to about £250. per annum. The present incumbent is the Rev. William Keane. The tithes of the parish amount to about £2,800. a year, and are let on lease by the Archbishop to Henry Walker Yeoman, Esq., of Woodlands. Here we would observe that the separate townships of Hawsker-cum-Stainsacre, and Newholm-cum-Dunsley, which yield a large proportion of this amount, are unprovided with places of worship in connection with the established Church. These places possessed Chapels before the Reformation.

The grave yard of St. Mary's is of great extent, and is very much crowded with tombstones in all devices and positions.* A *Parsonage House* was purchased in Baxter Gate, in 1827, when half of the purchase money was subscribed by the parishioners.

* *Longevity*.—Whitby and its vicinity appear to be very favourable to health and length of days, as instanced in the longevity of many of the inhabitants. Upon examining the tomb stones and burial registers, we find the ages of 70 and 80 are common; from 80 to 90 very frequent; and several attained the age of 100, or upwards. Philip Lawson died at Whitby in June, 1833, aged 104 years; Ann Brown died here in June, 1852, aged 101. From seventy to eighty years back, Joseph Stonehouse died here, aged 108; Margaret Cooper, aged 100; Margaret Ingham, aged 108; and Esther Ling, 109. During the year 1857, there were interred in Whitby 250 bodies—of which twenty-two died between the ages of 60 and 69; thirty between 60 and 70; forty-one between 70 and 80; fifteen between 80 and 90; and five above 90 years. In the adjoining parish of Sneaton, Jane Sedman died in February, 1792, aged 111; and in July of the same year, William Sedman, her husband, died, aged 116. This ancient pair lived together 90 years as man and wife. In 1710, Margaret Robinson died at the same place aged 102; in 1736, Mary Wilkinson at the age of 101; and from 1743 to the beginning of

Ancient Chapels.—Before the Reformation there were several Chapels or Chantry in the town of Whitby, which were suppressed in the reign of Edward VI. One of these would doubtless be attached to the ancient Hospital of St. John, near Spital Bridge (See page 279). Another stood on the south side of the present Market Place; the building still exists, having been converted into tenements and shops. In 1595 it is described as “a howse called a chappell,” having before that time become private property. The adjoining house was also church property. An ancient Chapel also stood, it is supposed, near the east end of Baxter Gate—several stones belonging to the building having been found in digging on the spot in 1815 and 1823. One of these Chapels was dedicated in honour of St. Ninian, and was in existence so early as the year 1396, and probably many years before. Dr. Young says, with reference to the above-mentioned Chapel, in the Market Place, “It is not impossible that this might be St. Ninian’s Chapel; in which case we may suppose the ancient Chapel on the west side of the Esk, to have been named St. Ann’s, there being a St. Ann’s Staith and St. Ann’s Lane near to it; though the name St. Ann’s may be St. Ninian’s abridged.” Whether the Chapel in Baxter Gate was suppressed for a season after the Dissolution does not appear; but a small building near its site, formerly called the “Chalice House,” and now occupied as a wine store, was used as a place of worship, till the year 1778, when the present Chapel of Ease was opened. Prayers were read in it on Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday mornings, with a sermon on the latter day. To compensate the curate for his services, a rate, called “Chapel cess,” was laid on to the inhabitants by the burgesses, who were the ruling authorities of the town at that period.

CHAPEL OF EASE.—This edifice, which stands in Baxter Gate, on the opposite side to the ancient Chapel just noticed, was erected by subscription, and belongs to thirty proprietors. The sum originally paid by the proprietors was £64. each. It is a plain brick building, capable of seating about 800 people, and is furnished with an organ. Each proprietor holds a pew free of charge; the other sittings are let. It was opened for public worship in October, 1778. The proprietors nominate their own minister, who officiates

the present century, twenty-one persons died there aged from 80 to 90; and twenty-two between 90 and 100 years old. In 1825, John Sedman, of Ugthorpe, died, aged 100 years. His father attained the same great age. Dorothy Burley, of Ruswarp, died in 1826, aged 100 years and two months; Francis Knaggs, of Sleights, died in 1828, aged 105; William Sneaton, of Aislaby, died in the same year, aged 103; and Isaac Dobson, of Mickelby, died in 1829, aged 100 years and 9 months.

under license from the Archbishop of York. The present minister is the Rev. Joseph Hughes.

CHURCH OF ST. MICHAEL, Church Street.—To meet the requirements of the increasing population of the town and parish, it was resolved about the year 1840, to erect a new Church or Chapel of Ease, at an expense of about £3,500. Of this sum, £700. have been granted by the Commissioners for Building Churches; and £500. by the Incorporated Society: the remainder was raised by subscription. It is a cut stone building in the Early English style, from a plan by the Messrs. Atkinson of York, architects. The foundation stone was laid by John Chapman, Esq., of Low Stakesby, on the 21st of September, 1847, and the building was consecrated by Dr. Spencer, late Bishop of Madras (in the absence of the Archbishop of York on account of ill health) on the 25th of June, 1856. The consecration was deferred for a long time owing to financial matters. The edifice consists of a spacious body without a chancel, abutting into Church street—on each side of which are the porch-like entrances. Between the flanking buttresses of the front are three tall lancet windows of uneven height, and above them a circular light of stained glass, with the sacred monogram *I.H.S.* in the centre. On the point of the gable a turret of one open arch is reared for the bell, with the summit terminated by an ornamental cross. The windows of the chancel are also of the long triple lancet kind, the middle one rising higher than the other two. This part of the Church, which projects in apsidal proportions from the body, is also surmounted by a cross. Buttresses and lights to the side walls of the edifice were impracticable, owing to the nearness of the houses, but buttresses are seen to range on both sides of the interior, and thus dividing it into compartments; while, from their tri-columned caps (moulded and carved) the main ribs of the raftered roof ascend. These are coloured to resemble oak, with the inter-spaces painted blue. There are several lights in the roof, and there is a gallery across the west end. The dimensions of the Church are, 93 feet in length, 40 in breadth, and the height nearly 50 feet. The fittings and furniture are very neat. The oak for the pulpit and reading desk was given by Mr. Cavallier; the Communion table and the chairs, &c., are the gift of the Rev. James Davidson, Vicar of Nafferton; and the handsome stone font was presented by the Venerable Archdeacon Churton. An excellent organ was purchased by subscription, and opened March 28th, 1849.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, Baxter Gate.—This Church was likewise built by subscription, from a design by the Messrs. Atkinson, the architects of St. Michael's. The foundation stone was laid on the 12th of

October, 1848, and the consecration of the building, by the Archbishop of York, took place on the 2nd of July, 1850. The structure is much admired as an excellent specimen of the Early English style. The plan approaches the cruciform, having transepts of slight projection at the sides of a long body. It has no tower, but the south transept, with its pointed entrance, middle story, and small round window in the gable, is crowned with a bell spire between side pinnacles, and thus presents itself as the loftiest part of the building. The west front exhibits a central doorway, in two compartments, which are shafted, and richly charged in the arches with the "leafy zigzag and dog tooth ornament." A lancet window of five lights occupies the upper elevation, and a florid cross the apex or point of the gable. The middle portion is enclosed between large buttresses crowned with finialed pinnacles; and pinnaced buttresses are also repeated at the angles of the gable-pointed side aisles. The side windows are "the lancet in two," between buttresses hooded and finialed, and a plain parapet resting on diversified corbels, finishes the height of the walls.

The interior, divided by moulded arches into a body with side aisles, is galleried on both sides, and at the west end. The recess formed by the north transept contains the organ. It is proposed to increase the size of the edifice, by carrying out a chancel at the east end—an addition which will impart the desired effect to the building, now too short and square; while the eye is disagreeably arrested by the east surface of blank wall which forms the present termination. The interior is fitted up to accommodate about 1,200 persons; a great portion of the seats are free. This is at present a Chapel of Ease to St. Mary's, but it is expected to be made a District Church.

DISSENTING CHAPELS.—The oldest place of worship for Protestant Dissenters in Whitby, is the *Friends' Meeting House*, in Church Street, now in great part occupied by the Mechanics' Institute. This building was first erected in 1676, and was rebuilt and enlarged in 1813. The meetings of the Society of Friends in Whitby and the vicinity commenced in 1654, under the leadership of George Fox, the founder of the body, who was imprisoned in Scarborough Castle. (See vol. i., pp. 568, 697). Within memory, many of the leading families here were members of this Society; but their descendants having conformed to the English Church, the number of Friends in Whitby is now very small. Their burying ground, which is at the west end of Bagdale, was set apart for that use in 1659.

The *Unitarian Chapel* is situated in a yard at the foot of Flower Gate, and is commonly called the Old Presbyterian Chapel. The Presbyterian Chapel was once in Bridge Street, where the congregation was formed in 1695: the

Chapel, in Flower Gate, under notice, was erected in 1715, and rebuilt in 1812. The Ministers have for the most part belonged to the Church of Scotland, but since the death of the Rev. T. Watson, in 1825, this Chapel has been supplied with Unitarian Ministers. The present pastor of the congregation is the Rev. James Cooper. Mr. Leonard Wilde, who died in 1732, endowed this Chapel with a farm at Stepney, in Uppang Lane, which is now let for £62. per annum.

The *United Presbyterian Chapel* is in Cliff Lane. The congregation is in connexion with the Secession Church of Scotland. This Chapel was built in 1780, and in 1857 it was new fronted in the Gothic style. The Rev. George Young, D.D., author of the *History of Whitby*, and other works, was minister of this congregation from the year 1806 to 1848, when he died, and was buried in St. Mary's Churchyard, Whitby. In the Chapel is a neat tablet to his memory. The Rev. Hugh S. Campbell is the present minister. In 1816 Joanna Rickwood left the interest of £100. to the poor of this congregation.

The *Independent Chapel*, in Silver Street, was first erected in 1770, and rebuilt in 1805, on an improved and enlarged plan, so as to accommodate about 700 people. The Rev. J. C. Potter is the minister.

The *Wesleyan Methodists* began to have a place of worship here in 1750. In 1788 they built the large Chapel in Church Street, and John Wesley, the founder of the sect, preached in it at the opening. It is a large but plain brick building, capable of accommodating 700 persons. In 1814 the Wesleyan body erected the *Brunswick Chapel*, a large and elegant edifice in Brunswick Street, formerly called Scate Lane. This building is well finished and fitted up, and will accommodate 1,100 people. An organ was erected in it in 1833.

The *Primitive Methodist Chapel*, in Church Street, was built in 1821, and rebuilt and enlarged in 1841. In it is a neat marble tablet to Sarah Margaret, wife of John Buchannan, Esq., who died in 1837.

The *Wesleyan Reformers* (Wesleyan Free Church) assemble for public worship in a Chapel which was erected by a Mr. George Miller, in a yard in Flower Gate, in 1837. This Chapel is private property.

CATHOLIC CHAPEL, Bagdale.—This is a plain structure, erected in 1805, by the Rev. N. Gilbert, a French refugee. Some fragments of painted glass, formerly belonging to Whitby Abbey, are placed in different compartments of the windows. There is an organ in the gallery facing the sanctuary. The Rev. George Keasley is the present priest of this congregation, and he resides in the presbytery adjoining the Chapel. It is intended, when sufficient

funds can be obtained, to erect a handsome Church upon or near the site of the present Chapel. In 1852 a *Catholic School*, a very neat cut stone building in the Early English style, was erected near the Chapel by the Rev. G. Keasley. It is in two stories, each consisting of a good school room: the roof is high pitched, and open to the timbers. The top of the end window in the lower room (the girls' school) contains, in stained glass, the Good Shepherd, Moses and Abraham—the heads of these figures are very beautiful. The outer mouldings of the windows rest on very neatly carved heads executed by the Rev. G. Keasley, who appears to be no novice in the art of chiselling, as well as in other mechanical arts.

All the places of worship have *Sunday Schools* and *Libraries* in connection with them. Attached to the Methodist (Brunswick) Chapel is a day school for both sexes.

The *Lancasterian*, or *Public Schools*, are held in a good stone building on the Mount, erected by subscription in 1821. The boys' school, which is on the ground floor, commenced in 1810, and now receives Government aid; that for girls, in 1814. Both are well supported by subscription, and are attended by about 150 boys and 80 girls.

The *National Schools*, in Church Street, for boys and girls, were established in 1844. They are supported in the usual way. Attendance, about 160 boys and 90 girls. The *National Infant School*, also in Church Street, is attended by about 80 children.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—*Seamen's Hospital*, Church Street. This is the most ancient charitable institution now in Whitby. It had its origin in a voluntary new year's gift or assessment, levied under the direction of the burgesses, for the relief of seamen and seamen's widows and children, in the beginning of the year 1676. By the funds thus raised from year to year, temporary relief was afforded to the objects of the charity, and hospital houses were erected in Church Street, for their reception. The voluntary charity continued to flourish till 1756, when it was placed under an Act of Parliament passed in the 20th of George II., for the same objects. Under the authority of this Act, the Whitby Merchant Seamen's Fund, commonly called the Muster Roll, is managed by fifteen trustees annually chosen by the owners and masters of ships, and they levy a duty of 2s. per month out of every master's, and 1s. per month out of every other seaman's wages belonging to the port. The income thus raised amounts to about £700. a year, and there is belonging to the charity, £2,800. stock in the funds. The *Hospital* (in Church Street) was partly rebuilt in 1842. The new front, of brick and cut stone, is in the Elizabethan style, and has three entrances,

and an ornamental parapet at the top. There are apartments for forty-two inmates, and there are besides several out-pensioners, who receive small stipends from the fund.

Adam Boulby, in 1747 and 1772, left two cottages in Cliff Lane, and six cottages in Flower Gate, for the residence of poor sailors of Whitby or their widows. In 1789 Benjamin Hunter gave £100., the interest to be yearly employed in clothing four poor fatherless sons of seamen, when put apprentice. The dividends of £100. stock, purchased with the bequest of Wm. Rymer, in 1808, are distributed yearly in coals among poor old seamen or seamen's widows. Richmond Porritt left £900., the interest to be annually distributed, in sums of £5. each, to poor and superannuated masters of ships, or masters' widows.

In 1722 and 1770, William and John Pearson left four houses in Whitby, and Margery Boyes left one house in 1728, to be occupied rent-free by poor families. The latter also bequeathed £6. per ann. for apprenticing four poor boys; an annuity of £3. 4s. for schooling eight children; and 1s. per week for twelve poor widows.

The *Whitby Poor Law Union* comprehends 22 parishes or townships, embracing an area of 118 square miles. The *Union Workhouse*, which is situated in Green Lane, Church Street, will accommodate 170 inmates, but is badly adapted for classification. It is an irregular pile of red brick, and was erected by voluntary subscription for a parish workhouse, in 1794. The average number of paupers in the house during the year 1857 is about 95.

The *Dispensary* commenced in 1786, and was lately situated in a yard in Church Street; but the directors a few years ago, with a legacy of 200 guineas, left by John Robinson, Esq., a former surgeon to the institute, purchased and adapted the late banking house of Messrs. Campion and Co., in Church Street. Dr. Wilson is the physician, and John Taylorson, Esq., the surgeon of the institute. In March, 1857, Miss Jane Coupland, of Whitby, left at her death £35. to the funds of the Dispensary. She also bequeathed £180. for educational purposes.

The above-mentioned John Robinson likewise left £660. 14s., three per cent. Consols, residue of his stock in the public funds, the dividends to be expended in the purchase of coals, to be distributed to the poor of Whitby.

A *Female Charity*, for relieving married women at the time of their confinement, was established here in 1808; a *Dorcas Society*, for furnishing the poor with clothes made by the ladies, commenced in 1814; a *Blanket Society*, for lending blankets to the poor, was formed in 1827; a *Sick Charity*, to supply the afflicted poor with suitable food, was founded in 1828; a *Society*

for *Providing Coals* for the poor; and a *Clothing Club*, for assisting the poor in the purchase of clothing, begun in 1837. Besides these charitable associations, there are several *Clubs*, or *Benefit Societies*, in Whitby, as well as branches of the various Religious Tract and Missionary Associations.

ENVIRONS.—Few places possess more varied scenery and more interesting and delightful rides and walks than the vicinity of Whitby; and in every direction, excursions may be formed both by sea and land. The cliffs, the sands, the woods, the valleys, all alike are associated with the picturesque and beautiful. In the rocks in the neighbourhood are found fossils and organic remains of almost every species, and in the aluminous strata, especially, petrifications in numerous varieties, of which some cannot easily be assigned to any specific class. Among the most remarkable that have been discovered, are the petrified bones of a crocodile, nearly entire, deposited in the Museum of the Whitby Philosophical Society; and several specimens of the *Plesiosaurus*, and the *Ichthyosaurus*, found in the upper lias strata (See page 301). *Ammonites*, or snake stones, are obtained in great abundance in every part of the alum rocks, but more especially at Whitby Scar. (See page 263.) The *Nautilites* are also numerous, and many of them curious and beautiful, they are generally found in the lower beds of the lias strata, each of which has its peculiar fossil remains.*

* Of the series of strata on the coast near Whitby, and especially at the cliff at Boulby, where it is found more complete than in any other part, Young and Bird, in their *Geological Survey*, give the following enumeration of feet. *Sandstone and Dogger*—5 of alluvial covering; 50 of sandstone; 80 of sandy bituminous shale and sandstone; and 25 of sandstone, with a few beds of shale dogger, (The singular kind of conglomerate found under the lower sandstone, and immediately above the upper lias, is locally called "dogger," and by some writers "inferior oolite.") *Upper Lias*—200 of upper lias or alum rock; 10 of imperfect seam of hard blue limestone, mixed with alum shale; and 30 of hard and compact alum shale. *Ironstone and Marlstone*—15 of ironstone; 40 of shale, with a few iron nodules; 60 of beds of argillo calcareous sandstone, with some shale and limestone; and 100 of lower lias down to the beach. In all, 570 feet, exclusive of the sloping bed on the beach. A more usual estimate of the strata is—alum shale, 90 feet; hard shale, 10 feet; jet rock, 20 feet; ironstone and marlstone, 150 feet; lower lias, 500 feet. The higher part of the upper lias forms the main bed of the alum rock, consisting of alumine, silex, magnesia, lime, oxide of iron, bitumen, sulphur, and water. There are many breaks and depressions in the strata in various parts of the coast. At the West Cliff, at Whitby, the sandstone is depressed nearly to a level with the upper lias in the East Cliff, the subsidence probably being 100 feet. The depression at the West Cliff extends along the valley of the Esk, or nearly so; the sandstone beds of Aisaby sinking to the level of the upper lias in Sleight's Brow. At Whitby harbour we find the upper lias about the middle of the current and at the Scar.

In the beginning of the last century Dr. Woodward dug up on Whitby Scar,* the petrified arm and hand of a man. In 1743 the Rev. Mr. Borwick found in the alum rock the complete skeleton or petrified bones of a man. In 1758 the petrified bones of a crocodile or teleosaurus, an animal never known in this part of the world, was taken out of the rock and sent to the Royal Society. Four years after, the skeleton of a petrified horse was found in the alum rocks at Saltwick, thirty yards under ground, and sent to the University of Aberdeen.

Seats.—There are several seats and handsome villa residences in the neighbourhood of Whitby. *Whitby Hall*, near the Abbey, is noticed at page 280. *Mulgrave Castle* is the magnificent seat of the Marquis of Normanby; *Sneaton Castle*, a modern mansion, erected by the late Colonel Simpson, is now in the occupation of the Rev. W. C. Giles; *Field House* is the seat of Christopher Richardson, Esq.; *Airy Hill*, the residence of James Walker, Esq.; *Larpool Hall*, the residence of Peter C. Cobb, Esq.; *Low Stakesby* is the neat mansion of John Chapman, Esq.; *Meadow Field* is the seat of Henry Simpson, Esq.; *May Field*, of Thomas William Belcher, Esq.; *High Stakesby Hall*, of Wakefield S. Chapman, Esq.; *Ewe Cote*, of Dr. Loy; and *Fern Hill*, of Mrs. W. Frankland.

EMINENT MEN.—As we have observed in our account of the Abbey, several individuals remarkable for learning and piety were connected with Whitby, though not natives of the place.

Cadman, or *Cadman*, the first Saxon poet, is supposed to have been a native of Whitby. He was first an attendant at Streoneshalh Abbey, and afterwards a monk within its walls. (See page 262.)

General (Peregrine) *Lascelles* was a native of Whitby. He died in 1772, in the 88th year of his age, and his epitaph in the parish Church of his native town, may be regarded as a biographical memoir of that excellent officer. He was, according to it, "General of all and singular his Majesty's forces, who served his country from the year 1706 In the reign of Queen Anne he served in Spain, and in the battles of Almanara, Saragossa, and Villa-Viciosa, and performed the duty of a brave and gallant officer. In the

* *Whitby Rock.*—The pavement of the shore skirting the lias cliffs is locally termed the *Scar*. It stretches into the sea and forms a dangerous marine promontory. Whitby Rock is of this description, and consists of the upper lias. It is triangular in shape, with its base from the east pier to Saltwick, and its apex about N.N.E. at the distance of about seven furlongs from the shore, intimated by a buoy.

A notice of the extensive Whinstone Dyke, as well as of the supposed lakes in the vale of the Esk, will be found at page 301.

rebellion of 1715 he served in Scotland; and in that of 1745, after a fruitless exertion of his spirit and ability at the disgraceful rout of Preston Pans, he remained forsaken on the field. In all his dealings he was just and disinterested, bountiful to his soldiers, a father to his officers, a man of truth and principle, in short an honest man."

Mr. Lionel Charlton, a native of Hexham, was for some years a teacher and land surveyor at Whitby. He published in 1778 a *History of Whitby*, and died in 1788.

Francis Gibson, F.A.S., a native of, and for some time a Collector of Customs at this port, wrote and published in 1799 a play called *Streones-hall Abbey*, or the Danish Invasion. In 1801 he published Directions for the Baltic and the seas leading thereto, at the instance of the Admiralty, for the use of the expedition against Copenhagen; and in 1802, his *Memoirs of the Bastile*. He also prepared materials for a History of Whitby, but died before the collection was complete, in his 67th year, in 1805. A small volume of detached pieces were afterwards collected and published by subscription.

Mr. William Watkins, a poet and writer of considerable merit, was a native of this town, and died here in 1811, aged 56. His principal poetical works came out between the years 1778 and 1784. He issued a series of essays, thirty in number, after the manner of the Spectator, called *The Whitby Spy*; and the *Anomalia*, in thirty-four weekly numbers, succeeded it. A volume of sonnets then followed; and in 1832 he published *The Fall of Carthage*, a tragedy, which was acted in London.

The Rev. George Young, D.D., was the respected minister of the United Presbyterian congregation in Cliff Lane Chapel, Whitby, for forty-two years, and died here on the 8th of May, 1848, aged 70 years (See page 312). Dr. Young published a *History of Whitby and Streoneshall Abbey*, in two vols., 8vo., in 1817; also, *A Picture of Whitby and its Environs*, in one vol., fop. 8vo. (an abridgement of his history), in 1824; and a second edition of it in 1840. He was also the author, in conjunction with Mr. John Bird, artist, of a *Geological Survey of the Yorkshire Coast*, in one vol., 4to., 1822; 2nd ed. in 1828. He likewise published *The Life and Voyage of Captain John Cook*; *Lectures on the Book of Jonah*; *Scriptural Geology*; *Evangelical Principles*; and several sermons. Dr. Young was born in July, 1777, at a farmhouse named Coxiedan, in the parish of Kirk Newton, as East Calder, in Scotland.

Captain James Cook, the great circumnavigator, though a native of Marton, was apprenticed at Whitby, and was for some years a seaman belonging to

this port. Some particulars of his career will be found in our account of the parish of Marton at a subsequent page.

The *Rev. William Scoresby, D.D., F.R.S.*, whose name has been for several years before the nautical world, and who died of disease of the heart at Torquay, on the 21st March, 1857, was likewise closely and intimately connected with the town of Whitby—though his birth-place was the village of Cropton, near Pickering. He was the only son of the late Captain William Scoresby, of Whitby, and was born in the year 1790. His father was originally bred to farming pursuits, but forsook them for the more enterprising adventures of the sea, a career which he commenced at Whitby, in 1780. In 1792 Captain Scoresby removed to Whitby. The subject of this brief memoir, after studying in the University of Edinburgh, adopted the profession of his father, and for some years commanded vessels engaged in the whale fishery. In 1820 he published an excellent work, entitled *An Account of the Arctic Regions, with the History and Description of the Northern Whale Fishery*, in two volumes. We afterwards find him contributing important papers to different philosophical journals and societies, and his investigations are known to have extended to several original and important enquiries. Among these may be noticed the temperature of the sea at great depths; the nature of the polar currents and ices; the temperature of the atmosphere in summer, &c. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and was a recipient, also, of several diplomas from other literary and scientific institutions. Dr. Scoresby's voyages to Greenland were mostly, if not altogether, in Whitby vessels. In 1824 he relinquished those adventurous pursuits, which he so well recounted in his own publications, and became a candidate for the ministry. In 1825 he was ordained by the Archbishop of York to the curacy of Bessingby, in Yorkshire, having previously entered Queen's College, Cambridge, and afterwards took the degree of B.D. in 1834, and D.D. in 1839. To the chaplaincy of a floating Chapel at Liverpool, he was appointed in 1827, and afterwards removed to Exeter. He then became Vicar of Bradford, which vicarage he resigned in 1846, and forthwith became a resident at Torquay; and though unbeneficed, he fulfilled the calling of lecturer at Upton, near that place. Besides the works above mentioned, Dr. Scoresby's other works are entitled—*American Factories; Considerations on the Franklin Expedition; Discourses to Seamen; Lectures on Zoistic Magnetism; Magnetical Investigations; Memorial of an affectionate and dutiful son, Frederick R. H. S.*, who died in 1834, at the age of 16; *My Father; Sabbath in the Arctic Regions; The Mary Russel; and a Plea for the Unity of the Church*. His contributions to various literary works of high standing were, as before inti-

mated, very numerous; and many of his writings have been published, in a cheap and abridged form, by the Religious Tract Society, on account of their scientific and highly interesting information. That which may be regarded as the last act of his useful life, was his voyage undertaken in January, 1856, in the screw steamer *Royal Charter*, for the purpose of discovering a remedy for the changes which take place in the compasses of iron-built vessels, when navigating southern latitudes. He had long thought "that a ship at Melbourne," as he expressed it in his lectures delivered on the subject, "would have her position, when in England, reversed." After his return, and during his last visit to Whitby, he announced in public, his theory to have been completely established, when he also expatiated upon the great utility to which the result of his observations would lead with regard to navigation; and recent statements in the Philosophical Transactions completely establish the validity of the Doctor's assertions.

The announcement of Dr. Scoresby's death at Whitby was received with the utmost regret. By his will he left his principal magnetic and other scientific apparatus, with a variety of manuscripts, to the Whitby Museum. He also bequeathed £250. to the Museum building fund, and £50. for the purpose of providing glass cases for storing the apparatus alluded to. A work on the voyage which he undertook to Australia, for experimenting on the compass in iron ships, is now in the press, and will shortly appear, as also his autobiography, both of which are under the revision, during their publication, of his friend Professor Thrail, of Eidinburgh.

A beautifully modelled ship of 785 tons register, and classed thirteen years A. 1. at Lloyds, has just been launched (March, 1858) at Whitby, and named the *Scoresby*, in honour and in memory of the Christian sailor, philosopher, and divine. The figure on the head of the vessel is a very striking resemblance of the late Doctor.

. The townships of Aislaby, Eskdaleside or Sleights, Hawsker-cum-Stainsacre, Newholme-cum-Dunsley, Ruswarp, and Ugglebarnby, will be found noticed at subsequent pages.

Allertonshire Wapentake.

THE Shire, Soke, Liberty, and Wapentake of Allerton, of which Northallerton is the capital, is bounded on the north by the river Tees, which separates it from Durham; on the east by Langbaugh and Birdforth Wapentakes; on the south by the latter; and on the west by East Gilling Wapentake. It extends about seventeen miles in length from north to south, but varies in breadth from eight to less than four miles. It appears to have been more extensive at the time of the Conquest, for, according to Domesday, it comprehended not only the whole of its present territory, but all the country between Wiske and Swale, which the Conqueror added to the Earldom of Richmond, and which now form parts of the Wapentakes of East Gilling and Birdforth. There was very little wood in Allertonshire, in Leland's time, and but one park, at Hutton, then without deer. "The Country," he observed, "bore good corn, yet a great piece of ground," that he saw "betwyxt Northalverton and Smithon-bridge," was "low pastures and moores, whereof part bore some fyres." We need scarcely remark that this land produces at present, all kinds of grain in great plenty. Indeed, Allertonshire is now one of the most fertile districts in the North Riding, comprehending, as it does, part of the rich Vale of Mowbray; the north end of it being a continuation of the fine Vale of Cleveland. It is watered by the river Wiske and several smaller streams. The area of the Wapentake is 51,500 statute acres.

As we have shown at page 74, William Rufus, son and successor of William I., granted to the Bishop of Durham and his successors the manor and soke of Allertonshire, with all its rights and appendages. It remained in the See of Durham till 1836, when, as noticed at page 79, it became a parcel of the new bishopric of Ripon; and in 1857, as observed at the same page, it was transferred to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The Liberty was formerly a peculiar, under the Dean and Chapter of Durham, though locally situated in the Deanery of Cleveland. It contains seven parishes, parts of five other parishes, and two extra-parochial places, and is divided into thirty-three townships. The Wapentake was co-extensive with the Liberty; but about twenty years ago the Magistrates took from it the six townships, &c., of High Worsall, Holme, Girsby, Over Dinsdale, Hutton Conyers, and Norton Conyers, and added them to other Wapentakes.

BIRKBY.—The parish of Birkby, or *Bretby*, comprises the townships of Birkby, Hutton Bonville, and Little Smeaton. The area of the whole, ac-

cording to the Parliamentary Return, is 8,619 acres, and the population in 1851 was 248 souls. About two-thirds of the land in the parish are arable, and one-third pasture, with a little wood. The soil is a productive clay, and the surface, though not hilly, gently undulated. The North Eastern Railway, passing to the east of Hutton Bonville Hall, and slightly curving to the west of Birkby, crosses the Wiske.

Birkby is a township of scattered houses on the east side of the river Wiske, about 7 miles N.N.W. from Northallerton, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile S.E. from the Railway Station at Cowton. It contains 1,080 acres of land, and in 1851 its population numbered 80 persons. Its rateable value is £1,326., and the chief proprietor of the soil is W. De la Poer Beresford Peirse, Esq., of Bedale.

The *Church* (St. Peter) is a small plain red brick structure, erected in 1776, having two bells in an open turret at the west end. The *Living* is a Discharged Rectory, rated in the King's Books at £6. 13s. 4d. The tithes were commuted for a rent charge of £205., and there are four acres of glebe, and an excellent *Rectory House*, erected a few years ago, a little north of the Church, by the present Rector, the Rev. Thomas Wilson Morley.

Hutton Bonville Chapelry.—This township and chapelry is situated 5 miles W. by N. of Northallerton, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ S. of Birkby. It has no village, except a small hamlet called *Lovesome Hill*, on the Yarm and Northallerton road, 4 miles north of the latter town. Its area is about 1,500 acres, and the population 108 persons. "The mansion and estate of Hutton Bonville, recently purchased by Henry Peirse, Esq., adjoining his other estates at Lazenby, &c.," says Allen, writing in 1829, "were all once the property and residence of the ancient family of Conyers. The last baronet of that family (Sir Thomas) died a few years ago in Chester-le-Street." The whole township is now the property and manor of H. W. D. B. Peirse, Esq. The rateable value of the place is £2,028. The *Hall*, or *Manor House*, is in the occupation of John Richard Westgarth Hildyard, Esq.; and a short distance from it is the *Church*, or *Chapel of Ease*, a plain stone building, dedicated in honour of St. Lawrence, having a nave, chancel, and north aisle, with a bell in an open turret upon the west end. The *Living* is a Perpetual Curacy, augmented from 1740 to 1816 with £800. of Queen Anne's Bounty, and now of the nett value of £58.; the patronage and impropriation belong to Mr. Peirse. The Rev. E. Cust is the incumbent.

Little Smeaton Township.—This is another township of scattered houses, situated on the south side of the river Wiske, opposite Great Smeaton, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles N.E. of Northallerton, and 2 miles E. of Birkby. Area about 1,000 acres; population 55; rateable value £785. The township, which includes

a small hamlet called *Salutation*, is mostly the property of the Hon. Miss Arden (sister of the late Lord Alvanley), and of Messrs. William Horsefall and William Kell.

LEAKE.—The parish of Leake, or Leek, which is partly in the Wapentake of Birdforth, comprises the townships of Leake, Borrowby, Crosby, Knayton with Brawith, Landmoth with Catto, Gueldable, and Nether Siltan. The area of the entire parish is 7,520 acres, of the rateable value of £6,128. The population in 1851 was 1,235 souls.

Leake, situated 6 miles S.E. from Northallerton, and the same distance N. from Thirsk, was anciently a town of considerable importance, but was destroyed about the time of the Conquest. The township, which is stated to be extra-parochial, has only 210 acres of land in one farm, and 12 persons constituted its population in 1851. The Leake estate was the property of Peter Consett, Esq., of Brawith Hall, in this parish, who died Nov. 30th, 1839, and bequeathed it to three trustees for twenty-one years, for the purpose of accumulation; and at the end of that term the property, with the accumulation of rents, is to pass to his nephew William Preston, who was eleven years of age at the time of his uncle's decease. *Leake Hall*, now a farmhouse, was anciently the seat of the Danbys and Scropes. The dining room and some of the other chambers are wainscotted with black oak, exhibiting some carvings, including the arms of the Scrope family; and there is an old painting of the Crucifixion on a broken panel in one of the rooms. The ancient black oak staircase still remains. Several old coins were dug up near the house in 1855.

The *Church* (St. Mary) is an ancient structure, partly Norman and partly in the Early English style, with a low square tower, on the front of which is a sun-dial, rudely carved. One of the three bells in the tower is inscribed *Aelred Grendale*, the name of the third Abbot of Rievaulx (a noted chronicler), and is supposed to have been brought from that Abbey. The parts of the Church are a nave, with side aisles, a chancel, and south porch. One aisle is divided from the nave by Norman arches, and the other by Gothic arches. The east window is large, and the wall of the chancel contains the piscina. There are some old oak pews exhibiting specimens of good carving. Several stone coffins have, at various periods, been dug up in the Churchyard, which are conjectured to have contained the remains of Saxon or Danish warriors. There is a lane near the Church called Dane's lane.

The *Benefice* was a Rectory till 1844, but is now a Vicarage, with the Perpetual Curacy of Nether Siltan annexed. It is rated in the King's Books at £16., and in 1884 it was valued at £320. It was formerly in the gift of

the Bishop of Durham, but now the Bishop of Ripon is the patron. The present Vicar is the Rev. Alban Thomas Atwood.

Borrowby Township.—The township of Borrowby, which is situated on the road between Thirsk and Stokesley, contains 1,280 acres, and the principal landowners are the trustees of the late Peter Consett, Esq., and Joshua Crompton, Esq. The Rev. Charles Johnstone is Lord of the Manor. The population of Borrowby in 1851 was 359, and of Gueldable, which adjoins, and forms part of the village, 142 souls. The area of the latter place is included with Nether Silton. Gueldable belongs to a number of freeholders, and is copyhold land.

The *Village* stands on a declivity, 5 miles S.E. by E. of Northallerton, and 1 mile from Leake. The dwellings belonging to Gueldable (which place is in Birdforth Hundred), adjoin and form the south-east part of it—one house (an inn) being partly in each of the Wapentakes of Allertonshire and Birdforth. On the green, in the centre of the village, is an ancient mutilated stone market cross. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a small place of worship here; and the *School* is endowed with £5. 10s. per ann., for which sum five poor children are taught free. There are places here called Bedlam Hill, St. Ellen's Cottage, and St. Ellen's Lane, but the origin of these names is unknown.

Crosby Township.—Crosby, which is situated 4 miles S.E. of Northallerton, and 2 miles from Leake, belonged to the estate of the late Peter Consett, Esq., and is in the hands of trustees for his nephew William Preston Consett, Esq., who will obtain possession of his uncle's estate in 1860. Area 1,430 acres; population 29 persons. There are but four or five scattered houses in the township.

Nether Silton Chapelry.—This chapelry, which is locally situated in Birdforth Wapentake, and includes Gueldable, comprises 2,610 acres and 212 inhabitants. The largest proprietors of the soil are — Jacques, Esq.; Marshall Fowler, Esq.; Miss Dorothy Kitchingman, and the Dean and Chapter of York Cathedral.

The *Village*, which is rather meanly built, lies 7 miles E. from Northallerton, and 2 from Leake. The *Chapel of Ease* is a small building, partly erected in 1812 by the Bishop of Durham. The Perpetual Curacy is consolidated with the Vicarage of Leake. There is a small *Wesleyan Chapel*. The *Hall*, which is now in the occupation of Mr. John Wilson, farmer, is a fine old building, situated on a well-wooded eminence. It has an octagonal wing, castellated, and there are some remains of ancient stained glass in the windows. The prospects from this house are very fine and extensive.

Knayton-with-Brawith Township.—These two united townships contain 1,390 acres, including the extra-parochial district of Cotcliff. The population in 1851 numbered 388 persons, twelve of whom belonged to Cotcliff. The manorial rights belong to the Bishop of Ripon, but the soil, which is copyhold, was chiefly the estate of Peter Consett, Esq., and is now held by trustees under his will, as before-mentioned. T. S. Walker, Esq., is a land-owner in the township.

The *Village of Knayton* stands upon a pleasing eminence on the Yarm road, 4 miles N. from Thirsk. The Methodists have a place of worship at it.

Brawith is a small hamlet of scattered houses on the east bank of the small river Codbeck, 3½ miles N. by W. of Thirsk. *Brawith Hall*, formerly the seat of the late Peter Consett, Esq., and now occupied by servants, is situated in very fertile well wooded grounds.

Low Field House is the residence of Mr. Benjamin Wilson, a well-known breeder of short horns and other stock. Mr. Wilson's stock has won many prizes at various cattle shows in the United Kingdom—one heifer alone, the "Lady of Brawith," having carried off no less than twenty-four prizes.

Landmoth-with-Catto Township.—This township consists of two small hamlets, 4 miles E. by S. of Northallerton, containing half a dozen houses, 600 acres of land, and 31 inhabitants. It includes likewise Cotliffe Wood, a long precipitous cliff and boldly rising acclivity on the east of the Codbeck rivulet, which is said to be extra-parochial, though annexed to this township. Cotliffe belongs to the Bishop of Ripon, but Landmoth and Catto belong to several owners. *Landmoth Hall*, which is a very old building with mulioned windows, black oak joists and beams, and thick walls, is now occupied by a farmer.

NORTHALLERTON PARISH.—The parish of Northallerton contains the Market Town from which it derives its name, and the townships of Brompton, Deighton, Romanby, and High Worsall. The area of the whole, according to the Parliamentary Return of the Census, is 13,630 statute acres; and the number of its inhabitants in 1851, was 5,238, of which, 3,086 belonged to the township of Northallerton. The History and Topography of Northallerton commence at page 71. The other townships follow here.

Brompton Chapelry.—This township and chapelry, forming part of the Borough of Northallerton, is situated on the North Beck stream, which rises above Low Moor, and, after passing through Brompton, finds its way into the river Wiske at Romanby. The area of the township is 3,801 acres; the population in 1851, was 1,491 persons; and the rateable value is £4,931. The manorial rights are in the hands of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners

for England, and the soil belongs to Mr. T. S. Walker, Mr. W. S. Stainthorpe, and several small owners.

One of the most sanguinary conflicts recorded in the history of the Kingdom (the Battle of the Standard), took place in this township in the year 1138 (See vol. i. p. 123). The scene of the action (Cowton or Cuton Moor) is still distinguished by the name of *Standard Hill*, as the holes into which the dead Scots were thrown are by that of the Scot-pits. John of Hexham says that, from the sacks and wallets left by the enemy on the ground, the place was called *Baggamoor*.*

The *Village of Brompton* is large, pleasant, and well built, chiefly forming a triangle in shape, with a large green in the centre, and the Church on the west side. It is $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile N.N.E. from Northallerton. The working portion of the inhabitants are principally engaged in the weaving of table linen, sheetings, ducks, fancy drills, &c., the manufacture of which is carried on here by Messrs. John Wilford and Sons, and Wm. and John Pattinson. The Messrs. Wilford obtained medals for their manufactures at the Great Exhibition held in London in 1851, and at the Paris Exhibition in 1855.

The *Church*, which is an ancient stone structure consisting of a nave, north aisle, chancel, and square tower containing three bells, has been recently repaired by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. In the interior are three galleries and an organ. The *Living*, a Perpetual Curacy, was formerly annexed to the Vicarage of Northallerton; but under the provisions of a recent Act of Parliament, known as Lord Blandford's Act, Brompton has been constituted a separate and independent parochial district. Its annual value is £240., the tithes having been commuted for £220., and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners giving £20. more. The Dean and Chapter of Durham are the patrons, and the incumbent is the Rev. Wm. John Middleton. A *Parsonage House*, a neat domestic Gothic building, was erected a little south of the village, in 1848.

A *Wesleyan Chapel* was erected here in 1817; a *Primitive Methodist Chapel* in 1821; and a *Baptist Chapel* in 1851. A *Mechanics' Institute* was founded

* The *Illustrated London News* of May 3, 1851, contains an account of a silver coin of King Stephen, in good preservation, found by a man when working in a field adjoining the Standard Hill grounds. The head appears in profile, with the sceptre in his right hand, and the name oddly spelt, viz., "STELFNE, R." On the reverse is the name of the supposed moneyer of that day, with the year 1137. A similar coin was found near the same place about twelve years ago, and near it also the silver hilt of a sword. Mr. Henry Byerley, of Brompton, has an ancient coin of the date of 1040, which he found in his garden.

in 1852, with a small library of about 150 volumes. The *British School* is a commodious building, erected in 1840, at a cost of about £700. It is supported by voluntary contributions, with £20. from Kettlewell's Charity, the Government capitation grant, and the children's pence. The *Charities* of the parish are mentioned at page 100.

For some observations on the Rev. John Kettlewell, and Sir John S. Byerley, two eminent natives of Brompton, see pages 93 and 94.

Deighton Chapelry.—The area of this township is, according to the Parliamentary Return, 2,052 acres; its population 125 persons; and its rateable value is £1,495. The soil is chiefly a strong clay, and, with the exception of about forty acres of glebe land, the entire township belongs to George Gilpin Brown, Esq., of Sedbury House, near Richmond.

The *Village* is neat and well built, and each cottager has grass for a cow, and a garden attached to his cottage. It is situated $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. of Northallerton, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ west from the Railway Station at Welbury. At the back of the village is the moated site of some ancient building of importance, of which nothing is known. The ditch, which is large and deep, encloses 8a. 1r. 17p. of land, and across it was an old draw-bridge, which was removed about sixty years ago. Large building stones have been dug up here from time to time. A farmhouse, called the *Grange*, stands about half a mile S.W. from the village.

The *Chapel of Ease*, erected in 1715, is a small neat stone building, consisting of a nave and chancel, with a south porch and a square embattled tower containing two bells. The edifice was newly roofed and re-pewed about fifty years ago by George Brown, Esq. The stone font is ancient. The *Living* is annexed to the Vicarage of Northallerton. The Vicar has, in the chapelry, forty acres of glebe, and a yearly modus of £108. 10s. in lieu of tithes. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent charge of £200.

The *National School* is a brick building, including apartments for the teacher. G. G. Brown, Esq., contributes £10., and the Vicar £2. a year towards its support.

Romanby.—This township forms part of the Parliamentary Borough of Northallerton, from which it is distant only half a mile. It contains 2,027 acres, and 406 inhabitants. Its rateable value is £4,592.; and the principal landowners are the executors of the late John Hutton, Esq., Miss Squire, and the trustees of the late Peter Conssett, Esq. The manorial rights belong to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

The *Village* stands about one mile S.W. from Northallerton, and near it

are the remains of the Roman Road from Thirsk to Catterick, from which circumstance it is supposed by some to have derived its name of Romanby; but, as already observed at page 71, we think this is very doubtful. Others are of opinion that the place was of Danish foundation, after the ravages and depredations of those sea-kings and land-usurpers from the coast of Norway and Denmark. There was a *Chapel* or *Chantry* here in ancient times. Near the village were extensive entrenchments, extending to the Castle Hill of Northallerton; but they have been levelled, as shewn at page 83, by the Railway Company. These entrenchments are supposed to have been Roman works. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £147. 3s. 10d., and the Vicarial for £85. 16s. 5d.

The *Northallerton Railway Station* is within this township. *South Field House* is the seat of Miss Squire.

High Worsall Township.—This is a detached township belonging to the parish of Northallerton, being situated 12 miles N. of the parish Church, in the Wapentake of East Gilling—in which Wapentake it will be found noticed at a subsequent page.

OSMOTHERLEY.—The townships of Osmotherley, or Osmunderby,* Ellerbeck, Harlsey West, and Thimbleby, are comprised in this parish. The area of the whole is 7,220 acres; population in 1851, 1,253 persons. The township of Osmotherley contains 3,260 acres, and 935 inhabitants; its rateable value is £2,648. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners are Lords of the Manor, and the land is in the hands of several proprietors. The Codbeck, a branch of the Swale, rises on the Osmotherley moors, near the sources of the Wiske and the Leven; it flows by Ellerbeck, Crosby, and Thirsk, falling into the Swale just below Topcliffe. The rugged hills of Osmotherley abound in excellent freestone, great quantities of which have been supplied for the North Eastern Railway. Alum rock, too, is found here. Some of the hills are finely clothed with wood; the locality is watered with meandering streamlets, which occasionally break into small cascades; the scenery presents a beautiful combination of wood, hill, and dale; and fine views of the Vale of Mowbray are obtained.

* "A fabulous tradition, prevalent in this neighbourhood, says, that *Onwald*, or *Osmund*, a Saxon Prince of Northumbria, was taken by his mother or nurse to the summit of Roseberry Topping, to prevent his being drowned at a certain period, as had been predicted by some astrologer; that while he was asleep on this conical mountain, a fountain of water gushed out of the rock, and fulfilled the prediction; that he was brought here for interment; and that this place thus obtained the name of *Osmunderby*, afterwards corrupted to *Osmotherley*."—*White's Gazetteer of Yorkshire*.

The *Village*, which is large and pretty well built, is romantically situated on the south-eastern declivity of a commanding eminence, about half a mile from the road between Stokesley and Thirsk; 10 miles S. from the former, and 11 N.E. from the latter town. There was formerly a market here every Saturday, and the mutilated remains of the ancient Market Cross is still in the centre of the village. There are two annual fairs for horned cattle and sheep, on May 3rd and October 18th. About 1½ mile from Osmotherley, sheltered by the woods of Ingleby Arncliffe, are the ruins of the Carthusian Priory of Mount Grace.

In the township of Osmotherley, in a beautiful situation, on the south bank of the Codbeck, are the extensive linen cloth bleach works of Messrs. Matthew and William Boville, called Walk Mill. This respectable firm, whose bleach grounds are upwards of sixty acres in extent, do much business for manufacturers, even in Ireland and Scotland. Not far from these works is Walk Corn Mill, the property of Mr. John Foxton; in a picturesque gill is Spite Corn Mill, occupied by Mr. George Mc. Lean; and in a deep romantic spot called Coat-gill, is Yeoman and Co.'s linen manufactory. At Clack Lane is the brewery of Mr. George Poynton, whose ale is in good repute in the neighbourhood.

The *Church* (St. Peter) is a small neat structure, having a nave, chancel, porch, and tower containing three bells. The tower is ancient, but the other parts of the edifice were rebuilt about seventy years ago. The porch of the old Church, with a very beautiful Saxon or Early Norman zigzag arch, has been preserved.

The *Living* is a Discharged Vicarage, valued in the King's Books at £8. 10s., and now worth about £120. per ann., having been augmented with £600. of Queen Anne's Bounty from 1766 to 1795, and with a Parliamentary grant of £1,000. in 1815. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners are the patrons. and the Rev. Henry Jones is the incumbent. A Vicarage House was built in 1841.

There is a temporary *Catholic Chapel*, in which the Rev. E. Crane, of North Kilvington, officiates; a small *Wesleyan Chapel*, built in 1754; and a Meeting House and burial ground belonging to the Society of Friends. The latter is now used as a place of meeting for the Independents. The *National School*, erected in 1836, was enlarged in 1856. It is supported in the usual way. There is also another school here, supported by subscription.

Ellerbeck Township.—Area, 880 acres; population, 87; rateable value, £869. The land is held by several leaseholders, under the Dean and Canons of Christ Church, Oxford, who are Lords of the Manor.

The *Village* is very small, and stands on the banks of the Codbeck rivulet, 5 miles N.E. of Northallerton, and 2 miles from Osmotherley.

West Harlsey Township.—This is a township of a few scattered farms, adjoining East Harlsey. It contains 1,410 acres, and 64 inhabitants; rateable value £1,117.; the Earl of Harewood is the owner of the whole township. The place is situated about 5 miles N.E. by N. of Northallerton, and 3 miles from the parish Church.

West Harlsey was anciently the seat of the Strangwaize family, who had a stately *Castle* here, the remains of which are incorporated in a farmhouse, now in the occupation of Mr. Thomas Baxter. The Castle stood on an eminence which commands very extensive prospects, and the moat, enclosing about five acres, is still visible. Some of the groined arch cellars of the Castle are yet in good preservation, and are used as a stable, cowhouse, and piggery: the tower, or keep, being injured by lightning, was taken down about forty years ago.

Thimbleby Township.—This place is supposed to have been the residence of a Saxon chieftain named Thimble, and hence its name, Thimbleby, or the house or place of Thimble. The township is situated in the fertile vale of the Codbeck stream; its area is 1,670 acres; population, 167 persons; rateable value, £1,437. Part of the township is said to be in Kirkby-Sigston parish. Robert Haynes is Lord of the Manor of Thimbleby, and sole owner of the soil. This gentleman's seat is *Thimbleby Hall*, a fine mansion consisting of a centre and wings, situated on a gentle eminence, and surrounded by picturesque and well wooded scenery. The pleasure grounds and walks on either side of the rivulet (which is crossed by a stone bridge) are exceedingly pleasant, and there is a fish pond at the rear of the house. Jet, alum rock, ironstone, and a superior quality of freestone, are found on the Thimbleby estate.

The *Village* is secluded, and lies under the western acclivities of the Hamilton Hills, about one mile south from Osmotherley. *Footon*, in this township, is a hamlet of a few scattered houses and a corn mill. At Moorfield, in this township, is a farm house called *Nun House*, which is said to have been the site of a Nunnery or Cell to some religious house. Foundations of buildings have been dug up there. Near the spot are a few conical hills. At the base of the Hamilton Hills is a spot called Nun Hill.

NORTH OTTERINGTON.—This parish lies in the well-cultivated vale of the river Wiske, and comprises the townships of North Otterington, Thornton-le-Beans, and Thornton-le-Moors, the area of which, altogether, is 3,625 acres. Population, 667 souls. The first-named township contains 782

acres, and 81 inhabitants, and its rateable value is £1,642. The manorial rights belong to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and the soil is chiefly in the possession of the executors of the late John Hutton, Esq., and of Miss Squire. The soil is various. The North Eastern Railway passes through the parish.

The *Hamlet* of North Otterington (for it consists of but two or three houses) is situated on the east side of the vale near the rivulet, and on the road from Northallerton to Boroughbridge, 3 miles S. of the former town.

The *Church* (St. Michael) is a plain ancient structure, consisting of a nave, south aisle, and chancel, with a low tower in which are two bells. There is a very old Norman font, which belonged to the Church of South Otterington. There are several monuments in the Church, one of which, that erected in memory of "the beloved sister of John Hutton, of Sowber Hill," who died in May, 1838, is very chaste and elegant. It is of white marble, and exhibits a recumbent effigy of the deceased, with two female figures standing over her, one of whom points upwards. In the Churchyard is a very neat monument belonging to the present Vicar's family. The *Living* is a Discharged Vicarage, in the patronage and appropriation of Christ Church College, Oxford; and incumbency of the Rev. Frederick Alexander Sterkey. It is valued in the King's Books at £4., and now at £150. The *Vicarage House* is pleasantly situated on the east bank of the Wiske.

Thornton-le-Beans Township.—Area, 1,351 acres; population, 247 souls; rateable value, £1,893. Lords of the Manor, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners; principal landowners, Lord Greenock, the trustees of the late Peter Consett, Esq., Captain Bedingfield, Captain Dent, &c. Captain Bedingfield resides at *Thornton Lodge*, a small house at the east end of the village; Captain Dent's seat is *Crosby Cote*, a neat modern house, situated in well planted grounds. There are three ponds in front of the house. In the entrance hall are some pieces of armour, found in the Castle Hill, Northallerton, and the preserved head and neck of a tiger, shot by Captain Dent in India.

The *Village* is pleasantly situated 3½ miles S.E. of Northallerton. In it is a *Chapel of Ease*, founded by Mrs. Heber in 1770. The Vicar of the parish has the interest of £100., in the three per cents., for conducting public worship in this Chapel eight times a year. Mrs. Heber bequeathed sixty guineas for the education of poor children in this township. This legacy was expended in the purchase of 2½ acres of land called Foxholes Close, which now lets for £4. a year; and for this sum six scholars are taught free at the parochial school. A small *Wesleyan Chapel* was built here in 1820.

Thornton-le-Moor Township.—This township is locally situated in Birdforth

Wapentake, and contains 1,492 acres, of the rateable value of £1,827. Population, 339. Lord Greenock and the Earl of Harewood are joint Lords of the Manor, and they are also principal proprietors of the soil. The moorlands were enclosed in 1652, and the soil is now fertile and well cultivated. The North Eastern Railway intersects the township.

The *Village* is small, but neat and well built, most of the houses having small gardens in front of them. It is situated on a cross road, a short distance to the west from the turnpike road between York and Darlington, 4½ miles S.S.E. of Northallerton, and one mile from South Otterington. The remains of an ancient *Chapel* here has been converted partly into a Methodist Chapel, and partly into a cottage. The stone work of the east window still remains, and the situation of the piscina in the wall is apparent. Here is likewise a *Primitive Methodist Chapel*.

A few of the inhabitants are employed in hand-loom weaving, but the population generally is agricultural. There is a spring here, which is remarkable for the extreme coldness of the water. And the ale manufactured at the brewery of Mr. Newsome Baxter, is said to possess beneficial medicinal qualities, in consequence of some good properties possessed by the water of which it is made. It is frequently recommended by the faculty to invalids, and is sent to many distant parts of the Kingdom for their use. *Thornton House* is a small neat modern building.

WEST ROUNTON.—The name of this place has been spelt variously Roughton, Wroughton, Rounton, and Rounton. The parish comprises 1,500 acres of the rateable value of £1,415. Population in 1851, 216. Principal landowners, John Wailes, Esq., of East Rounton, William Newburn, Esq., and Mr. William Scarth. The soil is a strong loam or clay. The surface, though generally level, is occasionally diversified with hills, and the lower grounds are watered by the river Wiske. The lands are arable and pasture in nearly equal portions.

The *Village* is small, and stands near the river Wiske, 8 miles N.N.E. from Northallerton, and 1½ N.E. from the Railway Station at Walbury. *Irby Manor* is the name of an ancient brick house a short distance south of the village. It is the property of John Wailes, Esq., and is now occupied by a farmer. The *Grange* is a good farmhouse, also south of the village.

The *Church* (St. James) is a small stone building, containing some Norman details. It comprises a nave and chancel, with an open bell turret, containing two bells. The *Benefice* is a Rectory, in the patronage of the Crown; the present Rector is the Rev. Montague John Wynward. It is valued in the King's Books at £6. The tithes have been commuted for £272., and the

glebe comprises 78 acres. The *Rectory House*, built in 1847, is a neat brick structure. There is a small *Wesleyan Chapel*.

SESSAY.—This parish comprises the townships of Sessay and Hutton Sessay, containing together 8,666 acres, and 473 inhabitants. The population of Sessay township in 1851 was 342 souls; rateable value £3,479. The land, which is fertile, is nearly all the property of Viscount Downe, a minor. The soil is generally clay, alternated with sand, the surface is undulated, and the scenery varied.

The *Village* is long and scattered, but neat and well-built, and stands on the north side of a rivulet, a tributary of the Swale, 5 miles S.S.E. from Thirsk, and about half a mile from the Sessay Station of the North Eastern Railway, which intersects the parish. Not far from Sessay is the site of a more ancient village, called *Old Seysey*. There, the site of the old hall (formerly the seat of the Darrels, who owned this estate), is now a farmyard, in the occupation of Mr. John Smithson. It is called the Church farm, and it is supposed that the original Church of the parish stood near the hall. Some human bones have recently been dug up in the garden here; and what appears to be the ancient holy water stoupe, is now used as a flower pot in the garden; and the ancient baptismal font is lying in the farm yard. Some of the out-offices of the ancient mansion, with stone mullioned windows, are still left. The old carriage road or avenue, though grass-grown, may be yet traced, and an orchard is surrounded by a brick wall nearly two feet in thickness. In Mr. Smithson's house is some black oak wainscoting, which belonged to the old hall. In the farm yard of Mr. Robert Pallister, near the site of the old hall, is a stone coffin, which is used as a water trough. On these premises is an old building, now used as a barn, which formerly belonged to the hall. *Cop Hall*, a neat farmhouse, in the vicinity of the ancient hall above mentioned, is the residence of Mr. Robert Lyon. The place called Old or Little Sessay, is separated from the present village by the rivulet before-noticed. *Sessay Park*, formerly a deer park, but now a farm, in the occupation of Mr. John Parker; *Crow Trees House*, in the occupation of Mr. Thomas Baxter; *Brier Hill*, in that of Mr. John Barker; and *Bruce House*, the residence of Mr. George Robinson, are very good farmhouses in this township. *New Mill* is a corn mill and farm, in the occupation of Mr. F. Carver, whose family have lived here for centuries. There is a tradition that a giant was buried beneath a tumulus, near this mill.

The *Church* (St. Cuthbert) is an ancient edifice, but has undergone so many alterations and repairs that it now presents a modern appearance. It is in the Decorated style, and has a nave, with a south aisle and porch, a

chancel, and tower. In the latter appendage (which is of brick) are three bells, one of which is very old. This tower, together with the porch and the Ionic columns on each side of the Communion table, were erected about 1713. The floor of the chancel, and the centre of the nave, are paved with encaustic tiles, some of which exhibit the Downe arms. There is stained glass in the chancel windows. The east window represents the Agnus Dei, with the letters I. H. S. in four places, and figures of the Blessed Virgin. The roof is open. The font is modern, and has carved upon it a representation of the Crucifixion. The Communion table is composed of a stone slab, supported by wooden pillars. The present Lady Downe has presented to this Church a magnificent embroidered crimson silk velvet cover for this table, together with a Communion service, consisting of a gold cup or chalice, a flagon, and two gold plates. On a slab in the chancel, is inscribed *Master Thomas Magnus*.* Among the other monuments are three to the family of Kitchingman. Valentine Kitchingman, Esq., for thirty years Treasurer of the North Riding, died in 1843; and the Rev. Richard Kitchingman, a former Rector of this parish, died in 1777.

The *Living* is a Rectory, in the gift of Lord Downe; it is rated in the *Liber Regis* at £17. 0s. 2½d., and is now worth £600. per annum. The *Rectory House* is a large and handsome mansion, in the Italian style, having tasteful pleasure grounds, and being approached by a fine avenue of lime trees. It was much improved by the Hon. and Rev. W. H. Dawnay (afterwards Lord Downe), a former Rector. The present Rector is the Rev. John Overton. There are about 66 acres of glebe land.

The *National School*, a neat Gothic building, with a house for the master, was erected in 1848. It is supported with £50. a year, from the noble owner of Sessay.

The poor parishioners have several parcels of land, and some money benefactions.

Hutton Sessay Township.—The area of this township (about 600 acres) is included with that of the parish given above. The population is 181 souls; and the rateable value £601. The land belongs to Lord Downe.

The *Village*, which is small and well-built, is picturesquely situated in well-wooded scenery, about 6 miles S.E. by S. of Thirsk, and 2 miles from

* There is a tradition that in Saxon or early Norman times, an infant boy was found at Sessay in a basket, on St. Thomas's day, and was brought up jointly by the inhabitants, who consequently called him "*Thomas among us*;" but the youth becoming learned and pious, entered the Church, and rose to the dignity of Archdeacon, and obtained the appellation of *Thomas Magnus*, or Thomas the Great.

Sessay. *Hutton Sessay House*, a neat modern erection, is the residence of Mrs. Rimmington. The *Manor House*, an old thatched building, is in the occupation of Mr. Francis Whitwell. A *Wesleyan Methodist Chapel* was erected here, at the sole cost of the late Edward Rimmington, Esq., and it is now entirely supported by the above-named Mrs. Rimmington, his widow.

KIRBY SIGSTON.—The parish of Kirby or Kirkby Sigston, or Sigston Kirby, includes the three townships of Kirby Sigston, Sowerby-under-Cotliffe, and Winton, containing together 3,369 acres, and 282 inhabitants. The soil is various, but generally good. The area of the township of Kirby Sigston is 1,216 acres; the number of its inhabitants is 127; and the rateable value is £1,159. The land is mostly the property of Sir Charles Slingsby, Bart. (Lord of the Manor), T. S. Walker, Esq., Rev. — Marsh, Rev. — Rigg, Mr. James Clark, Mr. Marwood, and the Earl of Beverley.

Kirby Sigston is a township of scattered houses, having no village except the small hamlet of *Sigston Smithy*, which is situated 4 miles E. of Northallerton, and half a mile from the parish Church; but there appears to be internal evidence that an ancient village stood about half a mile east of the Church, on a part of the Manor House farm, now occupied by Mr. Michael Walker. Several foundations have been dug up here of late years, and there seems little doubt that the village of Kirby Sigston stood in the fields near the Manor House. About a quarter of a mile from the Church (in Winton township) is the moated site of a *Castle*, of which nothing is known. The moat is now dry, but is still visible; and it seems singular that there is no account of when or by whom the fortress was built. In the enclosure within the moat are several green mounds. Near to this spot a rude pavement was discovered lately, about one foot from the surface.

The *Church* (St. Lawrence) is now a small building, which appears to have been much larger. It has a nave, north aisle, chancel, and tower; and from indications in the walls of the chancel, it appears to have had side aisles or chapels in former times. The piscina is in the chancel, and the tower contains two bells. The font is ancient. On the north side of the Communion table is an ancient monument, of which nothing is known, consisting chiefly of the recumbent effigy of a female. Above it, on the wall, is a white marble monument to a member of the Lascelles family, the inscription of which is gone. There are several yew trees in the Churchyard; and a small school supported by subscription. The *Living* is a Rectory, in the gift of Sir Charles Slingsby, and incumbency of the Rev. Henry John Duncombe. It is valued in the King's Books at £12. 13s. 4d., and is now worth £635.

gross, and £566. nett. The *Rectory House* is a large building, pleasantly situated a short distance N.W. of the Church.

Sowerby-Under-Cotcliffe Township.—This place, which lies 3 miles E. of Northallerton, on the west side of the river Codbeck, opposite the lofty acclivity of Cotcliffe Wood, comprises 799 acres, of the rateable value of £540. : population 47 souls. The principal landowners are Messrs. Parkin, William Bell, and Wynne. There is no village.

Winton Township.—This township comprises the small scattered hamlets of Winton, Hallikeld, and Stank; its area is 1,854 acres; population, 108; rateable value £1,240. Winton belongs to the Earl of Harewood, and Hallikeld and Stank to C. H. Frewen, Esq. The place extends from 3 to 4 miles N.E. of Northallerton. There appears to have formerly been here a considerable village, as several foundations have been dug up on the farm now occupied by Mr. Thomas Sherwood. On the same farm is a chalybeate spring, called *St. Thomas's Well*; and near it a remarkably cold spring, which possesses petrifying qualities.

Stank Hall, now a farmhouse, was formerly the seat of a branch of the Lascelles family, whose family arms, with the date of 1558, is carved in stone on the north end of it.

SOCKBURN.—The parish of Sockburn (on the banks of the Tees) comprises the three townships of Sockburn, Over Dinsdale, and Girsby. Sockburn township, containing by local estimation about 1,000 acres, is wholly in the County of Durham, though it lies partly on the Yorkshire side of the river, but is mostly on the opposite banks, within a triangular reach of the Tees, which is in this neighbourhood very circuitous. It consists of two farms, one on each side of the river, and a few scattered houses, containing 175 inhabitants, and lies about 9 miles N. from Northallerton. Rateable value £754. Sir Edward Blackett, Bart., owns this township.

Sockburn is supposed to be the Saxon *Socabyrig*. In the time of the Danish King Canute, *Snaculf* gave to the Church of Durham "*Socceburg* and *Grisbi*"; and soon after the Conquest the place became the seat of the Norman family of Conyers.

Sockburn Hall, the residence of Mrs. H. C. Blackett, is a handsome mansion in the domestic Gothic style, erected about 23 years ago, on the Durham side of the Tees. It is approached by a wooden bridge of one arch of upwards of 150 feet span, across the Tees (near the old ford), built in 1838, by the late Henry Collingwood Blackett, Esq., brother to Sir E. Blackett. A little distance from the bridge are the remains of the ancient parish Church, which, being small and dilapidated, was partially demolished in the year

1835, when a new Church was built on the Yorkshire side of the river, in Girsby township. The old Church, which was principally in the Early English style, contained some ancient monuments, one of which is reported to be that of Sir John Conyers, representing him with his feet resting upon a lion, that appears to be contending with a winged dragon. In an adjoining field is still shown the Grey stone, where, according to legendary story, the dauntless knight slew the "monstrous venomous and poisoness wyveron, ask, or worm, which overthrew and devoured many people in fight."*

The *New Church* (All Saints), which stands in a situation more convenient for the parishioners, was erected chiefly at the expense of the late Mr. Blackett and the Master and Brethren of Sherburn Hospital, the latter being the patrons and impropiators. The *Living* is a Discharged Vicarage, rated at £3. 18s. 1½d.; nett income about £80. The Rev. William Henry Elliott is the present incumbent.

Over Dinsdale Township.—This is a township of scattered houses, 6 miles W.S.W. from Yarm, 3 E. of Sockburn, and about 2½ miles from the Fighting Cocks, or Middleton-one-Row Station of the Stockton and Darlington line of railway. It is within a circuitous reach of the river Tees, opposite Low Dinsdale, in the County of Durham, where there is a celebrated sulphureous spa. Low Dinsdale and Over Dinsdale were connected by a wooden bridge, on stone piers, erected in 1839 by the Rev. W. S. Temple, the then owner of the township.* There was formerly a similar structure, joining the Coun-

* Neasham, on the banks of the Tees, a few miles above Sockburn, has been noted for the performance of a long accustomed ceremony between the Lord of Sockburn and the Bishop of Durham, upon his first entrance into the County. The latter used to be met by the former in the middle of the Tees when the water was fordable, or else upon Croft Bridge, where, presenting the prelate with a falchion, as an emblem of his temporal power, the Lord of Sockburn said:—"My Lord Bishop, I here present you with the falchion wherewith the champion Conyers slew the worm, dragon, or fiery serpent, which destroyed man, woman, and child; in memory of which, the King then reigning, gave him the Manor of Sockburn to hold by this tenure, that, upon the first entrance of every Bishop into the County this falchion should be presented." Upon which the Bishop used to take the falchion in his hand, and return it immediately, wishing the Lord of Sockburn health and long enjoyment of the Manor. In the parish of Lambton (the seat of the Earl of Durham) is a mound called Worm Hill, connected with which is a very similar tradition to that applied to the above mentioned Grey Stone. In the latter case, one of the Lambton family, cased in armour set with razors, succeeded in destroying the worm or serpent.

* The timber work of this bridge being in a decayed state, Mr. Temple, in 1856, had an arch of brick constructed on the old piers; but this having given way, thereby killing two men, Mr. Emmerson placed a cast iron arch on the old supports.

ties of York and Durham, about a mile lower down the river, on the ancient line of road from Northallerton to Sadberge, but which was swept away in a great flood, in November, 1771. The area of this township is 810 acres; rateable value, £692.; population, 74. The chief landowner is John Emerson, Esq. The *Hall* is an old mansion, at present occupied by John Leonard Hammond, Esq.

Girsby Township.—This township, which contains 1,180 acres and 101 inhabitants, is situated on the south bank of the Tees, about 6 miles S.W. by S. of Yarm, and possesses a small village. The rateable value is £712.; and Mr. S. Raine is the chief proprietor of the soil. The parish Church, as before noticed, stands in this township.

THORNTON-LE-STREET.—This parish, including the township of North Kilvington, contains 2,750 acres, and in 1851, it had 284 inhabitants. The surface is generally level, with some few undulations, and the scenery is ornamented with numerous fine ash trees in the hedge rows. The soil is generally a moderately fertile clay. The parish is intersected by the North Eastern Railway. The area of the township of Thornton-le-Street is 1,540 acres, and its population is 171 souls. Rateable value, £1,170. This property formerly belonged to a branch of the Talbot family; and lately to Sir Samuel Crompton, Bart., who died in 1849, when his title became extinct. Lord Greenock, his son-in-law, is the present owner of the estate, which includes the manors, or reputed manors, of Thornton-le-Street, South Otterington, Thornton-le-Moor, and Newsham.

The *Village* of Thornton-le-Street is small, but pleasantly situated on the west bank of the river Codbeck, 3 miles N. by W. from Thirsk. The affix, *Le Street*, is a distinction which implies that the parish was traversed by a Roman road—Street being the common corruption of the latin "*stratum*," a paved way. The great Roman road from "*Eboracum*" (York) to the north, passed through the present village, and continued straight forward, passing a little to the west of the old mill, near which a portion of the road may still be plainly followed. Here, without doubt, was a considerable Roman station; and judging from the very evident traces of former foundations and excavations, particularly in the mill field, this station must have occupied a great deal of ground. Large flat stones, and portions of pottery, part of a metal tripod kettle, also a coin of copper, with the figures of Romulus and Remus, have been found.

The *Old Hall*, or Manor House, a portion of which is now in the occupation of Mr. Samuel Kitching, farmer, stands a little to the north of the village, on a bank overhanging the Codbeck. There are some traces of the moat

around it, and of the above-mentioned Roman highway, near to it. Here settled in 1549, John Talbot, of Thornton-le-Street, he was descended from the Talbot of Bashall, in the County of York. The site of the present mansion-house, at Woodend, is first mentioned in 1637, but not until very long after this time, did the head of the family remove from the Old Hall. The last, in the male line of a good and ancient house, Roger Talbot, died in 1778.

In removing, some years since, the thatch of the Old Hall, there was found in perfect preservation a dagger, supposed of the time of Henry VIII. The dagger is ten inches long, with a cross-bar guard of brass. The six-sided handle is of horn, inlaid with a reddish composition. The sheath is of stamped leather. Stuck in the sheath, after the fashion of the knife and fork in a Highland dirk, there is a bodkin five inches long; the handle of which matches the handle of the dagger. The bodkin has a round blade, which in the dagger is four-sided; in both, the blade tapers to a fine point.

Thornton-le-Street Hall (formerly called *Wood-end*), the seat of Lord Greenock, stands on a gentle slope, surrounded by an extensive well wooded park, with elegant pleasure grounds, neat ponds, grottoes, &c., on the west side of the village. The park, which extends to the distance of from one to two miles from the village, has three entrance gateways, facing the east, west, and north; that to the east (the principal one) being a noble arched one, with a lodge on each side of it. The south, or principal front of the mansion, is approached by a flight of steps; the entrance hall and picture gallery are spacious, and many of the other apartments are very fine.

There is a fine collection of paintings. Among others, there are examples of the following Masters:—*Bellini, Claude, A. Caracci, L. Caracci, Vandyke, Salvator Rosa, Poussin, Teniers, Vandermeulen, Gainsborough, Romney, Sir J. Reynolds, and Raeburn*. Four pictures may be particularly mentioned:—The first is a portrait of Queen Mary of Scotland, painted very shortly before her death (supposed) by a Dutch artist who settled in England, *Richard Stephens*. His pictures are somewhat in the style of Holbein. Stephens is called by Horace Walpole in his *Anecdotes of Painting in England*, “no common artist.” This picture, it is said, was brought from the Church of St. Andrew, at Antwerp, by Charles, the eighth Lord Cathcart, who was educated at Leyden; and it has been possessed and prized by the family for five generations. Two ladies, Elspeth Curle, and Barbara Moubray, were friends, and attendants on the Scotch Queen. Miss Curle attended her Royal mistress on the scaffold; Miss Moubray, during the last moments of the Queen, was detained in an adjoining room. Finally, these ladies settled at Antwerp, where they died. In the Church of St. Andrew there is a monument which records that death alone severed the tie of friendship which united them in life; and that to the last they treasured the memory of their unhappy mistress. A likeness of the Queen now hangs over the monument of Miss Curle and Miss Moubray.

Another portrait which belonged to them, is the subject of the foregoing relation. True is the line of Horace, which says, "a picture is a poem without words." The second, a *Claude*, is one of the first in the *Liber Veritatis* of that great master. The third, *Napoleon the First*, is a portrait by a French artist, *Riesener*. He sold it at St. Petersburg to the late Lord Cathcart, who, during the late war, was Ambassador at that Court. The picture bears on the back this certificate, "Le portrait a etè fait par moi d'apres nature pendant le dejeuner de Napoleon apres la paix de Tilsit.

(Signed)

"Riesener."

The artist was told by the Emperor that he had no time to sit, but that the artist might be in the room while the Emperor was at breakfast.

The fourth picture, 2 feet by 1 foot 3 inches (supposed by Brueghel) painted on panel, which bears the brand of Charles the First. When lately the picture was cleaned, this inscription on paper, that had become of the colour of the old oak, was discovered—

"Given to the King

by my Lord Newcastle, 1634,"

"A. Caring."

1634. May. Their Majesties made a progress this year, and were splendidly entertained by the Earl of Newcastle and the northern nobility. *Brit. Chronologist*, i., page 196.

Alan Frederick, Lord Greenock, is son and heir to Charles Murray Cathcart, the second *Earl Cathcart* (creat. 1814), by the second daughter of Thomas Mather, Esq. Sir Alan Cathcart, Knt., Warden of the West Marches in the time of James II. of Scotland, was created *Baron Cathcart* in 1447. The eighth Baron was a celebrated military commander in the reign of George II. The first *Earl Cathcart* was Commander-in-chief of the military forces in the expedition to Copenhagen in 1807; he had been Ambassador to Sweden, Russia, &c.; and he died in 1843, the senior General in the service. The present Earl was born in 1788; entered the army in 1799; served in the expedition to the Helder, in Naples and Sicily, in the expedition to the Scheldt, and at the Siege of Flushing, &c. In 1841 he attained the rank of Lieut.-General, and was appointed Colonel of the 1st Dragoon Guards in 1851. He was Governor and Commander-in-chief of Canada, Nova-Scotia, New Brunswick, &c., in 1846; received a medal and two clasps for his services at Barossa, Salamanca, and Vittoria; and for his services at the Battle of Waterloo he received the fourth-class Order of St. Vladimir and St. Wilhelm.

Lord Greenock was born at Hythe, Kent, in 1828; married, in 1850, Elizabeth, the eldest daughter and co-heir of Sir Samuel Crompton, who was created a Baronet on the Coronation of Queen Victoria, and died in 1849; was appointed first lieutenant of the 23rd Regiment in 1849; and retired from the army in 1850. His Lordship has recently become Chairman of the Quarter Sessions for the North Riding of Yorkshire.

The *Church*, dedicated to St. Leonard, the patron saint of prisoners, is a small neat structure, consisting of a nave, chancel, porch, and small belfry, in which are two bells. The belfry is of much later date than the other parts of the building. The fine circular arch of the north door, which still remains, testifies to the antiquity of this curious old Norman structure, which probably dates from the twelfth century. The remarkable, but inconvenient and insecure Norman chancel arch was removed in 1855, when the Church was restored. During this restoration, the plaster was removed, which exposed the original coating of the walls; they, on all sides, were inscribed with texts, written in large plain black letter, and enclosed by a border that was a thick black line, broken here and there by a trefoil figure. The inscription over the door was from Ps. lxxxiv. 10, "I had rather be a door-keeper in the house of my God, than dwell in the tents of wickedness." The pews, of old oak, and the chancel screen, both of which are now removed, evidently were portions of the fitting of the old Hall. The piscina remains in the chancel. The font is very old.

Amongst the memorials of the dead in the chancel, are those inscribed to Roger Talbot, Esq., a Captain in the pay of King Charles I., who died Oct. 2nd, 1680; Bridget Pudsey, who died April 24th, 1684; and Elizabeth Pudsey, who died 1st Dec., 1694. On the north side of the chancel is an elegant marble monument to Roger Talbot and Sarah his wife—who died—the former on the 7th of March, 1777, aged 64; and the latter the 27th Nov., 1792, aged 82 years. There is likewise a handsome monument to the above-mentioned Sir Samuel Crompton, Bart. In the south-east corner of the Churchyard, surrounded by a Scotch fence, is a neat, but unpretending grave stone, inscribed to Isabell, the first-born child of Lord Greenock, who died on the 29th of Nov., 1856, aged five years.

The *Benefice* is a Discharged Vicarage, valued in the *Liber Regis* at £4., but now worth about £100. per annum, having been augmented with £200. of Queen Anne's Bounty fund, in 1769, and with £500., by Parliamentary grants, in 1810 and 1812. Patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Canons of Christ Church, Oxford; incumbent, Rev. F. A. Sterkey, who is also Vicar of North Otterington.

North Kilvington Township.—This place, which is situated on the east side of the fertile vale of the small river Codbeck, consists of a few scattered houses, 2½ miles N. from Thirsk, and less than a mile from Thornton-le-Street. Area, 1,910 acres; population, 63 souls; rateable value, £946. The township is the property of Thomas Meynell, Esq. The old hall, on the right hand side of the high road proceeding from Yarm to Thirsk, is now

converted into a temporary *Catholic Chapel*, and a residence for the priest, the Very Rev. Edward Crane.

The present modern *Hall*, erected by the late Thomas Meynell, Esq., about the year 1838, is a large brick structure, seated on a rising knoll in the centre of his estate of North Kilvington, and surrounded by pleasant grounds. The Meynells have been settled here for very many generations; in short, the earliest records we possess make mention of the *Meinells* of Yorkshire, and their genealogy is given at length in the Harleian MS., in the library of the British Museum. The late Mr. Meynell died in 1864, and was succeeded by the present Thomas Meynell, Esq., of the Fryarage, Yarm (See page 176), who married the eldest daughter and co-heir of the late Wm. Mauleverer, Esq., of Ingleby Arncliffe, but has no issue. *North Kilvington Hall* is at present occupied by Major Turton of the 3rd Dragoon Guards.

On entering the hall, we observe two Russian trophies suspended—muskets—on one is inscribed, “Taken by an officer of the 33rd Regiment, at the battle of the Alma, 20th of September, 1854;” on the other—“Taken by an officer of the 56th Regiment, at the fall of Sebastopol, 8th September, 1855.” A fine portrait of John de Constable de Upsall, who lived *temp.* Charles 2nd, faces us in this hall. On the right is the study, where, over the fire place, is a choice proof print, after Rosa Bonheur's French horse fair. In the library is a beautiful copy of Carlo Dolci's celebrated picture of Our Saviour; the original is now at Burleigh House, the seat of the Earl of Exeter. This was presented by the Rev. William Peters, M.A., R.A., F.R.S. (grandfather of Major Turton), when on a visit to that nobleman, about forty-five years ago. Major Turton has a very fine library, amongst which is a valuable folio copy of *Shakespeare's Works*, together with a goblet, cut from part of the famous Mulberry Tree: around the top is the silver rim, with the following couplet by Garrick:—

“Behold this fair goblet was carved from the tree,
Which O, my sweet Shakspear, was planted by thee.

In the drawing room is a lyre-shaped clock, given by the noted Sheridan to John Turton, Esq., of Brasted Park, Kent; whose estates there and in Yorkshire, Major Turton's father inherited. There is also a superb golden cup, presented by one of the Dukes of Northumberland to the aforesaid John Turton, Esq., amongst the plate of this mansion.

Hang East Wapentake.

THIS Wapentake forms one of the five divisions of the Liberty of Richmondshire (See page 5), and is fifteen miles in length, and from five to eight miles in breadth. It is generally a fertile district, well wooded, picturesquely broken into hill and dale, watered by the rivers Swale, Ure or Yore, and several small streams, and a large portion of it is excellent corn land. Its boundaries are formed by the Wapentake of Hang West on the west; by the river Swale on the north, dividing it from East Gilling Wapentake; by Hallikeld Wapentake on the east; and partly by the latter, and partly by the West Riding on the south. It is all in the Deanery of Catterick, Archdeaconry of Richmond, and Diocese of Ripon; but was formerly in the bishopric of Chester. (Masham and Hornby are *peculiars* of the Dean and Chapter of York.) It comprises the market towns of Bedale and Masham, nine parishes, and thirty-five townships.

BEDALE PARISH.—The population, extent, and other statistics of the parish of Bedale are noticed at page 102 of this volume; and on the same page commences the history, &c., of the Market Town of Bedale. The township of Aiskew is noticed at pp. 102, 112. The other townships are Burrel-cum-Cowling, Crakehall, Firby and Langthorne, and Randsgrange.

Burrel-cum-Cowling Township.—The area of this township, according to the Parliamentary Return, is 463 acres; but by local estimation it is 983 acres; population in 1851, 150 persons; rateable value, £1,140. The soil is clayey and gravelly, and the principal landowners are Timothy Hutton, Esq. (Lord of the Manor), the trustees or heirs of the late Sir Charles Dods-worth, Bart., and Sir John Croft, Bart.—the latter of whom owns *Cowling Hall*, now the residence of Mrs. Hincks.

Burrell is a small village, 2 miles W. of Bedale; and *Cowling* is a hamlet of three or four houses, situate $\frac{1}{2}$ mile N. of Burrill. At Burrel a neat *Chapel of Ease* was erected in 1856 (and opened for Divine Service in September of the same year), chiefly at the cost of the Rector of Bedale. It was designed by Mr. G. F. Jones, architect, York, and is a brick building with a bell turret, in the Early English style. Service is performed here every Sunday afternoon.

Crakehall.—Area of Crakehall township, 1,752 acres; population, 590; rateable value, £3,141. Principal landowners, James Pullaine, Esq. (Lord of the Manor), Timothy Hutton, Esq., the trustees of the late Sir C. Dods-

worth, and Messrs. William Masterman and Thomas Robson. The common was enclosed in 1837.

By an Order in Council, dated April 11th, 1840, the township of Crakehall, together with Langthorne and part of East Brompton, was constituted a parochial district for ecclesiastical purposes.

The *Village of Crakehall* forms a spacious quadrangle, inclosing an extensive and pleasant green, ornamented with stately trees. It stands 2 miles W. by N. of Bedale, on both sides of the Bedale Beck, and consequently is in two parts, called *Great* and *Little Crakehall*. The *Church* is situated on the Green, and the *Hall* on the east side of the village. The latter, a large stone building, is the seat of James Pulleine, Esq.

The *District Church* was erected in 1839, at a cost of about £1,000., raised by subscription, to which the Church Building and Ripon Diocesan Societies contributed £300. The edifice, which is very neat, is of stone, in the Early English style, and consists of a nave, chancel, and porch, with a bell turret containing two bells. The *Living* is a Perpetual Curacy, worth £100. a year, in the gift of the Rector of Bedale, and the Rev. Thomas Rudd Ibbotson is the Incumbent. The *Parsonage House*, built in 1842, is a neat stone building on the south side of the village.

There is a *Wesleyan Chapel*, built in 1839, and a *Primitive Methodist Chapel*, erected in 1855. The *National School* is a brick erection, constructed in 1852, with a residence for the master.

Firby Township.—This township is situated on the south side of the Bedale Beck or rivulet, and comprises 629 statute acres. Population, 68; rateable value, £894. Mark Milbank, Esq., owns the greater part of the land.

The *Village* is small, and stands 1 mile S. from Bedale. *Firby Hall*, the property of Mr. Milbank, is the residence of L. H. Potts, Esq. There are farm houses here called *The Grange*, *Ash Bank*, and *Mile House*.

Firby Hospital.—The particulars of this charity will be found at page 111.

Langthorne Township.—Langthorne, though in Bedale parish, belongs to the Wapentake of Hallikeld. It contains 800 acres of land, and 145 inhabitants. Rateable value, £833. The Duke of Leeds, who owns the most of the property in the township, has a large brick and tile manufactory here.

The *Village* is small and scattered, and is 2½ miles distant from Bedale to the N.N.W. *Langthorne Hall* is now a farm house. Langthorne, as already mentioned, forms part of the new ecclesiastical district of Crakehall. A small *Primitive Methodist Chapel*, of brick, was built here in 1846.

Randsgrange Township.—Randsgrange, situated 1 mile W. from Bedale,

is a small hamlet and township, which was formerly extra-parochial. It comprises one farm of 344 acres, belonging to H. W. De la Cour B. Peirse, Esq., and the house is in the occupation of that gentleman's agent and steward, Mr. Robert M. Jarry. Mr. Jarry's residence, and two or three cottages, are all the houses in the township. Rateable value, £515.; population in 1851, 19 souls.

BROMPTON-PATRICK.—This parish comprises the townships of Patrick Brompton and Newton-le-Willows, and the greater part of the townships of Arrathorne and Hunton. The full area of the four townships is 5,757 acres, and the number of their inhabitants in 1851 was 1,159. The township from which the parish has its name, contains 1,280 acres, and a population of 191. Its rateable value is £1,687., and the Duke of Leeds (Lord of the Manor) and Charles Heneage Elsley, Esq. (Recorder of York), are the chief proprietors of the soil.

The *Village of Patrick Brompton* is long and straggling, and stands 3½ miles N.W. from Bedale, on both sides of a small rivulet which is crossed by a good stone bridge, erected in 1820. The greater part of the village is on an acclivity. The *Hall*, an ancient mansion, the property of C. H. Elsley, Esq., is now the residence of Mrs. Cust. An old Roman Road to the Roman City at Thornborough, near Catterick Bridge, passed through this village, and through that of Newton-le-Willows.

The *Church* (St. Patrick) is an ancient handsome structure, in the Decorated style of Gothic architecture, consisting of a nave, with side aisles and south porch, a chancel, and west tower, in which are three bells. The chancel is very much admired, but the tower is considered a deformity; tradition relates that the original tower was blown down in a storm, and the present one erected in 1572. The arches and pillars that separate the aisles from the nave are fine, and in the chancel are the remains of the sedilia, piscina, and a recess in the north wall, formerly called the *Easter Tomb*, which, before the Reformation, was used in the ceremonies of the Church on Maundy Thursday and Good Friday—the Holy Sacrament being placed on it, surrounded with numerous wax lights, &c. The sedilia have an Abbot's head; and the rood stair, or the stair which led to the rood-loft beneath the chancel arch, still remains. There are likewise some remains of fine stained glass, with which the windows were glazed in ancient times. There are several tablets to the Elsley family. On each side of the "priest's door" (the door in the chancel), is a low window, curiously placed. In Catholic times this Church belonged to St. Mary's Abbey, York. The *Benefice* is now a Perpetual Curacy, in the gift of the Bishop of Chester, and incumbency of

the Rev. Hugh Rigg. It is valued at £22., but is now worth about £100. a year, having been augmented with £200. of Queen Anne's Bounty, in 1767; £1,300. in Parliamentary grants, in 1813 and 1818; £200. given by Mrs. Ursula Taylor; and £300. given by the patron and incumbent, to complete the purchase of an estate. The incumbency of Hunton, worth another £100. a year, is annexed to it. There is no Parsonage House.

The *School* was originally built by Samuel Atkinson, who in 1717 endowed it with Huddleston Garth, in Newton-le-Willows. This garth was exchanged, at the enclosure of Nollan's Moor, for certain premises, now consisting of two cottages and an orchard of 3R. 12P. at Newton. In 1707 Samuel Clarke endowed the school with a field and garth at Hunton, comprising about 5A.; and at the enclosure of Hunton Moor, an allotment of half an acre was made to it. In 1716 Gregory Elsley, Esq., of Richmond, left the interest of £60. to the school. In 1845 Mr. William Atkinson, a descendant of the founder, left the interest of £100. to this school; and in 1856 the school building was rebuilt and enlarged by subscription.

Francis Clarke, of London, in 1708, bequeathed a rent charge of £2. 12s. per ann., out of Foxton Close, for a weekly distribution of bread to the poor, at the Church. In 1716 the above-mentioned Gregory Elsley left the interest of £20. to the poor of Patrick Brompton. In 1823 Gregory Elsley, Esq., of this place, bequeathed the interest of £100. to the poor.

Arrathorne Township.—This township lies on the west of the river Swale, and contains 850 acres, mostly the property of the Duke of Leeds. Population, 69; rateable value, £658. The township is partly in Hornby parish. The *Hamlet*, situated 2 miles N.W. from Patrick Brompton, and 1 mile from Hunton, is very small.

Hunton Township and Chapelry.—Hunton township, of which 336 acres and part of the village are in the parish of Hornby, comprises 1,830 acres, and in 1851 it had 544 inhabitants. Rateable value, £2,269. The principal landowners are Timothy Hutton, Esq. (Lord of the Manor), the Misses Gale, M. Wyvill, Esq., and Thomas Other, Esq.

The *Village* is large and scattered, and consists of two streets, one running due east and west, and the other north and south. It is situated near the confluence of two rivulets, 6½ miles N.W. by W. of Bedale, and 3 miles W.N.W. from Patrick Brompton. About twenty years ago, T. Hutton, Esq., sold the *Old Hall*, or Manor House, to Captain Christopher Wyvill. It is situated at the S.W. end of the village, and is now converted into a farm residence, and other tenements.

The *Chapelry of Hunton* embraces the townships of Hunton and Arrathorne.

The *Chapel*, or *Church* (St. John) was rebuilt in 1794 by Gregory Elsley, Esq., who also endowed it with £200. It is a plain building of stone, and stands on an eminence at the east end of Hunton village. The *Living* is a Perpetual Curacy, annexed to Patrick Brompton, of the joint value of £200. It was augmented with £800. of Queen Anne's Bounty, from 1795 to 1810, and with a Parliamentary grant of £1,000., in 1821. There is a *Methodist Chapel* in Hunton, which was erected in 1829.

Newton-le-Willows Township.—The area of this township is 1,797 acres, including No Man's Moor, now enclosed; population, 355; rateable value, £2,205. The Marquis of Ailesbury is the Lord of the Manor, and a principal landowner. C. H. Elsley, Esq. is also a large proprietor here. The Bedale and Leyburn Railway passes through the township, and here is an intermediate Station, on that line.

The *Village of Newton-in-the-Willows* is pleasantly seated near the foot of a lofty acclivity, on the south side of a rivulet, to which it gives name. It is of considerable size, and stands 3 miles W.N.W. from Bedale, and 1 mile from Patrick Brompton. Here is a noted Agricultural Implement Manufactory. *Newton Hall* is a neat stone mansion.

An adjoining common, called No Man's Moor, has been enclosed, and divided between the townships of Newton-le-Willows, Finghall, and Thornton Steward.

CATTERICK.—This extensive parish is partly in the Wapentakes of Hang East, Hang West, and Gilling East. It includes the fifteen townships of Catterick, Appleton, Bolton-upon-Swale, Brough, Colbourn, Ellerton-upon-Swale, Hipswell, Hudswell, Killerby, Kiplin, Scorton, Scotton, Tunstall, Uckerby, and Whitwell. The area of the entire parish is 22,599 acres, and in 1851 it contained 3,014 inhabitants. The area of the township of Catterick is 1,561 acres; population, 640 souls; rateable value, £3,652. The soil is principally gravel upon limestone. The Lord of the Manor and principal landowner is Sir William Lawson, Bart.

The *Village of Catterick*, which is large, respectable, and well built, is pleasantly situated a short distance south of the river Swale, 5 miles E.S.E. from Richmond, and 7 miles N.W. of Bedale. A clear rivulet runs through the village, and empties itself into the Swale. The *Angel Inn* is an old building, but the house adjoining it is much more ancient, and is conjectured to have been a Religious House or Chapel. At Catterick is a large and highly respectable boarding academy for young gentlemen, conducted by Dr. H. Barber, L.C.P., &c. The *Manor House*, at the S.W. end of the village, is the residence of Mr. John Hutchinson. *Oran*, a good mansion about one

mile S. from Catterick, is now the residence of John Jackson, Esq. *Bainesse* is a large farm a short distance S. of the village, in the occupation of Mr. John Outhwaite.*

Catterick is a place of great antiquity. Thornborough Pasture, about a mile distant from the village, is undoubtedly the site of the ancient Roman Station *Cataractonium*; though, as no waterfall occurs nearer than that on the Swale at Richmond, four miles distant (See page 5), antiquarians have been puzzled to account for its name. Camden supposes that it may derive its name from the cataract at Richmond. Bede also calls it, "*Vicum juxta cataractum.*" Indeed, this is a question of great difficulty, though a learned and ingenious writer in the *Archæologia*, vol. vi., has thrown some light on it, by deriving the name from *Caer-dar-ich* (British), "The Camp on the water." That an extensive Roman City stood here, is abundantly proved, independently of the testimony of Ptolemy,† of the Itinerary of Antoninus, and of Bede, by the various fragments of Roman glass, tiles, pottery, am-phore, inscriptions, and coins, found at Thornborough‡ from time to time. Amongst the coins was a gold one, with the legend, "NERO IMP. CÆSAR;" on the reverse, "JUPITER CVSTOS."§ An altar too, with an inscription in the rude characters of the Lower Empire, was dug up here, and near it the frustrum of a column with a Doric base. In 1851, Sir Wil-

* The historian of Richmond relates that about a century ago, a large ancient foundation was opened not far from Bainesse, in hopes of finding some hidden treasure. The workmen came at length to a pair of iron gates, which they drew out, and then retired to take some refreshment, but in their absence, a great quantity of hanging ground fell in, and the great labour of removing it discouraged them from any further attempt. The gates, he says, were given to a blacksmith, who found, upon heating them and beating them out, that they emitted a strong sulphureous smell, and flaked so that they could not be made into nail rods, as was intended. The same author says, that on digging the foundation of the farm house, a square arched vault was found, on each brick the letters BSAR, and on the floor much glutinous matter like coagulated blood.

† Ptolemy Claudius, a mathematician of Pelusium; about the year 138. He is celebrated for his system of the world, in which he placed the earth as the centre. Ptolemy made two observations in *Cataractonium*, which he has described in his second Book of Geography; the one of the length of the longest day, and the other of its latitude from the equator.

‡ The continual occurrence of *Thorn* in the names of camps and stations is very remarkable.

§ Near the site of this Roman station a large bronze vessel, containing a quantity of Roman silver and copper coins, were found by a man ploughing. Many of the coins were given to King Charles; but the vessel, which is large enough to contain twenty-four gallons, is still at Brough Hall.

liam Lawson, to whom the farm of Thornborough and the site of Cataractonium belong, caused certain excavations in Thornborough Pasture to be made, when was laid open foundations, and sufficient of the superstructure of a wall, to shew that it had been built of squared stones, and was of Roman workmanship. Further researches enabled Sir William to trace out, very satisfactorily, the circuit of this ancient station, which apparently has covered an area of about nine acres. A portion of the wall, about eighty yards in length, has been ingeniously restored from the stones of the original rampart found on the spot.* One or two inscribed stones are built in.

About half a mile south-west of the village of Catterick, and close to the river Swale, is an earthen mount called the *Castle Hills*. It is a parallelogram in shape, with four large bulwarks cast up to a considerable height at each angle, and two small ones joining the former; the whole enclosed by a ditch. From its lofty situation, and the circular mounds at the angles, from which the whole of the flat country for many miles round could be overlooked, it is conjectured that a *Castrum exploratorium*, port of observation, or guard house, had been kept here by the Romans. Whitaker, on the authority of Vegetius, observes that the Romans appear to have frequently constructed fortresses in the vicinity of their stations, for the protection of their cattle in the pastures, and the security of their convoys on the roads. As a part of the east side of this fortification has been washed away by the river—which river, prior to a large flood in 1771, ran at a distance of 120 yards east from its present course—it is impossible now to say, with any degree of certainty, whether the ditch, by which it is encompassed on the other sides, extended along the east side; but it is very probable that it did. The area occupies about three roods of ground, and the whole, including the moat, an acre and a half; but the hills, moat, and rampart have been demolished, and planted with trees. The hills are supposed to have received their appellation from their adjacency to the Castle of Killerby, when that stronghold was in existence; and it is supposed that the Lord of Killerby had converted this ancient Roman work into a station for an advanced guard to defend the passage of the Swale, or to alarm the country in times of invasion. The country between the Swale and the Tees was considered by the Romans, a military position of the highest importance, for the secure occupation of the north of England. It was therefore carefully strengthened by entrenched camps, and traversed by military ways.

* This wall may be seen about 180 yards from Catterick Bridge, to the left of the first gate on the road to Brough.

As we have seen at page 65 of the first volume of this history, the Roman highway, *Watling Street*, passed through this parish, and on it was founded the great north road called *Leeming Lane*, upon which stands the village of Catterick. Clarkson, the historian of Richmond, calls this road the Hermin Street, but that appears to be an error, even though his assertion is supported by the learned Gale.* The best authorities inform us that the Watling Street led from York, by Aldborough, to Catterick. In some maps we find the course of another Roman road to Cattaractonium, by Newton-le-Willows, Patrick Brompton, and Hornby, passing about half a mile eastward of the present village of Catterick. Crossing the Swale, the Watling Street passes due north for about three miles, when it divides itself at Scotch Corner, one branch proceeding across Gatherley Moor, by Greta Bridge and Bowes, to Carlisle; and the other northwards, by Pierse Bridge, to Newcastle. The important points of the before-mentioned district between the Tees and Swale—the keys of the military position—were defended by permanent camps or stations, as at Caractonium, where the great road crossed the Swale; at Pierse Bridge, where the road, passing the Tees, entered the County of Durham; at Greta Bridge, near the confluence of the Tees and Greta; and at Bowes (Lavatræ). A smaller camp protected the ford of the Tees at Barforth, where the *Scots Dyke* also touched that river. (See page 70.)

Historians tell us that during the Saxon government, Catterick (which must have been built after the decay of the Roman station) was a flourishing City till the year 769, when it was totally destroyed by the Danes, under the command of Boernredus; it, however, seems to have soon regained something of its former importance, for in 846 the marriage of the Northumbrian King Ethelred to Elfleda, the daughter of Offa, King of the Mercians, was solemnized there with great pomp. But it did not long continue in a flourishing state, for it was partly destroyed in the subsequent Danish devastations.

Walter de Urswicke, Constable of Richmond and Keeper of the New Forest, in the reign of Edward III., resided here, and, according to Rymer's *Fœdera*, vol. 5, p. 557, John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster and Earl of Richmond, gave to him, in 1367, for the good services which he performed in the battle of Nazarre, in Spain, as well as for the better support of the dignity of Knighthood, which he had conferred upon him in the field of battle, forty pounds a year during his life, out of the rents of his Manor of Catterick and

* From a Roman inscription found at Catterick, in 1620, to Hermes or Mercury, Gale argues that the road from London to Carlisle was the Hermin Street, and had its name from Hermes or Mercury, who taught men to open roads and presided over them. The inscription is referred to the 943rd year of the building of Rome, and A.D. 191.

Forcet, part of his Seigniory of Richmond. This Walter died in 1371, and was buried in the south aisle of the old Church of Catterick, where was erected to his memory a splendid table monument, under a pointed arch in the wall, upon which was placed his effigy in a recumbent posture; the body, arms, and legs encased in plate armour, and on his head a conical helmet. This monument has been removed to the present Church.

In Leland's time, "Katerik" was "a very poore towne, half a quarter of a mile from the river side." After observing that it "has now no market," this celebrated antiquary continues, "There is a place cawled Katerik Swart, or Sandes, hard by the Chirch, and there be *quædam indicia* of old buildinges, and diggings of old squarid stones."

On the north side of the Churchyard is a round hill, from which runs north-west a bank or slope, "whether natural or artificial," says Clarkson, "is not determined, probably the old course of the river." Gale calls it *Mons. Palatinus*, or *Palet Hill*. Cade, the Roman antiquary of Gainford, has an idea that this mount was a place for astronomical observations. Mr. Longstaffe, in his *Richmondshire*, says of this spot, "the Churchyard of Catterick, a triangular promontory, presents the features of an ancient camp, bounded by the hollow where the present street runs, on the west of the Parsonage, and round on the north of it, and the Church. This was probably the earliest work here," he continues, "the large tumulus called Palet Hill, a later addition."

The *Church* (St. Anne) is a fine stone building, in the Gothic style, consisting of a clerestoried nave, with side aisles, a chancel, south porch, and a fine west tower. The contract for building the nave, chancel, and aisles, was entered into by Richard of Cracall, mason, with Dame Katherine of Burgh (the widow of John of Burgh), and William her son, immediately after the father's death in 1412, as we learn from the Rev. J. Raine's reprint of the contract. The mason was to leave tusses, or projecting teeth stones, for the attaching of a tower and vestry, and to finish his work in three years. The old Church has been traced on the north side of the present fabric. The stone-work was removed, and the Burghs found most, or all the other materials. The "high altar" was to have three steps to it, and each aisle was to have "an altar and a lavatory (piscina?), accordant in the east end." The Chapel of Our Lady was that at the east end of the north aisle; all traces of the altar, &c., are gone; the aisle having been lengthened to form a Chapel of St. James. The altar in the south aisle is supposed to have belonged to a Chantry, in which masses were celebrated for the above-mentioned Walter de Urswicke, whose monument, as before stated, was brought from the old

Church. Its piscina remains, and the vestiges of Cracall's east end are very visible, the aisle having been continued along the chancel, and his windows removed to the addition. In the chancel is the treble sedilia, and a plain piscina. The tower is embattled, and contains a clock and three bells, and the other parts of the Church finish with a plain parapet. A vestry in the north-east angle spoils the aspect of the east end of the building. The windows are of various shapes, but chiefly pointed; the east window is of five lights, and the west one in the tower of three lights, both having Perpendicular tracery. The aisles are divided from the nave by an arcade of four pointed arches, supported by octangular pillars.

The Church was very neatly re-pewed or *stalled*, in 1850, at a cost of about £420., raised by subscription, aided by a grant of £50. from the Church Building Society. At the east end of the south aisle a new organ was erected in 1850. In the great arch, and the two side arches of the chancel, are ancient oak screens; and the tower arch is open to the nave. The roofs are all of rough timber. The font is octagonal, and has on the sides the initials of William Burgh, and the arms of Neville, or Clervaux, Fitzhugh, Scrope of Masham, and two other coats. Above the porch are the swans of Burgh, the bars of Aske, and the cross patronce of Lascelles. Katherine, the founder of the Church, was an Aske, and her daughter-in-law Matilda, a Lascelles. There is an elegant floriated cross built in, near the top of the belfry staircase.

The easternmost half of the north aisle is the burying place of the Lawson family of Brough Hall, as it was formerly of the Burghs. There are several handsome tablets to the memory of members of the former family; and these inscribed brasses to the latter:—1. John de Burgh, Esq., who died in 1412; and Katherine, his wife, the foundress of this Church. John was the son of Richard de Richmond, but he assumed the name and arms of his mother, the heiress of Burgh. His sister married John de Clervaux. 2. William Burgh, Esq., who died in 1442, and William, his son, who died in 1465, with their wives, accompanied by fine effigies of the two gentlemen. 3. Wm. Burgh, Esq., who died in 1492 (one of the founders of the Chantry in the north aisle), with effigies of himself and wife. The other founder of this Chantry was Richard Swaldall, a yeoman, whose brass in the nave describes him as half founder of the Chantry of St. James, within the Church of St. Ann of Cattryk."

At the east end of the south aisle is the before-mentioned ancient monument to Walter de Urswicke: the hands and feet of the figure in armour are broken. Within the Communion rails is a singular brazen inscription

to Grace Lowther, 1594, who was "so mindful of death that, for the last seven years of her pilgrimage, she would never go of a journey without taking her winding sheet about with her." In the chancel is a monument to that gallant royalist, facetious writer and tourist, Captain Richard Braithwaite, of Burneshead, Westmorland, who died here in 1673. This gentleman is well known to readers as "Dapper Dick," or "Drunken Barnabee." At the south side of the Church is a singular stone coffin. Being too short, the end was cut through to allow the head to lie in it, and in this position the skeleton was found. There is another stone coffin on the north side of the Church: both of them were dug up on the site of the old Church.

The *Living* is a Vicarage. On the 3rd of September, 1220, Walter de Grey, Archbishop of York, granted and appropriated the Church of Catterick to the use of the Abbot and Convent of St. Mary, York, except sixteen marks assigned to the use of the Vicar. It is valued in the King's Books at £25. 2s. 1d., and is now worth about £1,000. per ann. Patron, the Crown; Vicar, Rev. John Croft. The impropriation belongs to divers persons. The *Vicarage House* is a large building adjoining the west side of the Churchyard. The late Vicar of Catterick, the Rev. Alex. John Scott, D.D., was chaplain to Admiral Lord Nelson, and George IV., the former of whom died in his arms at the Battle of Trafalgar, in 1805. There is a *Wesleyan Chapel* here.

The *School* was founded and endowed in 1658 by the Rev. Michael Syddall, Vicar of this parish; and to it is attached an *Hospital* for six poor widows belonging to the parish. The founder left £500., for the erection of the buildings, and the endowment consists of a house and 4A. 1R. 22P. of land at York, and about 16A. at Hudswell. The School, originally a Grammar School, was altered to that of a Free School for boys and girls, by the Court of Chancery, and it is now under Government inspection. The poor widows in the hospital or almshouse, receive each a few pounds per annum. There is also a *Free Library*, numbering 600 volumes.

Races take place here annually—see *Catterick Bridge*, township of Brough.

Appleton Township.—This township includes the small hamlets of East and West Appleton, 5 miles N.N.W. of Bedale, and 2 miles from Catterick. Area, 1,583 acres; population, 114 persons; rateable value, £2,071. The Duke of Leeds is Lord of the Manor, but S. L. Fox, Esq., and some other freeholders, have estates here. The soil is good.

The township of Bolton, with those of *Bolton-upon-Swale*, Ellerton, Kiplin, Scorton, Uckerby, and Whitwell, form a *Parochial Chapelry* in the parish of Catterick, and in the Wapentake of East Gilling. The area of the township

of Bolton is 878 acres, and the number of its inhabitants 82. Rateable value, £1,184. The Countess Tyrconnel is Lady of the Manor and owner of the soil.

The small *Village of Bolton* stands pleasantly on the banks of a rivulet, half a mile E. of the Swale, 6 miles E.S.E. of Richmond, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles N.E. from Catterick by road, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ across the river.

The *Church* (St. Mary) is an ancient Gothic structure, comprising a nave, north and south aisles, chancel, and tower containing three bells. The *Living* is a Perpetual Curacy, in the gift of the Vicar of Catterick, for the time being, and incumbency of the Rev. Anthony Cumby. It was augmented with £600. of Queen Anne's Bounty, from 1781 to 1807, and with a Parliamentary grant of £1,000., in 1815, and is now worth £118. per annum.

There is a school for children of both sexes. Lady Tyrconnel pays for educating and clothing 12 boys and 8 girls. The girls are taught needlework.

Longevity.—Some writers assert that Bolton was the birthplace of the famous Henry Jenkins, "the oldest man born upon the ruins of this post-diluvian world;" whilst others state that he first saw the light at Ellerton-upon-Swale, where he died. He was born in the year 1500; lived to the amazing age of 169 years; and was buried in the Churchyard of Bolton-upon-Swale, on the 6th of December, 1670. Over his grave is a neat pyramidal monument, and in the Church is a large tablet of black marble, both erected to his memory, by subscription, in 1748. The epitaph on the tablet was composed by Dr. Thomas Chapman, Master of Magdalen College, Cambridge.*

* Henry Jenkins was born in 1500, and followed the employment of fishing for 140 years, and at no period of his life could he read or write. At the time of his birth parish registers were not in use, but Bishop Lyttleton communicated to the Society of Antiquarians, on the 11th of December, 1766, a paper copied from an old household book of Sir Richard Graham, Bart., of Norton Conyers, the writing of which says, that upon his going to live at Bolton, Jenkins was said to be about 150 years old, that he had often examined him in his sister's kitchen, where he came to beg alms, and found facts and chronicles agree in his account. He was then 162 or 163 years old. He remembered the dissolution of the monasteries, and said that great lamentation was made on that occasion; and he was often at Fountains Abbey during the residence of the last Abbot, who he said frequently visited his master, Lord Conyers. He said that he went to Northallerton with a horse load of arrows for the battle of Flodden Field, with which a bigger boy went forward to the army under the Earl of Surrey, King Henry being at that time at Tournay, and he believed himself then eleven or twelve years old. When he was more than 100 years old, he used to swim across the Swale with the greatest ease, and without catching cold. In the first volume of this history, page 259, we have shown that Jenkins attended the Assizes at York, as a witness, in the years 1655 and 1657. He died in the beginning of December, 1670, at Ellerton-on-Swale; and, as his

Brough Township.—This fertile and picturesque township contains 1,082 acres, and 120 inhabitants. Rateable value, £842. It comprises the small hamlets and farms of Brough, Brackenbrough, Thornbrough, and Catterick Bridge, from 4 to 6 miles W.S.W. from Richmond, and extends southward from the river Swale.

The Venerable Bede considers Brough to have been the *mint*, and Thornbrough the *garrison* of the Roman City, which he thinks occupied the site of Catterick; but, as already observed, the excavations effected in 1851, leave little doubt that the site of the Roman Station, which Ptolemy and Antoninus called *Caractonium*, is in Thornbrough Pasture, between Catterick Bridge and Brough Hall.

Brough formerly belonged to, and was the seat of, the family of the same name—Burgh, or Brough. In the beginning of the 17th century it was carried in marriage to Ralph Lawson, Esq., by Elizabeth, only daughter and heiress of Roger Burgh, and it has since continued in the Lawson family—Sir William Lawson, Bart., being the present owner of the soil, Lord of the Manor, and impropiator of the great tithes.

Brough Hall, the seat of this nobleman, stands about 5 miles from Richmond, and is a large handsome mansion of stone, consisting of a centre and two wings. The latter were added by Sir John Lawson, in the 17th century, and the house has likewise been much improved by the present owner. The entrance hall is a fine lofty apartment, ornamented with a collection of shields of arms, family pictures, statues, &c. Sir William possesses a valuable and extensive library, and a good collection of antiquities. There is likewise a neat domestic Chapel in the building. The Park and grounds are extensive, sequestered, and well wooded.

A short distance from the Hall is a *Catholic Chapel*, completed in 1837, at an expense of several thousand pounds, defrayed by Sir William Lawson.

epitaph says, “he was enriched with the goods of nature, if not of fortune, and happy in the duration, if not the variety of his enjoyments; and though the partial world despised and disregarded his low and humble state, the equal eye of Providence beheld and blessed it with a patriarch’s health and length of days, to teach mistaken man, these blessings are entailed on Temperance, a life of labour, and a mind of ease. Jenkins was contemporary with Thomas Parr, the patriarchal Shropshire man, of whom it is recorded that he was born in 1483, and lived in the reign of ten Monarchs of England. At the age of 130 he is said to have been able to do husbandry work; and at the age of 105, it is stated in Oldy’s MS. notes on Fuller’s Worthies, that he did penance in Alderbury Church, for lying with Katherine Milton and getting her with child. He died in 1635, aged 152 years and 9 months, and it is said that his remains rest among the eminent dead in Westminster Abbey.

It is a noble specimen of the fine taste of its munificent founder, and is built of cut sandstone, polished on the exterior and interior, and dedicated to God under the invocation of St. Paulinus, the first Archbishop of York (See vol. i., p. 388). This exquisite gem of the Early English, or transition Norman style of architecture, is a copy of the ancient Chapel, now the Library of the Dean and Chapter at York. (See vol. i., p. 476.) Like that edifice, it is in two stories; the upper one being the Chapel, and the lower one is devoted to the purposes of a school. On the north side there is a transept or tribune. The arch of the great west doorway springs from shafts, whose capitals, as well as the deep moulding of the arch, are decorated with the Norman tooth ornament. The interior of the Chapel is very imposing, and is lighted by clustered lancet windows springing from elegant shafts, surmounted with foliated capitals. The walls are divided into compartments by pilasters, from which spring alternately round and pointed arches, and within the semi-circular compartments, which are much wider than the other, are placed the lancet lights in clusters of threes. The great east and west windows are clusters of five lancets, and each is surmounted at nearly the point of the gable by a small but elegant trefoil, which admits the light into the open roof. This roof is of stained oak, its semicircular ribs springing from corbels inserted in a deep moulding, which runs round the Chapel, each semi-rib spanning by a noble Norman arch, the entire width of the building. These arches are also exquisitely carved and enriched with Norman ornaments. The east window is filled with stained glass, executed by Willemont. The altar is of stone and open beneath, resting upon arches of a trefoil shape, supported by small columns. Under it is a tomb or stone shrine, inscribed in antique letters to St. Innocent, whose relics (found in the catacombs at Rome, and presented by Pope Gregory XVI. to Sir William Lawson, then William Lawson, Esq.,) it contains. The tabernacle is of carved oak, surmounted with a spiral canopy. The piscina and the credence table, both of marble, are supported by Gothic brackets, and inserted into niches of the same style. The tribune opens into the body of the Chapel by two noble Norman arches, and is divided from it by a low but beautiful Gothic screen. Over the entrance to this part of the edifice, which is devoted to the use of the family of the founder, is the shield of his armorial bearings, pendant from a cherubim's head. On the north wall, underneath the moulding which forms the support of the roof, is the following inscription in Gothic letters:—"Ab incarnatione Jesu Christ, MDCCCXXXVII." The holy water stoup is of marble, and is set in a bracket and niche. The whole of the edifice is constructed of materials drawn from the estate. The roof is very high

pitched, and is said to stand upwards of 75 feet from the ground. A neat *Presbytery* is attached to the Chapel. The Rev. Walter Clifford is the priest of the mission.

Sir William Lawson, F.S.A. (1st Bart. United Kingdom, created 1841), is second son of the late John Wright, Esq., of Kelvedon, Essex, by the daughter and co-heir of Sir John Lawson, Bart., of Brough Hall. He was born in 1796, and married in 1825 the only daughter of John Lawson, Esq., M.D., of York—who, had he survived Sir Henry Lawson, the last Baronet of that line, would have inherited the title and family estates. In May, 1834, he assumed by royal licence the name of Lawson, in lieu of his patronymic, upon succeeding to the estates of his maternal grandfather, Sir John Lawson, Bart.; and he received his baronetcy in consideration of his maternal descent, and his connexion by marriage with the extinct baronetcy of Sir Henry Lawson. In 1844 Sir William received the Order of Christ from Pope Gregory XVI. His *Heir* is his son John, born in 1829.

Catterick Bridge is a hamlet one mile N. from Catterick. The bridge crosses the Swale, and is a fine structure of four elliptical arches. Sir Wm. Lawson has in his possession the indenture for building this bridge, between seven of the neighbouring gentry, and three masons, who were to erect it between "the olde stane brigg and the new brigg of tree,* quilke forsaide brigge, with the grace of God, sall be mad sufficient and workmanly in masoncraft, accordand in substance to Barnacastell brigge." The neighbouring quarries were to be at the service of the contractors; the bridge was to be completed in 1425; and the cost to be £173. 6s. 8d., and a gown a-piece to the three contractors each of the years they were employed. The bridge has since been widened.

At the south end of the bridge, on the east side, stood a small *Chapel*, dedicated to St. Anne, in which mass was celebrated every day, by a priest from the neighbouring Hospital of St. Giles (in Brompton), for the benefit of travellers. Alms, too, were received here from the passengers, for the repairs of the bridge. On widening the bridge, about seventy years ago, the Chapel was taken down, but there are still in existence some remains of it, in the coal-hole of the adjoining inn.

In 1729, a bill of Sir John Lawson, in Chancery, stated that his Manor of Brough extended to the middle of the Swale, and that from time immemorial the river ran through the north arch only, and the other arches were

* There is a local tradition that a little west of the present bridge, stood an old wooden bridge.

only wet in time of floods (a survey of 1587 confirmed this statement); that an attempt had been made to cut through his lands to make the water flow through the middle and south arches, by which his soil would be worn away by every flood, and his large messuage (which had existed time out of mind at the south-east corner of the bridge), as an inn, would be destroyed; and that nine or ten years before, when the lands on the north side of the river had been damaged, instead of making a new cut, as they would have done had they the power, the landowners at that side built a large strong wall, or battlement, of hewn stone, extending some hundred yards east and west of the bridge; and upon the same wall the north end of the bridge rested. At the present day the water flows through the then dry arches.

Near the bridge, on the south side of the river, is the above-mentioned *Inn and Posting House*—a large “hostelry,” which was of great note before the formation of the iron highways. This, the only house here, was an inn in the reign of Henry VIII., for Leland says that when he visited this neighbourhood, “*Katerik Bridg selfe hath but one hous as an yn.*”

Facing the inn and the south end of the bridge is the entrance gateway to the farm and grounds of Brough Hall, and in the fields immediately within this gateway, is the *Catterick Race Course*, on which are one or two days racing annually. The “Grand Stand” is a plain brick building.

On the south side of the Swale, opposite to Brompton, stood the ancient *Hospital of St. Giles*, founded, it is supposed, by Henry Fitz-Randolph, of Ravensworth, in the beginning of the reign of Henry III. The Master of the Hospital held two bovates of land in Brompton. On the site is now a farm house belonging to Sir William Lawson.

Colbourn Township.—The township of Colbourn, or Colburn, takes its name from a rivulet or *burn* which falls into the Swale a little below the village. Its area is 1,318; population, 122 persons; rateable value £1,234. Sir William Lawson, Bart., is Lord of the Manor and principal landowner.

The *Village* is small, and stands 3 miles E.S.E. of Richmond, and the same distance N.W. from Catterick. *Colbourn Hall*, now a farm house, was a seat of the D'Arcy family, and near it formerly stood a Chapel dedicated to St. Anne. The remains of this ancient place of religious worship are now converted into stables for the farmer's horses.

Ellerton-upon-Swale Township.—Ellerton is in East Gilling Wapentake; its area is 1,609 acres; population, 144; rateable value, £2,284. The land belongs to the Countess Tyrconnel, the owner of the manorial rights and the impropriate tithes. The soil is clayey and gravelly.

The *Village* is situated 6 miles E.S.E. from Richmond, 4½ miles from

Catterick by road and 2 miles across the river. That remarkable instance of longevity, Henry Jenkins, the oldest Englishman on record, is said by some to have been born here, and by others at Bolton (See page 353). At all events there appears to be no dispute about his having died here in 1670.

Hipswell.—Hipswell Chapelry comprises the townships of Hipswell, Colbourn, and Scotton. The township of Hipswell, including the hamlets of Sleegill, Sandbeck, and Waitwith, and the extra-parochial farm of St. Martin's, contains 2,785 acres, and 350 inhabitants; of which 57 belongs to St. Martin's. The present owner of the estate and manor of Hipswell is the Hon. Charles Howard Butler Wandesford, son of the late Lady Ormonde, the heiress of the ancient family of Wandesford, whose seat here is now occupied by a farmer. The Hon. Mr. Wandesford is brother to the Marquis of Ormonde.

The *Village of Hipswell* is small and secluded, between two rivulets, 2½ miles S.S.E. of Richmond, and 4 from Catterick. The hamlet of *Sleegill*, or *Holy Hill*, is on the southern acclivity of Swaledale, opposite Richmond Bridge; the hamlet of Waitwith, or Waitworth, is situated 3 miles S.S.W. of Richmond; and *St. Martin's*, so called from the venerable ruins of St. Martin's Priory, is on the south bank of the Swale, near Richmond (See page 52). The Richmond Railway Station is in St. Martin's (See page 38). In the centre of the village of Hudswell is the *Manor House*, a plain building, in the occupation of Mr. Thomas Jefferson.

The *Church* (St. Martin), rebuilt in 1811, in the later English style of Gothic architecture, is a plain but neat stone building, consisting of a nave, chancel, and south porch. There are two bells in a turret. The *Living* is a Perpetual Curacy, in the gift of the Vicar of Catterick, and incumbency of the Rev. Richard Wilson. It was augmented with £200., given by Mr. Marshall's trustees, in 1793; £600. of Queen Anne's Bounty, from 1798 to 1795; and with a Parliamentary grant of £1,000., in 1822; and is now worth about £100. per annum.

The *School* was built in 1815 by the lords of the three manors in the chapelry. Sir W. Lawson and the Hon. C. H. Wandesford give £20. a year for the education of 20 poor children, and the schoolmaster has the interest of £100., left by Robert Cockin, in 1757. Christopher Plowes, in 1665, left £100. to be invested for apprenticing poor children of Hipswell Chapelry, and it was laid out in the purchase of 18a. of land at Hudswell, which now yields about £21. per annum.

Hudswell.—This township, which is in Hang West Wapentake, forms a Chapelry in itself, and includes, besides the *Village of Hudswell*, the picturesque

hamlet of *Thorpe-under-Stone*, on the banks of the Swale, 4 miles W. of Richmond, and the hamlets and rivulets of *Brookes-gill*, nearly 1 mile S.E., and *Sand-beck*, 2 miles N.W. of Hudswell. About a mile E. of Hudswell is the verdant conical mound called the *Round Howe* (See page 67). The township extends to the lofty fell of *Rodscar*, where lead ore and coal have been got. Its area is 2,881 acres; population, 245 persons; rateable value, £1,270.

Hudswell is mentioned in Domesday, and is frequently alluded to in the early period of our history. In the reign of the Confessor it belonged to Tor; after the Conquest to Emsant, Constable of Richmond Castle. Soon after the year 1100, Roaldus, son of Emsant, gave part of it to the neighbouring Priory of St. Martin. The same Roaldus, at the foundation of the Abbey of St. Agatha at Easby, in 1152, appropriated the remaining part of his estate here, for the support of that house. After the Reformation the lands of Hudswell passed into various hands, and are now chiefly the property of the Hon. C. H. B. Wandesford, Timothy Hutton, Esq., and C. H. Elsley, Esq. An Act of Parliament was obtained in 1807 for enclosing the moors and waste lands of Hudswell. The soil is clayey, and a considerable portion of the township is moorland. The scenery is enriched with wooded acclivities, interspersed with rocky ridges of limestone, and the river winding through the valley to which it gives name, imparts a lively and pleasing aspect. The higher grounds command some diversified prospects, and the view from the Churchyard is one of the finest in the district of Richmondshire.

The *Village* stands at no great distance from the Swale, 2 miles W. by S. of Richmond.

The *Church* is a small ancient stone structure of mixed architecture, consisting of a nave, north aisle, south porch, and chancel. The bell weighs 25 stones. In the chancel is a piscina. The *Living* is a Perpetual Curacy, now worth about £70. a year, having been augmented with £600. of Queen Anne's Bounty, from 1789 to 1809. Patron, the Vicar of Catterick; Incumbent, Rev. George Henry Pybus. There is an old dilapidated Parsonage House, with 11½ acres of ground attached to it. The Vicar of Catterick has a house here called Vicar Green, with 114 acres of land in lieu of tithes.

In 1642 Christopher Plowes bequeathed to the poor of this chapelry £100., which was laid out in the purchase of property, now consisting of 10½a. of land and five cottages. At the enclosure of Hudswell moor, in 1808, an allotment of 24a. 8r. 32p. was awarded for the use of the *Schoolmaster*. This land now lets for £18. 5s. per ann., for which 18 poor children are taught free. The poor have also the interest of £20., left by Gregory Elsley, in

1716; and the rent of $1\frac{1}{4}$ A. of land, purchased with £80., left by Thomas Thompson, in 1770. Sir Christopher Wandesford charged his estates here with the yearly payment of £5., for apprenticing poor children of Hipswell and Hudswell.

Killerby Township.—Area, 712 acres; population, 54; rateable value, £727. John B. Booth, Esq. is Lord of the Manor and principal landowner. The *Hamlet* is small and scattered, and stands a little to the east of Leeming Lane, 6 miles N. of Bedale, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Catterick.

Soon after the Conquest, Killerby was granted by the Earl of Richmond to Schollandus of Bedale, his Sewer. His granddaughter Agnes carried it in marriage to Brian Fitz-Alan, one of whose descendants, in the 19th of Edward I. (1291), had a license to make a *Castle* at his Manor of *Kilwardeby*. Leland says that "the Lord Lovell had a Castelle at Killerby, within a quarter of a mile of the ripe citerioris of Swale, a myle benethe Katerik Bridge: there appeare," he continues, "greate ruines." And in another place the "royal antiquary" observes, "Mastar Metcalfe hierithe the lordships of the Kinge. Som say that ther cam water by conductus into the topps of som of the towres."

From the situation of this Castle it might have bidden defiance to any force that could have been brought against it. Being entirely insulated by water to a very considerable distance, and in a flat country, it would be approached by a very narrow causeway. Killerby Carr extended as low down as Kirkby Fleetham, and was filled with bulrushes and aquatic trees. Though thus situated it stood on a fine sloping bank of 20 or 30 acres, that gradually rose from the edge of the water. From the foundations which have been discovered, the Castle must have been of great magnitude. At what time it fell into ruin is not known. In the Church of Bedale is a monumental effigy of Sir Brian Fitz-Alan, Earl of Arundell, the founder of the Castles of Bedale and Killerby (See page 108).

The present mansion, *Killerby Hall*, the seat of John B. Booth, Esq., occupies the site of the Castle. It is a substantial square building, situated on a gentle slope, and in well-wooded and well-watered grounds. The *Castle Hills*, in this township, are already noticed at page 348.

Kiplin Township.—This township is in East Gilling Wapentake, and contains 993 acres and 117 inhabitants. Rateable value, £1,114. The place is the property and manor of the Countess of Tyrconnel, whose seat, *Kiplin Hall*, is a large handsome brick mansion, with stone dressings, erected in 1622 by Lord Bellasyse, from a design of Inigo Jones. The house has been since then enlarged. The beautiful park contains about 120 acres, and is

adorned with luxuriant plantations. The Countess of Tyrconnel, relict of the Rt. Hon. John Delaval Carpenter, the fourth Earl of Tyrconnel, Viscount Carlingford, and Baron Carpenter, of Ireland, is the only daughter and heir of Robert Crowe, Esq., of Kiplin. The first Lord Carpenter was a distinguished military commander; and his grandson was the first Earl of Tyrconnel of this line.

The *Village*, which is small, is seated in a picturesque and well-wooded vale of a rivulet, 6 miles N.W. of Northallerton. Kiplin was the birthplace and estate of *Sir George Calvert*, who was created *Lord Baltimore*, in Ireland, by King James I., and established colonies and plantations in the province of Avalon, in Newfoundland, and at Maryland, in Virginia.

Scorton Township.—This township is situated in the Wapentake of East Gilling, and contains 2,645 acres and (in 1851) 488 inhabitants, of which 72 were inmates of a Nunnery, since removed. The soil is good, and the land is mostly the property of the Countess of Tyrconnel, the Lady of the Manor of Scorton-cum-Greenbury. The rateable value is £3,546. Robert Bower, Esq., of Welham, near Malton, is also a landowner here.

The *Village* is pleasant and well-built, with a spacious green in the centre, and stands near a rivulet, 5 miles E. from Richmond, and 2 miles E. from Catterick Bridge.

On the east side of the village is a large mansion, with an extensive garden, formerly the seat of the Bower family, which, for fifty years, had been occupied as a *Convent*, by a religious community of nuns of the Order of St. Clare, who arrived in this country from Normandy, in 1795, after the French Revolution. This establishment has long been in much repute as a seminary for young ladies of the Catholic faith, and it generally consisted of from thirty to forty nuns and of as many young ladies, with a chaplain. The nuns built a neat Chapel here in 1823. The community first settled at Haggerston Castle, in Northumberland; was removed here in 1807; and in 1857 the establishment took possession of a suite of new and splendid buildings, erected expressly for them in the neighbourhood of Darlington. There is a *Wesleyan Chapel* at Scorton.

On the north side of the village is a *Free Grammar School*, which was founded and endowed by Leonard Robinson, Esq., in 1720, and is free for Latin and Greek to all boys who are qualified and apply for such instruction, either from this or the neighbouring parishes, or elsewhere; but very few scholars attend. When we visited the school it consisted of but two boys. The school building was erected in 1760, and the endowment is now worth about £300. a year, arising from £350. stock, and from 20 acres of land in

Scorton township, and a farm of 110 acres. Out of this income an annuity of £20. was bequeathed by the founder to the curate of Bolton, for preaching a sermon every Sunday afternoon; and by a codicil the founder left £10. a year out of Shale Park estate for apprenticing one or more boys, who had been at least two years at this school. The affairs of the school are in the hands of eight trustees, and the Rev. Anthony Cumby, the incumbent of Bolton, is the head master.

Here is a building containing a *Magistrates' Room* (in which *Petty Sessions* are held on the first Friday in each month), a residence for a superintendent constable, and a lock-up for prisoners. A short distance from the village is the Scorton Station of the Richmond branch of the North Eastern Railway. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £242. 15s.; and the vicarial for £114.

Scotton Township.—Scotton township extends into the parish of Patrick Brompton; its area is 1,500 acres; population, 184; rateable value, £1,148. The principal landowners are Lord Wenlock (Lord of the Manor) and Timothy Hutton, Esq.

The *Village*, which is small, is situated 4 miles S.E. of Richmond.

Tunstall Township.—Area, 1,262 acres; population, 328 souls; rateable value, £1,670. The principal landowners are Sir William Lawson, Bart., Sir W. R. C. Chayter, Bart., and Sackville Lane Fox, Esq.

The *Village* is scattered, and stands chiefly on both sides of a narrow valley, near the source of a small rivulet, 6 miles S.E. from Richmond, and 2 miles S.W. of Catterick. The *Manor House* is an ancient farmhouse, opposite the Church, on the other side of the valley, now in the occupation of Mr. Barwick.

Here is a very neat *Church*, or *Chapel of Ease*, erected in 1847, at a cost of £900., raised by subscription, consisting of a body and chancel, with a bell turret on the west gable. The building is of stone, and in the Early English style, the gables being surmounted with cut stone crosses. It is dedicated to the Holy Trinity. The Vicar of Catterick, or his curate, officiates here. The *Wesleyan Chapel* was built in 1839. The *School* receives £32. a year from Siddall's Charity. The *National School* is aided by an annual grant of about £25. from Siddall's charity fund. The girls are taught sewing, in addition to reading, writing, &c.

Longevity.—In 1808 Helen Glenton and Ann Reynolds died here—the former at the age of 107, and the latter aged 103 years.

Uckerby Township.—Uckerby is a small township in East Gilling Wapentake, containing 756 acres and 61 inhabitants; and its rateable value is

£708. It is watered by two rivulets, and is mostly the property of the Countess of Tyrconnel. The place is situated 6 miles E. of Richmond, and 1 mile from Scorton Railway Station. The water of a spring here, called *St. Cuthbert's Well*, or *Cuddy Keld*, is said to be useful in the cure of cutaneous diseases and rheumatism. The well, which is situated near the Scorton Railway Station, is supposed to derive its name from a Monastery dedicated to St. Cuthbert, of which no traces now remain. The improper tithes have been commuted for £59., and the vicarial for £30. 10s.

Whitwell Township.—The area of this township is 1,078 acres; the population is 72 persons; and the rateable value £728. The Countess of Tyrconnel is Lady of the Manor.

The *Village*, which is small, is situated 8 miles E. by S. of Richmond, and 6½ miles from Catterick.

HORNBY.—This parish comprises the townships of Hornby, Ainderby—Myers—with Holtby and Hackforth. The entire parish contains 3,713 acres, exclusive of those parts of Arrathorne and Hunton, which are in Hornby parish, as before stated. Population in 1851, 334 souls. The soil is gravelly, and the surface and scenery are richly embellished. Hornby and Hackforth are partly in the Liberty of St. Peter (See vol. i., p. 481). The area of the township of Hornby is 1,532 acres, chiefly the property of the Duke of Leeds; population, 99; rateable value, £2,285.

Hornby Castle, the principal seat of the Duke of Leeds, stands on an elevated site in a beautiful park of 600 acres. It is a noble stone structure, chiefly in the Gothic and Tudor styles, castellated. A large portion of the interior walls of the edifice is as early as the Conquest. Leland says that "Horneby Castle, a iii miles from Swale and a ii from Keterick," was a "meane thing" before it was mostly rebuilt by William, Lord Conyers. The quadrangle has much of its original state at the exterior. The modern parts were erected by Robert Conyers Darcy, the last Earl of Holderness and Baron Conyers, who died in 1778. It now presents a long extended front, with embattled pediments, towers, and turrets, and has many spacious and superbly furnished apartments. It contains a fine collection of paintings, many of them by the first masters. The grounds are tastefully laid out, and command delightful prospects of the rich and picturesque Vale of Bedale, stretching up to the Western Moorlands.

Hornby Castle was founded by the ancient family of St. Quintin, whose heiress carried it in marriage to the noble family of Conyers, and about the close of the 16th century it passed in the same manner to the D'Arcy's. The daughter and heiress of the before-mentioned Earl of Holderness and

Baron Conyers, married Francis Godolphin Osborne, the fifth Duke of Leeds and Marquis of Caermarthen, whose son George William Frederick Osborne, the late Duke, succeeded to the Barony of Conyers, in right of his mother, in 1784. He married the sixth daughter of the first Marquis of Townshend; succeeded to his father's titles and estates, in 1799; and died in 1838. His son and successor the Most Noble Francis Godolphin D'Arcy D'Arcy-Osborne, the present Duke, was born in 1798; married in 1828 the third daughter of Richard Caton, Esq., relict of Sir Felton E. B. Hervey, Bart. He was summoned to the House of Lords during his father's life time as Baron Osborne, and he assumed the additional name of D'Arcy before his patronymic, in 1849. The inferior titles of the Duke are Marquis of Caermarthen, Earl of Danby, Viscount Latimer, Baron Conyers, Baron Osborne, and he is likewise a Baronet; also, Viscount Dumblaine, in Scotland. This branch of the Osborne family is descended from Sir Edward Osborne, Knt., who filled the office of Lord Mayor of London, in 1582. The first Peer was Lord High Treasurer of England. The Heir Presumptive to the Duke of Leeds is his cousin George Godolphin Osborne, the second Lord Godolphin.

The Osborne family were formerly seated at Kiveton, near Harthill, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, where their ancient seat was pulled down by the late Duke of Leeds. The last-named nobleman bequeathed nearly all his extensive devisable property to his son-in-law Sackville Walter Lane Fox, Esq.

The *Village of Hornby* is small, and stands 5 miles N.W. by N. from Bedale, and 4 S.W. from Catterick.

The *Church* (St. Mary), supposed to have been built by Sir John Conyers about the year 1413, is partly in the Norman, but mostly in the Gothic style. Its component parts are a nave, chancel, side aisles, porch, and tower. In the latter are four bells. There are some good Norman arches. The Church is peculiar as having a parclose screen, with its old painting, flowers, fruits, and parrots; a slab, with chalice and sword, probably covering some ecclesiastic; and two fine effigies of a Knight and lady. The Knight has an inscription on his baseinet, rather worn, but which appears to be *Johan Mare*. Clarkson, in his *History of Richmond*, tells us that there was a John de Maurre, about 1285, Seneschal in England for the Earl of Richmond. It has been suggested that this inscription is *Jhesu Mare* (Jesu Maria). In the north aisle are stone effigies, which are supposed to represent some of the Burgh family, from whom the Montforts inherited; and there are brasses commemorative of members of the Conyers, one is dated 1443. Also, a brass to Thomas Mountford, Esq., with effigies of himself, wife, sons and daughters, with the date of 1489. The *Living* is a Discharged Vicarage, in the pa-

tronage of the Dean and Chapter of York, and incumbency of the Rev. George Alderson, Domestic Chaplain to the Duke of Leeds. It is valued in the King's Books at £6. 15s. 6d., and now worth about £180. a year. The *Vicarage House*, erected in 1827, is a neat cut stone building. The Duke of Leeds is lessee of the great tithes under the Dean and Chapter of York, the impropiators.

Charities.—The poor widows of this parish have 14s. a year left by Wm. Tipping, in 1626; and the poor of Hornby township have the interest of £20., left by Wm. Brown, in 1789. In 1725 Bridget D'Arcy gave £100. for the poor of East and West Patrick Brompton, Hornby, Hackforth, Ainderby-Myers, West Appleton, and Arrathorne. This gift was in 1783 laid out, together with £40. given for the poor of Hornby parish, by Gregory Elaley and Wm. Firby, in the purchase of 5a. 10p. of land at Hunton.

Ainderby-Myers-with-Holby Township.—This is a township of scattered houses, in the vale of a rivulet, from 3 to 4 miles N. from Bedale. It contains 917 acres, and 90 inhabitants. Rateable value, £1,038. The land is mostly the property of the Duke of Leeds. *Holby Hall*, a neat stone building, pleasantly situated in a park of 200 acres, on the west side of Leeming Lane, is the property and residence of Thomas Robson, Esq. *Little Holby*, is a farm belonging to C. F. Thompson, Esq. *Ainderby, Myers, Goskins, and Street House*, are the names of the other farms. *Street House* is a curious brick building, in the Dutch style of architecture.

Hackforth Township.—This place is situated on the Leeming Lane. Area, 1,264 acres; population, 145; rateable value, £981. Lord of the Manor and owner of the whole, the Duke of Leeds.

The *Village* is seated on the eastern verge of Hornby Park, about 1½ mile from the parish Church. The Duke of Leeds allows the schoolmaster a house rent free, and £28. 10s. for teaching 24 children free. *Roundfield Hill* and *Gill Hall* are the names of farmhouses here.

Cuthbert Tunstall, an amiable prelate of the Catholic Church, was born at Hackforth, in 1475. He was brother to Sir Brian Tunstall, who was slain at Flodden Field. Gent tells us, in his *History of Ripon*, that Sir Brian, before the battle of Flodden, "took up some mould, and put it into his mouth, in token of his burial; then fighting valiantly, and slaying many, he, at last fell in the midst of a multitude."

KIRKBY FLEETHAM.—This parish includes the hamlets of Great and Little Fencote, the area of the whole being 2,974 acres; population, 605 persons; rateable value, £4,127. The chief proprietors of the soil are Harry Edmond Whaller, Esq. (Lord of the Manor), Thomas Robinson, Esq., John C. Hudson, Esq., and Messrs. John Osborn and John Fryer, sen.

The *Village of Kirkby Fleetham* is rural and pleasant, having a good sized green in the centre, on which are some large trees. It stands $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles N. by E. from Bedale. The ancient village of this parish appears to have stood near the Church, about one mile N.E. from the present one, extensive foundations having been dug up in that locality. Now there is but one residence there—a farmhouse, formerly an inn, which bears the date of 1732. It is supposed that the old village was deserted in consequence of the oft recurring floods, to which its adjacency to the river Swale rendered it liable. In Hall Garth are vestiges of a moated castellated mansion, supposed to have been a seat of the Stapyltons, the ancient Lords of the Manor, of whom there are some memorials in the Church.

Kirkby Fleetham Hall is a neat mansion, pleasantly situated close to the Church, and consists of a centre and two wings, the latter being of much more recent date than the former. In front of the house some fish ponds are formed by a clear stream, and there are some fine trees in the grounds. This hall, and the principal estate in the parish, belonged to the late Mrs. Lawrence, of Studley, near Ripon, but were purchased a few years ago by H. E. Waller, Esq. The mansion is now the seat of Thomas Bolland, Esq.

Fleetham Lodge, situated 1 mile W. of the village, is the seat and property of John Conyers Hudson, Esq. It is a good residence, and has been improved by its present owner. In a room in this house was deposited for a few days, the headless body of Lord Derwentwater, who was executed for treason on Tower Hill in 1716, aged 27, and was permitted to be buried at Dilston (or Devils Stone), in Northumberland. The body rested here while the vault was being prepared to receive it. Fleetham Lodge then belonged to the Conyers family. Amongst some valuable portraits in this house may be noticed those of Lord Strafford, by Vandyke, Earl of Nottingham, a Countess of Shrewsbury, &c. There is an ancient fish pond in the grounds, as well as a mound or hill, of which it is uncertain whether it was thrown up in the time of the Romans, or during the time of Cromwell.

Green Gate House, a neat building, erected about fifty years ago, is the property and residence of Mr. John Fryer, sen. *Friars Garth*, now in the occupation of Mr. Christopher Pybus, is supposed to be the site of a religious house, of which nothing is known: foundations of buildings have been found about the house, and the ground is very uneven. The farm may have belonged to some Monastery, and the monks had probably a cell or grange here. *Hook House* farm is now occupied by Mr. Pybus; *West Low Field House*, by Mr. Joseph Ingledew; *North Low Field House*, by Mr. Robert Whitton; and *South Low Field House*, by Mr. William Poole.

The *Church* (St. Mary) is a neat Gothic structure, having a nave with side aisles and porch, a chancel, and a lofty tower containing three bells. The windows are not uniform in size or shape, some being pointed, and others square-headed. The east window, of three lights, is glazed with stained glass, at the cost of the late Mrs. Lawrence, who also, at a great expense, repaired the whole Church. The north aisle is separated from the nave by four, and the south aisle by two pointed arches. An organ was erected here by subscription, in 1856. Part of the ancient rood screen remains in the north aisle, and the font, an ancient circular basin, is in the nave. There are some good monuments. On the south side of the chancel is the effigy of a knight in armour. On the opposite side is a handsome tablet to William Lawrence, Esq., who died in 1785, aged 22 years: this monument exhibits a lady weeping. Behind the organ, in the north aisle, are handsome mural monuments to the Pepper and Smelt families; and there are also in the Church neat tablets to members of the Thistlewaite, Claister, and Osmotherly families.

The *Living* is a Discharged Vicarage, valued in the King's Books at £9. 18s. 4d., and in the patronage of the Crown. Vicar, Rev. Thomas Monson. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent charge of £474.; and the Vicarial for £288. There are three acres of glebe land. The *Vicarage House* is a neat brick building, in the village. The old Parsonage, which stood close to the Church, was pulled down in 1800, when the present one was erected.

The *National School*, in the village, for both sexes, is well conducted by Mr. Charles Clarke, and some pupil teachers. About sixty children attend. The late schoolmaster, Mr. Thomas Tennant, left the interest of £100. to the poor of the parish, in 1856. The Poor's Land, 19A. 2B. 23P., now lets for £24. a year. The land was given by Leonard Smelt, in 1712, in consideration of £64., benefaction money.

Great Fencote is a small but neat village, about two miles from Leeming Railway Station, and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile S.W. of Kirkby Fleetham. Here is a *Chapel of Ease* dedicated to St. Andrew—a small stone building, erected about eleven years ago, chiefly at the expense of the late Mrs. Lawrence. It is in the Gothic style, and is a neat little structure, consisting of a body with a south porch, a chancel, and vestry. The gables are finished with stone crosses, and there is a bell turret containing one bell. The interior is neat; the east window of three lights is filled with stained glass. Here is also a *Methodist Chapel*.

Little Fencote is a hamlet situated near Great Fencote; and in this locality,

on that part of Leeming Lane called the "Low Street," 4 miles N. from Bedale, stands the old well-known *Salutation Inn*.

Low Fields is the name of another hamlet in Kirkby Fleetham parish.

MASHAM PARISH.—This extensive parish comprises the Market Town of Masham, and the townships of Burton-upon-Ure, Ellingstring, Ellington, Fearby, Healey, and Sutton, Ilton-cum-Pott, and Swinton-cum-Warthermarsk. The area of the whole, including nearly 7,000 acres of open moors and fells, is 22,525 acres; and its population in 1851 numbered 2,695 persons. Admiral Harcourt is Lord of the Manor or Manors of Masham and Mashamshire. On the open moorland, the whole parish, except Burton, has right of stray.

The history, &c., of the town and township of Masham will be found at page 113. The other townships in the parish are as under.

Burton-upon-Ure Township.—This township is situated on the northern bank of the river Ure or Yore, and though it belongs to the parish of Masham, it forms no part of the Manor or Manors of Mashamshire. Its area is 2,242 acres; the population in 1851 was 132 souls; and the rateable value is £1,604. The hamlet of Burton is within a few hundred yards of Masham, on the opposite side of the river, and the township extends southwards to Northcote, opposite Masham; to Aldborough, 1½ mile S.E. of Masham; to Nutwith, 1½ mile S. of Masham; and to the detached farm of Ilton Grange, which was allotted to Burton from Ilton common, and is 3 miles S. from Masham. These hamlets consist chiefly of scattered farms, belonging to various owners. Burton manor passed by marriage to the family of Wyvill. A few years ago Marmaduke Wyvill, Esq., of Constable Burton, sold High Burton (in this township) to Timothy Hutton, Esq., of Clifton Castle, John T. D. Hutton, Esq., of Aldborough Hall, and — Yarburgh, Esq., of Heslington Hall. The soil is clayey and gravel, and produces good crops of wheat, barley, oats, and turnips.

Burton House (the old Manor House), anciently the seat of the Wyvills, and some years ago the residence of Mr. Prest, who had a large flax factory here, has been converted into a farmhouse by T. Hutton, Esq. It is now occupied by Mr. Hutton's farm bailiff, Mr. Christopher Mudd. There are extensive pleasure grounds, in which is a cut stone grotto, and several remains of former grandeur.

Aldburgh, or Aldborough Hall, the seat and property of John Timothy D'Arcy Hutton, Esq., is situated on the banks of the Yore, about 2 miles from Masham by the footpath, and 3 miles by the carriage road. It is an old mansion with wings, which are covered with ivy. The staircase and several

of the floors, &c., of the apartments are of ancient black oak. Amongst the paintings is a fine portrait of the Hon. James D'Arcy, created Baron D'Arcy of Navan, Ireland, and who died in 1781, aged 80. This nobleman was ancestor of the present owner of Aldborough. Also, a portrait of Sir Roger Beckwith. Mr. Hutton possesses some elegant pieces of costly furniture, and articles of *vertu*. The grounds are picturesque, and contain some fine timber.

Near Aldborough Hall is the site of a Castle, which was founded by Wm. le Gros, Earl of Albemarle, who, in 1188, was created Earl of York, or Yorkshire (See vol. i., p. 282), as a reward for the valour he displayed at the Battle of the Standard, fought near Northallerton. For some account of this battle see vol. i., p. 123.

Low Burton Hall (now a farmhouse in the occupation of Mr. James Clark) is a curious old building, with an octagonal chimney of cut stone, ten feet high. The staircase is of black oak, and three of the rooms are wainscotted with the same material. A Catholic Chapel and a burying ground was formerly attached to this house.

Northcote farm is now held by Mr. Robert Johnson. The house is ancient, with black oak wainscottings and staircase, and stands in a pleasant well-wooded situation. *Southcote* farm is in the occupation of Mr. Thomas Knowles. *Nutwith-cote*, the residence of Mr. Thomas Edmundson, is another ancient house, in which is much black oak work. The walls of one of the rooms are hung with Spanish leather, bearing embossed devices and figures of angels, bacchanalians, grapes, &c., in gold. Nothing appears to be known of how or when this apartment received its curious hangings. *Nutwith Common* belongs to the entire township.

Stone coffins and weapons of ancient warfare have been dug up in Burton township. The inhabitants of the township are toll free all over England, except in Oxford and Cambridge, the seat of the two Universities. The tithes have been commuted for £57., of which £55. are payable to Trinity College, Cambridge, and £2. to the Vicar.

Ellingstring Township.—This small township lies on the south side of the Yore, adjoining the moors, and contains, according to the Parliamentary Return, 402 acres and 201 inhabitants. Rateable value, £438. The principal landowners are Admiral Harcourt (Lord of the Manor), the Marquis of Ailesbury, and Timothy Hutton, Esq.

The *Village* is mean in appearance, and scattered, and lies 4½ miles N.N.W. of Masham. The road from Masham to East Witton passes to the north of it. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans, and the school is occasionally

used as a Chapel of Ease to the parish Church. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for £10. 10s., and the rectorial for £62. The latter is payable to Trinity College, Cambridge.

Angramgate adjoins Ellingstring, but is in East Witton parish.

Ellington Township.—High and Lower Over and Nether Ellington are two small hamlets, contiguous to each other, forming one joint township, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles N.W. of Masham. Area, 1,710 acres; rateable value, £1,734.; population, 144 souls, viz., 71 in Over Ellington, and 73 in Nether Ellington. The soil is gravelly, and produces wheat, barley, oats, and turnips; and the township is well-wooded, and contains some good freestone quarries. Admiral Harcourt is Lord of the Manor and chief owner of the land. The *School* is chiefly supported by Mrs. Danby Harcourt. There is a small burial ground belonging to the Society of Friends, at Low Ellington. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for £35. 10s., and the impropriate for £183., payable to Trinity College, Cambridge. *Ellington House* (Low Ellington) is a good building in the occupation of Mr. Peter Ascough, farmer and fell-monger. The residence of Mr. Henry Jeff, at High Ellington, is dated 1687, and was built by Henry Thwaite, an ancestor of Mr. Jeff's. Near it are the ruins of what appears to have been an ancient Chapel.

Fearby Township.—Area, 853 acres; population, 251; rateable value, £1,029. Principal landowner and Lord of the Manor, Admiral Harcourt. The township is situated in a hilly district.

The *Village* is scattered, and has a green in the centre, and stands about 2 miles W. from Masham. Most of the houses are thatched with straw or ling. There is an old cottage in the middle of the green, which appears to have been an ancient Chapel. The Wesleyans and Wesleyan Reformers have each a small place of worship here, and a *School* is chiefly supported by Mrs. Danby Harcourt.

Fearby Cross is a hamlet within a couple of hundred yards east of Fearby village, consisting of two inns, belonging to the Messrs. Lightfoot of Masham, brewers, &c., and a few cottages. Here are the remains of an ancient stone cross. The vicarial tithes of Fearby township have been commuted for a rent charge of £17.; and the impropriate for £96., payable to Trinity College, Cambridge.

Healey-cum-Sutton Township.—This township comprises 4,827 acres, and in 1851, 378 inhabitants. Its rateable value is £2,089. It forms a hilly tract, extending westward to the foot of Witton Fell and Broom-Beck Moor. Admiral Harcourt is Lord of the Manor and principal landowner. The soil is loamy upon sandstone, and produces oats and barley.

Healey is a pleasant little village on the south side of a hill, 3 miles W. from Masham. The houses are mostly ancient looking, several of them being thatched with heather; there are some fine old trees in and about it; and some good springs in the locality. *Sutton* is a small hamlet, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Masham.

Ecclesiastical District, or Parochial Chapelry.—By an Order in Council, dated 15th January, 1849, Her Majesty's Commissioners for Building new Churches, have, in pursuance of the 16th section of an Act passed in the 59th of George III. (1820), assigned a particular district to the Church of St. Paul at Healey, in the parish of Masham. This, "The Chapelry District of Healey," includes the entire township of Ellingstring, the township of Healey-with-Sutton (excepting that portion thereof known by the name of Sutton), the entire township of Ilton-cum-Pott, the greater part of the township of Fearby, with detached portions of the townships of Masham, Burton, Ellington, and Swinton, as well as the unenclosed moorland belonging to the parish of Masham, and not divided between the several townships in such parish. The Chapelry is bounded on the S. and S.W. by the parish of Kirby Malzeard, in the West Riding; on the N.W. by the parish of Coverham; on the N., by the parish of East Witton; and on the E. by the remaining part of Masham, from which the new parochial district is separated by the western and south-western boundary line of the township of Ellington, as far as the point where the road from Ellingstring to Swinton crosses Swinney Beck; then by the said road leading from Ellingstring to Swinton, till it meets the Burn river; thence by the river Burn, running in a westerly direction up to the mouth of Quarry Gill Beck; thence by the latter beck till it arrives at the boundary of the township of Ilton; then by the boundary line of the township of Swinton, as far as the road leading from Masham to Ilton; and then by the boundary line of the township of Burton, till it meets the boundary of the parish of Kirby Malzeard on the south.

The *Church* (St. Paul) was erected in 1848 in the village of Healey, at a cost of about £2,000., and is a neat cruciform structure in the Decorated style of Gothic architecture. Its parts are a nave, transepts, and chancel, with a handsome spire rising from the centre. It is fitted up with single seats, or stalls, to seat 250 persons. Three of the windows are filled with stained glass: that in the east end of the chancel was presented by Sir Robert Frankland Russell; that in the west end of the Church, exhibiting figures of St. John the Baptist and St. Paul, is the gift of Mrs. Harcourt; and the north window was given by the architect, Mr. E. B. Lamb, of London. There is a neat font, and in the spire is one bell. Marriages, baptisms,

burials, &c., are solemnised or performed in this Church. The *Living* is a Perpetual Curacy, in the patronage of the Vicar of Masham, and incumbency of the Rev. John Abraham Carter. Annual value, £58.

A barn at Healey, in the occupation of Mr. John Carter, a large farmer, appears to have been a Catholic Chapel in ancient times. Here we might observe, that the Carter family have resided at Healey for more than 200 years. Mr. John Glew holds a good farm in Healey; and the largest farm at Sutton is held by Mr. John Parkin. *Sourmire, Leighton, Agra, Towler-hill, and Gollinglith*, are the names of farms or places in this township. Healey corn mill belongs to Mr. Thomas Wintersgill.

The *School* at Healey was built in 1820 by the late William Danby, Esq., of Swinton Park, who endowed it with 11A. 2R. 18P. of land, partly in consideration of £450. given by William Heslington, Esq., of Masham. This land now lets for £80. a year. Admiral and Mrs. Harcourt are the patrons of this school, and about 85 children attend, on an average.

The vicarial tithes have been commuted in the township of Healey-with-Sutton, for £70., and the rectorial for £140., payable to Trinity College, Cambridge.

Ilton-cum-Pott Township.—The area of this township is 2,220 acres; its population is 245; and rateable value, £1,146. A large portion of the land was not enclosed until 1820. Admiral Harcourt is Lord of the Manor and principal landowner. The soil is strong and gravelly; and the crops are principally pasture and meadow.

Ilton is a straggling place 3 miles S.W. of Masham, and *Pott* is a moorland district of scattered houses, from 4 to 6 miles S.W. by W. of Masham. There is a small *Wesleyan Chapel* in Ilton, and a *School* (also like several other schools in Mashamshire, used as a *Chapel of Ease*), chiefly supported by Mrs. Harcourt. The farmhouses in Ilton are chiefly on the top of a steep hill, adjoining a wild heather moor. One of the most pleasantly situated of them is that occupied by Mr. James Bulmer.—*Pott Hall* (Manor House), the residence of Mr. George Barker, was the seat of Thomas Danby, Esq., in 1582, and since that year it has been in the occupation of the Barker family. The present occupier is of the seventh generation of the family that lived in this house, and the fifth *George Barker* that has held it in succession. Mr. Barker's mother, now living here, is 93 years old, and in the full enjoyment of her faculties. *Round Hill House*, in the occupation of Mr. Joseph Atkinson, is in a romantic situation, near the deep gill called *Arnagill*. *Arnagill* is in some parts very deep, and abounds in waterfalls and immense pieces of detached rocks, some of which weigh hundreds of tons. Here is an extraor-

dinary oak tree about 50 feet high, 40 feet of which are entwined round a large rock in a serpent-like form. At the top of the gill is a circular tower, built by the William Danby, Esq., of Swinton Park, which is used as a place of refreshment by strangers and visitors to this picturesque spot. There is a splendid prospect from this tower. At *Round Hill* some Roman vessels have been found, and are now in the museum of Swinton Hall. *Clints* rocks and *Coin Craggs* are likewise in this locality, and will repay a visit.

Between Pott Hall and Leighton, amid some old trees, is the site of an ancient mansion, of which nothing is known. *South Leighton* is the residence of Mr. John Carter. This house has all the appearance of having been an ancient *Chapel*. When Mr. Carter took possession of it, the interior of the building was all in one space without any partitions, and the division of it into apartments was effected by him. Some of the old stone windows have been removed. It is conjectured that this building was anciently the Chapel attached to the above-mentioned demolished mansion. The grounds in the vicinity of the house are still called Leighton Park.

A short distance from Ilton ($4\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Masham) is the "Druid's Wood," a very picturesque spot, containing an assemblage of large rough unhewn stones, which were removed hither and constructed as a model of a Druidic Temple, by the late William Danby, Esq., of Swinton Park. On the south side of Ilton is a small piece of land, which, it is said, belongs to no man, and is common to every body. It is marked out by three upright stones, set up by the Ordnance surveyors. There are two or three good springs on it.

The vicarial tithes of Ilton-with-Pott have been commuted for £30., and the impropriate for £92., payable to Trinity College, Cambridge.

Swinton-with-Warthermarsk.—This township lies on the south side of the town of Masham, and contains 1,614 acres, and in 1851, 205 inhabitants. Its rateable value is £1,897. A small part of it is in the Liberty of St. Peter (See vol. i., p. 481), and the rest is the property and manor of Rear Admiral Octavius Henry Cyril Venables Vernon Harcourt (son of the late Archbishop of York, see vol. i., p. 414), who, as stated at page 115 of this volume, holds it in right of his wife Ann Holwell Danby, relict of the late William Danby, Esq., whose family came into possession of the estate in 1517.* The soil is gravelly, and the subsoil is sandstone: the crops are

* In 1723, "Swinton Hall" was "the seat of Sir Abstrupus Danby, Knt., one of ye heirs general of the Lords Scroop of Masham and Upsal; and by marriages with the several houses of Wivil, Lord Latimer, and Earl of Westmorland, is descended from John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, fourth son to the most victorious Prince Edward the third, King of England, &c."

chiefly pasture and wheat. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for £36., and the impropriate for £150., payable to Trinity College, Cambridge.

Swinton is a small but pleasant village, 1 mile S.S.W. of Masham; and *Warthermarsh* is a hamlet 2 miles S.S.W. from Masham. *Roomer* is another hamlet in this township, 1 mile S. of Masham.

Swinton Park is the seat of Admiral Harcourt. The spacious and beautiful mansion, which stands in fine well-wooded picturesque grounds, about 1 mile from Masham, is in the Tudor, or, what might be termed, the castellated Domestic style, and consists of a centre with two wings, with embattled towers. But little of the old hall now remains, the late William Danby, Esq., having altered and considerably enlarged the building. These additions consist of an extensive wing towards the north, a fine suite of rooms facing the south, terminating in a museum (the centre of this suite is occupied by a drawing room, a noble apartment), a massive tower towards the east, and other castellated additions. The house is built chiefly of a fine yellowish-brown cut stone, quarried on the estate. The entrance hall is spacious, and the library is a splendid apartment. The whole house is most superbly furnished, and the walls are ornamented with a very valuable collection of family and other portraits and pictures by the most eminent ancient and modern masters. The museum is the depository of a fine collection of minerals, fossils, antiquities, and other productions of nature.

The park, on the south side of the small river Burn, is well-stocked with deer, and embellished with fine gardens and pleasure grounds. The late Mr. Danby constructed a massive Anglo-Norman entrance to it, and built a bridge over the deep glen at the west end of the park. This gentleman likewise planted many of the acclivities, and brought large tracts of the moors in the neighbourhood into cultivation.

The scenery of the park and grounds is very beautiful, and the theme of very general admiration. There is a semicircular-shaped lake in front of the mansion; a neat grotto at the entrance to the pleasure grounds; and an elegant conservatory, containing a choice selection of the rarest plants. These are in the immediate vicinity of the house; but upon the grounds are many objects worthy of note. Numbers of magnificent trees, including a fine avenue of limes; a "root house"—a curious erection, composed entirely of the roots of trees; several lakes, especially a large one—called by some the Lake Superior—dotted with wooded islands; the "rough buildings," composed of numbers of huge unhewn stones artistically distributed in the vicinity of the large lake, and, indeed, all over the grounds. These gigantic stones were removed hither and fixed at an immense labour, under the personal su-

perintendence of the late Mr. Danby, who also planned and caused to be constructed the "Druidic Temple" already noticed, near Ilton, a bridge of rough undressed stones, and a romantic looking arch of the same rude materials. Quarry Gill is a romantic and picturesque ravine, through which foams the roaring cataract of the fall of the Eller, and in which are two mineral or sulphur springs. Quarry Gill Bridge, 66 feet high from the bed of the stream, with three pointed arches,* built over another bridge in the same direction, is a curious object. In this locality is a rustic seat, which was almost the last work of him, who did so much here to combine nature and art, and to render the grounds of Swinton so peculiarly attractive. It bears the inscription :—" *This SEAT, overlooking some of the beautiful works of the Creator, was built with a grateful mind, by WILLIAM DANBY, ESQ., A.D. 1832.*" There is likewise a mount, on which is built an octangular tower with three arches, and many other objects which our space will not allow us to glance at.

We have seen at page 120, that in 1856 a Fancy Bazaar and Tea Party were held in Swinton Park, in aid of the funds for the completion of the Riddell Memorial Mechanics' Institute, at Masham. On the 18th of June, in the present year (1858), a Grand Gala, including a cricket match between the Ripon and Masham cricket clubs, and a tea party in a large marquee, also took place on the green lawn facing the south front of the mansion, in aid of the funds of the same institution. About 1,700 persons attended this gala.

Antiquities.—There are several traces of the encampments of the ancient British aborigines of the country in the parish of Masham; and many relics of antiquity have been found here from time to time. Remains of our British ancestors have been discovered in Swinton Park and its immediate neigh-

* The lowest arch of Quarry Gill Bridge was turned in 1813, and the structure was completed in 1820. It was a work that was carried on at convenient seasons only, and was projected by Mr. Danby, merely for the sake of making employment for his artizans and labourers, when other works could not be executed.

The late William Danby, Esq., was a good representative of that ancient race, which for three centuries allied itself with the best and noblest blood of England. Mr. Danby, we are told, was "not more distinguished for his literary taste and encouragement of the fine arts, than for his extensive and unostentatious benevolence, and the uprightness, faithfulness, and tenderness with which he ever discharged the several relations of life; and one—now that he has gone away from a world where he has done much good, to that better one where nothing but good can be done—who will long survive in the memories of those whom he valued and esteemed; and be held in grateful remembrance by the many whom he considered in their distress, and whose existence, without his aid and sustenance, would too often have been a weary and toilsome pilgrimage."

bourhood. In number 21 of the *Journal of the Archaeological Institute*, plate 60, is a representation of a very remarkable gold ornament, found in the park. In 1845, at Round Hill, in Arnagill, about six miles to the westward, Roman vessels of bronze were found, and are now in the Swinton Museum. The metal of these patellæ is of a superior kind, and the workmanship is sharp and good. A large number of similar patellæ have been found at Pompeii, and is now deposited in the Museo Borbonico at Naples. Some suppose that these vessels were used for sacrificial purposes; others think that they were culinary vessels.

In the year 1835 as some workmen were digging gravel from an extensive ridge or hill of that material, lying about 200 yards distant from the right bank of the present course of the stream of the river Yore, they discovered an ancient sepulchral stone cist, or coffin, of rude workmanship. The ridge in which it was found is raised ten or twelve feet above the level of the adjacent soil, in an extensive field called the *Mar* or *Mere Field*;* and there is no historical tradition connected with the actual spot, but about two miles lower down the stream is a rocky ford, known as "Mowbray Wath," near to which, it is said, a great battle was fought with the Danes. The stone of this cist is not that of the neighbouring quarries of Ellington Firth, but apparently the coarse-grained sandstone of Agra Moor and Colsterdale, about seven miles distant to the westward. The lid was unfortunately split across the centre, by the workpeople, before they were aware of its nature; it was placed about two feet from the surface of the ridge, and the cist contained the greater portion of the bones of a human skeleton, but no remains of any other kind. The skull, and a few of the less decayed bones, which did not crumble to dust on being exposed to the atmosphere, were examined by a surgeon, whose opinion was that they were those of a female. The cist, which is wider at the top than at the bottom, measures between six and seven feet in length, over two feet in breadth, and two feet in height, without the lid. The lid is high in the centre, and tapers off towards the sides.

In the following year, 1836, another cist was discovered by the labourers, whilst pursuing their occupation of digging gravel in the same ridge, a few yards further northward than the position of the former. It is formed of the same kind of stone, is nearly of the same size, but is more rude in shape and workmanship, and was entirely empty. The lid of this is a flat stone, with a chamfered edge, and it projects a little over the sides of the cist. For their

* *Mar*, or *Mere Field*, appears to have derived its appellation from the existence of a lake or mere in it. Part of this mere, covering about twelve acres, still remain.

better care and preservation, both cists were removed to the pleasure-grounds at Swinton Park, where they are at present.

The Journal of the Archæological Institute, above-mentioned, to which we are indebted for the foregoing particulars, says, "The discovery of the second coffin in the same range or hill of gravel, leads rather to the supposition that, instead of its having been a bank of gravel formed by the subsidence of the stream, as had been generally supposed, the mound, although in the lapse of ages it has lost its shape, may have been originally raised by man as a tumulus, in which to entomb the coffins, the adjacent bed of the river affording an abundant supply of materials. It is evident from the shape of the cavities in these cists," it continues, "and from the bones found in one of them, that cremation of the dead was not the practice of the people who formed these interesting relics; they seem, however, to belong to a period about coeval with the Roman occupation of Britain, or immediately subsequent to the departure of that people. The rudeness of formation clearly proves that they do not belong to a time when it was the practice to ornament with sculpture the depositories of the dead." Similar stone cists, some of which are ornamented or bear inscriptions, discovered in the neighbourhood of York, are preserved in the Museum of the Philosophical Society of that City.

The ancient Roman road, mentioned at page 349 of this volume, which enters Yorkshire at Pierse, or Piers Bridge over the Tees, has been traced to Thornborough (the Roman Cataractonium), near Catterick Bridge over the Swale, and thence to Kilgram Bridge over the Ure or Yore, and to a place called Roman Bridge, near Ripon. This line passes by the boundaries of Mar or Mere Field, before-mentioned, to the westward of the town of Masham, and to the eastward of a small oval *Camp* in Swinton Park, and of the neighbouring larger square *Camp*, adjoining Nutwith Common.

SCRUTON.—This parish, which extends from the river Swale on the east, to the old Roman road, now called Leeming Lane, on the west, comprises 2,066 acres, chiefly the property of Henry Coore, Esq. (Lord of the Manor), B. T. Wood, Esq., William Jackson, Esq., and John E. Buckle, Esq. About half of the land is meadow and pasture, and the remainder is arable. The soil is variable but very fertile, being partly a deep loam resting upon a strong brown clay, and partly a light loam with a sand or gravel subsoil. The land has recently been much improved by deep draining. The Bedale branch of the North Eastern Railway runs through the parish. The population of the township in 1851 was 465 souls. Rateable value, £3,814.

In Domesday Book this place is called *Scurvetone* and *Scurutum*. Cnut and Torfin held two manors in it, and *Geruase Picot, homo Comitum Alani*,

held it then in demesne. Roger Gale, Esq., the celebrated antiquary, in a Description of Scruton (his native place), published in *Nichols' Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica*, No. 2, pt. i., p. 215 (published in 1781), says, "Whence it took its name I cannot determine: about a mile and a half westward runs a small slow river, still called the *Scurf*; but as no part of it touches this parish of Scruton, I can hardly think that it had its name from so remote a source. I must own I have some reason to believe, that our ancestors in some parts called all such little rivers *Scurfs*: if so, we have sufficient ground for giving the name of *Scurueton* to this place, there being no less than three such small streams running through it." According to the same authority, the above-named *Picot* was, probably, a Breton and a follower of Earl Alan, who had the Honour of Richmond bestowed upon him by the Conqueror (See p. 6 of this vol.) He (*Picot*) had in Scruton, as appears by later inquisitions, $2\frac{1}{2}$ knight's fees, besides lands within the said Honour. Soon after the Conquest all his lands were in the possession of *Picot Lascelles*.* *Amicia de Lascelles* obtained a grant of free warren here in 1254 (37th Henry III.). It appears from *Kirkby's Inquest*, taken in the 15th of Edward I. (1287), that *Roger Lascelles* was then possessed of Scruton—but in 1320 it belonged to *Andrew de Merkingfield*, who, in that year, according to *Rymer's Fœdera*, obtained the King's mandate to the collectors of the taxes, to be excused, with his tenants in Scruton, from paying an eighteenth of their estates, in consequence of the plundering incursions of the Scots. Scruton continued in the family of *Merkingfield* till the reign of Elizabeth, when *Thomas Merkingfield* forfeited it, and was executed for high treason, being one of the rebels who joined the standard of the Earls of Northumberland and Westmorland in 1569 (See vol. i., p. 201).

In 1572 the Queen granted Scruton, by patent, to *Sir Thomas Bowes*, "who," says Mr. Gale, in the "Description," above-mentioned, "within three years after conveyed the manor and the appurtenances, by which I understand the domain lands and advowson of the Rectory, with some free rents, to *Thomas Danby, Esq.* and my father purchased it in the year 1688, of *Sir Abstrupus Danby*, then owner of it, together with the advowson. But the Earl of *Carlisle* having laid claim to both, and presented to the Rectory in

* Gale is inclined to conclude that, as several persons bearing the name of *Picot* are mentioned in ancient charters, that ancient family (the descendants of this *Picot*) still continues in this country. They sometimes, he says, write themselves *De Sigillo*, "and perhaps, *Robertus de Sigillo*, Bishop of London in 1140, may have been one of them. There is a tradition still in the family that one of their ancestors was Keeper of the Seal to *William Rufus*, and that thence they had their surname."

1665, and the dispute being compromised with the Lady Danby, then in possession of the estate, he sold the perpetual advowson afterwards to Charles Tancred, of Arden, Esq., of whom my father purchased the first turn, and I, after his decease, the whole of it, and so put an end to the contest. The Earl had not such good success in his pretensions to the manor, for having filed his bill against my father for it in Chancery, his claim was judged frivolous, and he was ordered to pay costs."

The Scruton Hall estate became the property of Colonel F. L. Coore, on his marrying Harriet, the eldest daughter and heiress of Henry Gale, Esq. Colonel Coore died in 1839, and was succeeded in the possession of the estate by his son Henry Coore, Esq., the present proprietor.

Gale Family.—This family was of considerable importance in Yorkshire in the 16th century, and two or three of them very deservedly adorn the list of British Antiquaries. James Gale was seated at Thirntoft, near Scruton, in 1523. The Rev. Thomas Gale, D.D., Dean of York from 1697 to 1702, when he died, was born at Scruton in 1636. He was celebrated for his knowledge of antiquities and the Greek language; and was Regius Professor of the latter in the University of Cambridge. He was likewise head Master of St. Paul's School, London, and the inscriptions on the monument on Fish Street Hill, in memory of the dreadful conflagration of the metropolis in 1666, were drawn up by him. Dean Gale was a member, and frequently of the Council of the Royal Society. He died at the Deanery at York, April 8th, 1702, in the 67th year of his age, and was interred in the middle of the choir of his Cathedral. "The loss of this great man," writes Drake, "would have been irreparable, did not the father's genius still subsist in the son." From the list of his publications it is evident Dean Gale was a learned divine, and well versed in historical knowledge, and this gained for him the esteem of most of the learned men, his contemporaries, both at home and abroad. He married Barbara, daughter of Thomas Pepys, Esq., of Impington, Cambridgeshire, and by her he had three sons and a daughter, viz., Roger, Charles, Samuel, and Elizabeth.

Roger Gale, F.R., and A.SS., eldest son of the Dean, was educated under his father at St. Paul's school, and afterwards studied at, and became a Fellow of, Trinity College, Cambridge. He succeeded to the estate of his father at Scruton, as above-mentioned, and he represented the Borough of Northallerton, in Parliament. He was the first Vice President of the Society of Antiquaries, and Treasurer to the Royal Society; and though he was considered one of the most learned men of his age, he only published the following books:—"Antonini Iter Britanniarum Commentariis, in 1709, 4to.; "A

translation from the French of F. Joberts;" "Knowledge of Medals," &c., in 1715, 8vo.; and the "Registrum Honoris de Richmond," in 1722, fol. Many letters and papers of his have been published in various scientific publications. His Discourse on the four Roman ways in Britain is printed in the 6th vol. of Leland's Itinerary, by Hearne; his Remarks on a Roman Inscription found at Lanchester, in the Philosophical Transactions, vol. xxx., p. 823; his Explanations of a Roman altar found in Cumberland, in the Gentleman's Magazine, vol. xii., p. 135; in Horsley's Britannia Romana, p. 332, is published his Account of a Roman Inscription found at Chichester; and in the Archæologia, vol. ii., p. 25, are his Observations on an Inscription at Spello. The before-mentioned Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica, contains many descriptive papers of the "learned brothers Roger and Samuel Gale." Roger Gale died at Scruton, June 25th, 1744, in his 72nd year, universally esteemed and much lamented, and his remains were buried in the Churchyard there, "obscurely, by his own desire." He left all his MSS. to Trinity College, Cambridge, and his cabinet of Roman coins to the Public Library there. His correspondence included all the eminent antiquaries of his time: the principal letters are printed in the before alluded to Bibliotheca, &c. He married Henrietta, daughter of Henry Raper, Esq., of Cowling, by whom he had issue Roger Henry, born in 1710, who married Catherine, daughter of Christopher Crow, Esq., of Kipling, and by whom he had several children.

Charles Gale, the Dean's second son, was Rector of Scruton, and died in 1738. He married Cordelia, daughter of Thomas Thwaites, Esq., of Burrell, and had four sons, of whom the eldest, Thomas Gale, succeeded to his father's Rectory, in 1728. Thomas died in 1746.

Samuel Gale, the Dean's youngest son, was educated at St. Paul's school, and afterwards at Cambridge; and after his father's death he obtained a situation in the Custom House, London. He was one of the revivers of the Society of Antiquaries, in 1717, and their first Treasurer. He was a man of great learning, of uncommon abilities, and was well versed in the antiquities of England. He left a valuable collection of MSS. behind him, but printed nothing in his life-time except a History of Winchester Cathedral, in 1715. His Essay on Ulphus's Horn at York is in the Archæologia, vol. i., p. 168. Another essay, on Cæsar's Passage over the Thames, is printed at p. 185; and is criticised in vol. ii., p. 145 of the same work. He died universally esteemed, January 10th, 1754, at the age of 72, and was buried by Dr. Stukeley, in the new burying ground belonging to St. George's parish, Queen Square, of which Dr. Stukeley was Rector. His very valuable library and

fine collection of prints, by Hollar, Callot, &c., were sold by auction in 1754. Mr. Gale dying a bachelor and intestate, administration of his effects was granted to his only sister *Elizabeth*, who, in 1739, became the second wife of Dr. Stukeley, and died before her husband, leaving no children. By that means all her brother's MSS. papers, &c., fell into Dr. Stukeley's hands. A "Tour through many parts of England, by Samuel Gale, Esq., F.S.A.," is printed in the *Bibliotheca*, &c., as well as several other miscellaneous papers by the same learned antiquary.

The present representatives of the Gale family are the Misses Catherine and Ann Gale, of the Hall, West Hawkswell.

The *Village of Scruton* is neat and pleasant, with a large green in the centre. It stands 4 miles N.E. by N. from Bedale.

Scruton Hall, formerly the seat of the Gale family and now of Henry Coore, Esq., is a fine red brick mansion, consisting of a centre and wings. It stands in a beautiful park of about 180 acres, highly enriched with trees, plantations, &c. The grounds are kept very neat and orderly. Amongst the family portraits at Scruton Hall, are those of Dean Gale by *Sir Godfrey Kneller*, in 1689; Roger Gale by *Vanderbank*, in 1722; and Samuel Gale by *Whood*.

In the village is an old farmhouse in the shape of a T, which was anciently the Manor House of Scruton. The walls are very thick, the windows have stone mullions, and some of the rooms are wainscotted with oak.

Scruton House is the residence of Mr. W. Jackson. It is a pretty place, with neat pleasure grounds, &c. Close to the entrance gate are two remarkable variegated hollies, many centuries old, which are supposed to be the largest trees of the kind in Europe; and near the house are two fine old yews, under which are placed rustic chairs. Here are very extensive nursery and seed grounds belonging to Mr. Jackson, where all kinds of forest and other young trees are grown in great abundance and perfection, and where immense quantities of turnip seeds are saved annually. Near the house are extensive ranges of glass. The hothouses and vineries are substantially constructed on the most scientific principles. The collection of plants is varied and extensive.

The principal farmhouses are *Field House*, in the occupation of Mr. Thomas Mitchell; *Spring House*, in that of Mr. Matthew Elgie; and *North Grange*, occupied by Mr. Francis Mitchell.

The *Church* (St. Rhadegund) is a stone building in the Gothic style, its component parts being a nave, with side aisles and south porch, a chancel, and a square unbattled tower, in which are three bells and a clock. The

nave has a clerestory. A great part of the fabric is covered with ivy. Some of the windows are pointed, and others square-headed. The building was repaired a few years ago, and a small organ erected at the expense of H. Coore, Esq., and the Rector. The interior is neat. On the north side of the chancel is a small vestry. The east window is of three lights, and has some stained glass in it. The aisles are divided from the nave by four arches on each side, resting on circular pillars. According to Mr. Gale's Description of Scruton, there was a Chantry at the east end of the north aisle, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, which was founded by Wm. de Scruton in 1335 (11th Edward III.) It was separated from the rest of the Church by a "handsome partition of wainscott." In the north corner of it "lies a black marble upon the ground, and under that a stone coffin with bones in it, perhaps of the founder; but as the brass, which carried the inscription round the verge of the marble, is torn off and lost, there can be no certainty whom it belongs to." Mr. Gale continues, "This Chapel or Chantry, which is wider than the other part of the north aisle, is all of the same materials and architecture as the rest of the Church, by which they appear to have been built at the same time, under Edward III., a few years after it had been burnt by the Scots." At the Dissolution this Chantry was valued at £3. 6s. 8d. per ann. There are some neat monuments in the Church, amongst which is a handsome marble one to the Gale family.

The *Living* is a Rectory, rated in the King's Books at £14. 0s. 5d. Henry Coore, Esq., is the patron, and the Rev. Philip Brancker, Rector. The tithes have been commuted for a rent charge of £422. 6s., and there are 81 acres of glebe. The *Rectory House* is a plain ancient building, near the Church.

The *School* is supported by subscription. The poor parishioners have £12. a year, left by several donors.

THORNTON-WATLASS.—This parish comprises the township to which it gives name, and those of Clifton-upon-Ure, Rookwith, and Thirn. Area of the whole, 3,788 acres; population, 421. Thornton-Watlass township contains 1,436 acres, and 188 persons. Rateable value, £1,971. The principal landowners are Sir C. E. Dodsworth, Bart. (a minor), Mark Milbank, Esq. (Lord of the Manor), and the Marquis of Ailesbury.

The *Village* is neatly built round a pleasant green, on which are some fine trees, and lies eastward of the river Ure, about 3½ miles S.W. from Bedale. Half a mile north of the village is a conical mound, where are traces of a moat, which anciently encompassed a castellated mansion, of which nothing is known. The mound is now called *Gospel Hill*, from the early Dissenters having held their religious meetings upon and around it.

Thornton-Watlass Hall, one of the seats of the Dodsworth family, is an antique-looking stone mansion, situated in a park, near the village. The other seat of the family is Newland Park, near Wakefield.

Sir Charles Edward Dodsworth, Bart. (now a minor, about four years old), is the son of Sir Matthew Dodsworth, Bart. (who died at Torquay on the 30th of April, in the present year, 1856), and his lady Anna Julia, daughter of the late Colonel Crowder of the Royal Artillery. The late Baronet was the fifth but eldest surviving son of Sir Charles Dodsworth, by Elizabeth, daughter of John Armstrong, Esq., of Lisgold, and granddaughter of the ninth Lord Blayney; and he only enjoyed the title since the death of his father in July, 1857. The first Baronet Sir John Sylvester Smith, married the daughter of John Dodsworth, Esq., of Thornton Watlass; their son, the second Baronet, bore the name of Dodsworth in lieu of Smith for twenty-five years, and his successors have continued its use.

The *Church* (St. Mary), which stands on a bold eminence, is a good stone structure, consisting of the usual parts and a massy west tower, which is ascended by a spiral stone staircase and contains apartments with a fire place, and, like the tower of Bedale Church (See page 105), a *templum claustrina*, which shew that it has been used for domestic purposes, or as a place of security in troublous times. This tower contains three bells. The east and west windows retain the old stone mullions, but the others are of leaden or wooden sashed. The font is ancient and plain, with twelve sides. There are several monuments to the Dodsworth family. The *Living* is a Rectory, rated in the King's Books at £6. 10s. 10d., but now worth about £488. per annum. The tithes have been commuted for a rent charge of about £400. The patronage is vested in the Lord of the Manor (but the next presentation is now advertised for sale), and the present Rector is the Rev. George Tufnell.

The *Rectory House* is a neat and pleasant residence at the west end of the village.

The *School*, for boys only, is endowed with the interest of £100., left by one of the Dodsworth family, for which eight boys are taught free. A Girls' and Infant School is supported chiefly by the Misses Dodsworth.

The poor parishioners have 8s. a year and the interest of £17., left by various donors.

Clifton-upon-Ure Township—This is a small township, which lies on the eastern acclivities of the vale of the Ure, and comprises only 569 acres, the property of the Lord of the Manor, Timothy Hutton, Esq. Population in 1851, 44 souls; rateable value, £459. The Manor of Clifton anciently belonged to the Lords Scrope of Masham. Geoffrey le Scrope, who had large

possessions in this neighbourhood, obtained license to make a Castle of his house at Clifton, in the reign of Edward II. The manor also belonged to Sir Ralph Fitz-Randolph; and afterwards successively to the Wyvills, Daltons, and Prestons. One of the Prestons sold it in 1735 to John Hutton, Esq., of Marske.

The *Hamlet of Clifton* is picturesquely situated on the north bank of the Ure, 2 miles N. by W. of Masham, and 1 mile W.S.W. from Thornton Watlass. It consists of the Castle, lodge, one farmhouse, and three or four detached cottages.

Clifton Castle stands in a fine park, and is the seat of Timothy Hutton, Esq. It is a handsome Grecian edifice of cut stone, erected by the present owner in 1806, on the site of the ancient castellated mansion of the Scrope family, above referred to. A small portion of the old building still remains, and may be seen in the yard of the present house. The Castle has two fronts, the principal one exhibiting the Hutton arms, cut in stone. The gardens, pleasure grounds, &c., are delightful, and kept in splendid order; the park is very well wooded, and the prospects from it are extensive and fine. The grounds overhang the Ure, or Yore, which is here very circuitous, and are intersected by four natural gills. The top and bottom of the abrupt precipice on the side of the river, are traversed with beautiful walks, grottoes, &c. In the neighbourhood of the mansion are a series of cascades; and altogether this is one of the most delightful spots in the country.

Rookwith Township.—Area, 1,165 acres; population, 62; rateable value, £915. The whole township is the manor and property of the Marquis of Ailesbury. The soil is rich, and varies from gravel to a strong loam.

The *Village* is small and scattered, and the houses are mostly in a picturesque dell, on the north side of the vale of the river Ure. It is supposed, from the foundations dug up in the vicinity, to have been much larger at some former period. It stands 5 miles S.S.W. from Masham, and 2 miles from Thornton Watlass.

The farmhouses with particular designations, are the *Grange*, in the occupation of Mr. Robert Simpson; *Sand Hill House*, in that of Mr. Richard Simpson; *Low Field House*, the residence of Mr. John Wilson; and *High Rookwith House*, and *Marrifrith*.

Thirn, or Thiern Township.—Thirn township contains 613 acres and 127 inhabitants. Its rateable value is £955., and the chief proprietors of the soil are Sir C. E. Dodsworth, Bart.; Mr. Christopher Clarke; and the Marquis of Ailesbury. Mark Milbank, Esq., claims the manorial rights, he being the owner of an old building called the Manor House.

The *Village* is near the river Yore, which passes on the west, about 4 miles S.W. of Bedale, and 1 mile distant from Thornton Watlass.

The *Hermitage*, the residence and property of Mr. Christopher Clarke, is a good building, pleasantly situated on a gentle eminence, and well wooded.

Thiernes Wood is the name given to a pleasant house erected here in 1857. It is picturesquely situated on the side of a hill, commanding extensive prospects, and is the "shooting box," or summer residence of James R. Tomlin, Esq., of Richmond.

WELL.—This parish, which includes the township of Snape, derives its name from a celebrated *Well* dedicated to St. Michael, which, at all times of the year, is supplied with water by a spring issuing from a rock. The entire parish contains, according to the Parliamentary Return, 6,451 acres, and 1,044 inhabitants; 374 of the latter belong to Well, and 670 to Snape. The area of Well, according to local estimation, is 1,945 acres. Rateable value, £1,591. Principal landowners, Charles Chaplin, Esq., of Blankney, Lincolnshire (Lord of the Manor), and Mark Milbank, Esq.

The *Village of Well* is meanly built and straggling, and stands on a fertile plain, near the foot of a steep and lofty acclivity, 3 miles E.N.E. of Masham. The *Well* from which the place takes its name, is situated about two hundred yards west of the village, on the old road to Masham. *Well Hall*, the seat of the Strangeways until the year 1820, when it was sold to Mark Milbank, Esq., is an ancient building, now a farmhouse. *Mowbray Hill*, near the village, is the residence of Mr. James Gothorp, who farms about 700 acres here. The house stands on the summit of a hill commanding a good prospect; and in the vicinity is a long range of thriving plantations. *Holly Hill* is another good residence near the village.

The *Church* (St. James) is an interesting edifice of stone, in the Decorated style, consisting of a nave, side aisles, chancel, south chapel, porch, and a lofty square tower, in which are three bells. It was restored in 1854 at the expense of C. Chaplin and M. Milbank, Esqrs.—the chancel by the former, and the body of the Church, by the latter gentleman. The organ and eight fine stained glass windows were presented at the time of the recent restoration, by Henry John Milbank, Esq.; four other windows were glazed with stained glass at the same time; one by the Earl of Stamford and Warrington; one by Mark Milbank, jun., Esq.; another by Mark Milbank, jun., Esq.; and another by the artist, Mr. Warrington, of London—so there are now fifteen stained glass windows in the Church, old and new. At the east end of the south Chapel is an altar tomb, bearing a recumbent effigy of the last Lord Latimer, stepson of Queen Catherine Parr, and Lord of Snape. In the south

aisle is an alto-relievo mural monument, in white marble (by Westmacott), in memory of Lady Margaret Milbank, the wife of Henry Milbank, Esq.; and there are several other monuments to the Milbank family, and one to the Strangeways. An altar tomb, with brass, to Lady Dorothy Nevill, is dated 1526. There is a blue marble slab in the floor of the chancel, measuring 15 feet by 8. In the Churchyard is the shaft of an ancient sepulchral cross.

The *Benefice* is a Vicarage, valued in the King's Books at £8. 18s. 6d., and now at £140., having been augmented with £1,200. of Queen Anne's Bounty and Parliamentary grants from 1743 to 1823; and with £200. by Hannah Welle's trustees. These sums were laid out in the purchase of land at Kirkby, and of £1,471. three per cent. stock. Patron, Charles Chaplin, Esq.; Vicar, Rev. Phineas Stubbs. The *Vicarage House*, erected in 1854, is a good brick building, stuccoed. Here is a *Wesleyan Chapel*, built in 1849.

CHARITIES.—*Schools*.—Thomas, Earl of Exeter, and Dorothy, his wife, in 1605, established a Charity at Well, called *Nevill's Workhouse*, for the residence and maintenance of a master, mistress, and twelve poor girls of the townships of Well and Snape, the girls to be instructed in knitting, spinning, and religious knowledge. The founders endowed the institution with property then worth £30. per annum. In 1722, the number of girls was reduced to eight. In 1788, the charity assumed another shape by being converted into four free schools, viz., one for each sex at Well and Snape, where each house has the privilege of sending a boy and girl as free scholars, above the age of five and under the age of fourteen years. The endowment consists of a farm of 70a. and two cattle gates at Nunwick, and 6½a. at Langwith. The trustees of these schools are C. Chaplin and M. Millbank, Esqrs., and the Vicar of Well. An *Hospital* dedicated to St. Michael was founded at Well, in 1342, according to Dr. Tanner's *Notitia Monastica*, by Sir Ralph de Neville, Lord of Middleham, for a master, two priests, and 24 poor brothers and sisters. In the 37th of Henry VIII. (1544) its revenues were valued at £65. 5s. 7d. The institution seems to have been allowed to continue, or it has been re-founded, for there is at present at Well an *Hospital* of St. Michael for eight poor men and eight poor women, with a chapel adjoining, which was founded and endowed by the Rt. Hon. Brownlowe, Earl of Exeter. The endowment consists of a rent charge of £132. 11s. 4d. out of the estates in this parish, which once belonged to the founder, and now to Charles Chaplin, Esq. The latter gentleman's father increased the stipend of the poor inmates, so that the men now receive each 4s., and the women 3s. 6d. per week. Each of them has also a suit of new clothes at Whitsuntide, and a chaldron of coals at Midsummer. The almspeople are appointed by Mr. Chaplin, and selected from the aged and unmarried poor of Well and Snape, a preference being given to those who have been reduced from good circumstances. The Lord of the Manor of Well, as Master of this Hospital, is patron of Christ Church, York (See vol. i., p. 557), and of Well Vicarage.

The *Poor's Land*, consisting of 18a. 22r. in Carthorpe, called Nether Brook Close, was given by Richard and Anthony Benson, in 1670. Five-sixths of the rent of this land are distributed among the poor of Well, and the remainder among those of Snape. The poor of Wells have likewise an annuity of 20s., left by William Hutchinson, in 1719, out of land at Galpha.

Snape Township.—Snape contains about 4,500 acres, all the property and manor of Mark Milbank, Esq. Population, 670 souls; rateable value, £3,116. The greater part of the land is arable. A portion called Snape Water, formerly a large lake or morass, is now drained and cultivated.

The *Village* stands 3 miles S. of Bedale, and 2 miles N.W. of Well, and is about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile in length, with a small stream running through its centre.

At the west end of the village is *Snape Castle*, anciently a seat of the Fitz-Randolphs, Lords of Middleham, and Earls of Exeter, and other families, and rebuilt by the Latimers in or about the reign of Henry VII. It is a large and venerable castellated building, now partly in ruins, and partly in the occupation of Mr. Henry Webster, farmer, and also of one of Mr. Milbank's gamekeepers. In Leland's time it was a "goodly castel, in a valley belonging to the Lord Latimer, and two or three parkes well wooded." It has several towers and turrets, and on the west wall is a coat of arms bearing the date of 1587. In a nook or niche of one of the walls is the stone effigy of a man, in good preservation. Some of the rooms exhibit much carving in oak on the walls and ceilings, and one room is hung with ancient tapestry.

Another room in the building—the ancient domestic Chapel—has been fitted up by Mr. Milbank, as a *Chapel of Ease*, in which Divine Service is performed every Sunday by the Vicar of Well. The ceiling contains the remains of a fine representation of the Expulsion of the Angels from Heaven, shewing the abode of the blessed, and the Hell of the damned. Catherine Parr, the sixth and last Queen of Henry VIII., and who resided at Snape Castle, is said to have been married to Lord Latimer, her first husband, in this Chapel. In the grounds are the remains of a fine avenue of trees (about a $\frac{1}{4}$ mile of it), supposed to have been $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile in length, and to have led to a deer park of 400 acres.

Thorpe Perrow, about 1 mile N. of Snape, is the beautiful seat of Mark Milbank, Esq. It is a large and handsome modern mansion, in an extensive and finely wooded park, in the vicinity of which are large plantations.

Tradition says that a place here, called *Chapel Hill*, was the site of an ancient *Chapel*; and this appears to be borne out by the foundations of an old building, which have been discovered on the spot. An old writer, too, states that there was a Chapel here in the year 1820.

Snape township includes the hamlet or farm of *Langwith*—containing about 650 acres, which belongs to Charles Chaplin, Esq., but is in the occupation of Mr. John Grebby.

The Wesleyans and Baptists have each a place of worship at Snape. The Schools are already noticed.

Hang West Wapentake.

WEST HANG WAPENTAKE is a wild, romantic, mountainous district, extending about 25 miles in length from east to west, and averaging about 18 miles in breadth. It forms the southern half of that district of the North Riding, commonly called the *Western Moorlands*, and is bounded on the south by the West Riding; on the west by the same, and part of Westmorland; on the north by the river Swale, which separates it from West Gilling Wapentake; and on the east by East Hang Wapentake. It abounds in mountainous moors and fells, and deep but fertile dales; and *Wensleydale*, "one of the fairest valleys in England, extends through the centre of it from west to east." The latter dale, which is described at page 142 of this volume, is watered by the winding stream of the Yore, which receives many tributary streams from the moors and narrow dales on the north and south. The whole Wapentake is in the Liberty of Richmondshire, Diocese of Ripon, Archdeaconry of Richmond, and Deanery of Catterick. Before the year 1836 it belonged to the See of Chester. Its area is 164,610 acres of land, a great part of which is in open moors; and it is divided into eleven parishes, parts of three other parishes, and five chapelries—subdivided into forty-five townships.

AYSGARTH.—This, the largest parish in the North Riding, comprises the townships of Aysgarth, High and Low Abbotside, Askrigg, Bainbridge, Bishopdale, Burton-with-Walden, Carperby-cum-Thoresby, Hawes, Newbiggin, Thoraby, and Thorton-Rust. The area of the whole is 77,808 statute acres; and its population in 1851 numbered 5,635 souls. The parish comprehends the upper part of the splendid valley called Wensleydale, and forms a very diversified district of high moorlands and fertile dales, and extends 18 miles in length, from the borders of Westmorland to the vicinity of Redmire and West Witton, and averaging six miles in breadth. It is bounded on the south by the hills of the West Riding, and on the north by the river Swale, which, like the Ure, rises on its west limits and receives here many tributary streams. The latter river, in its progress through the parish, forms beautiful cataracts at Aysgarth, Askrigg, Hardraw, and West Burton. The moorlands are famed for grouse and other game, and the vales are principally in pasture. The district is noted for its superior dairy productions, butter and new milk cheeses. The township of Aysgarth contains 1,174 acres; its population in 1851 was 253; its rateable value at present is £1,425. The principal land-

owners are William Purchas, Esq. (Lord of the Manor), Earl de Grey, George Winn, Henry Robinson, John Terry, John Chapman, and W. R. Wray, Esquires.

Aysgarth is not named in Domesday, except as a vill, and in that record is spelled *Echescard*. In Kirkby's Inquest, taken in 1286, it is written *Aykescarth*; in later documents it is *Ahescarthe*, and Camden has it *Ayscar*. The local pronunciation makes it *Ayscar*. Dr. Whitaker derives the appellation from the Danish *Scarthe*, i. e. scaur or rock, and the Saxon *ea* pronounced *ay*, which is water. Ayscarthe, therefore, is the rock of the water, a very appropriate name. In the 4th of King John (1202), the Manor of Aysgarth belonged to the De Burghs, but in the 7th of Edward II. (1313) it passed to Ranulph Fitz-Randolph, Lord of Spennithorne.

The *Village of Aysgarth* is situated at the end of a bleak hill, which forms the south bank of the river Ure or Yore, 5 miles E. by S. of Askrigg, 8 miles W. by S. from Leyburn, and 20 miles W. from Bedale. It is large but meanly built, most of the houses being very old and dilapidated. In it is an old may-pole, about 90 feet in height. About $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile from the village the river is crossed by "*Yore Bridge*," a curious structure, built in 1589. It consists of a large segment of a circle, or an elliptical arch 32 feet high, spanning 71 feet; and exhibits hanging petrifications on a part of its concave, whilst its battlements are festooned with spreading ivy. A little distance from the bridge is the noted waterfall, called *Aysgarth Force*. Here the river flows, or rather rushes tumultuously over an irregular bed of grey limestone, for near half a mile, and is broken into two deep and impetuous rapids, one above and one beneath the bridge. The principal fall is from three successive ledges of rock, from which the water falls with a great roar, into a deep cauldron. The crown of the bridge commands a fine view of the upper cataract. The learned Dr. Pocock, the eminent traveller, who died in 1764, and whose search after the sublime and marvellous brought him to Aysgarth, is said by Maud, to have owned, with exultation, that these cataracts exceeded those so celebrated on the Nile, to which he was no stranger; and they, indeed, claim the attention of every traveller. On both sides of the river are impending cliffs, the summits of which are covered with trees and brushwood, and the general aspect of the place is wild and picturesque.

The *Church* (St. Andrew) stands on a lofty elevation on the south bank of the force, between the upper and lower cataracts. It is a spacious and handsome structure, consisting of a west tower, and a nave and choir, each having side aisles. It was originally erected in the time of Henry III.; but was altered and renovated in the reign of Henry VIII., as may be deduced from

the following inscription on the screen of the north chapel of the choir:—"A. S. Abbot, Anno D'ni. 1536." It belonged Jervaux Abbey, and Adam Sedber, or Sedburgh, the last Abbot of Jervaux, is the person meant by whom the restoration must have been made. This Abbot was attainted in the very year the Church was restored, and was hanged the following year at Tyburn. Here is a very finely carved oak rood-screen and loft, said to have been brought from the Abbey Church of Jervaux; and part of the Abbot's and some other stalls. One of the latter bears a carved tun with a hazel and a lion, with the letter w above the tree—the rebus of William de Heslington, Abbot in 1475. In the great east window still remain, in stained glass, the three calves of Metcalfe, and the arms of Scrope impaling Neville. Amongst the modern inscriptions is one commemorating Lieut. James Fawcett Wray, 7th Fusileers, who fell at the storming of Badajoz, in 1812, aged 24. He was son of George Wray, Esq., of Town Head, Thoraby, and, according to the inscription, the tablet was "erected in token of esteem and regret by his brother officers of the Loyal Dale Volunteers."

The *Living* is a Discharged Vicarage, rated in the King's Books at £19. 6s. 8d., and now worth about £150. a year, having been augmented in 1734 with £200. of Queen Anne's Bounty. The patronage and appropriate tithes belong to Trinity College, Cambridge, and the present Vicar is the Rev. John Winn. There is no Vicarage House.

Alexander Neville, Archbishop of York, was Vicar of this parish. (See vol. i. page 403.)

A short distance south-east of the Church is a spot on which stands a wayside publichouse, called *Palmer's Flatt*. The name is supposed to have been obtained from a hospice for palmers having formerly stood there.

There is likewise in this locality the site of an ancient Chapel and burial ground, called *Chapel House*. On the site, which is now occupied by modern cottages, an ancient font was found, which is now in the possession of Mr. Ralph Dobson, of Leyburn.

Near Aysgarth Church stands the mill or factory of the *Yore Mill Company* (Messrs. Christopher Other and Henry Thomas Robinson), a fine building, 80 feet long, 43 feet broad, and five stories in height. It was rebuilt in 1854, having been burnt down in the preceding year. This mill is worked by water power, and large quantities of knit hosiery is manufactured in it. Numbers of the inhabitants of the surrounding district are also employed in their own homes, in hand knitting, for the proprietors of the mill.

East Holme, the property and residence of William Robinson Wray, Esq.,

is beautifully situated on the south bank of the Yore, about half a mile from Aysgarth falls.

The Wesleyan Methodists, Primitive Methodists, and Society of Friends,* have each a place of worship at Aysgarth; and there is a National School, a good lofty building, with Gothic windows, erected in 1837, by subscription. About 50 children attend.

The *Yore Bridge Grammar School* is noticed at a subsequent page, under the head of Askrigg.

The varied attractions of Aysgarth Force have lately drawn hundreds together to the spot on "gala" days; and the place now figures prominently and creditably in the list with Swinton Park, Leyburn Shawl, and Bewerley, as a splendid retreat for holding tea meetings, &c. On the 23rd of June, 1858, a great *Temperance Gala* took place here, being the second annual Tea Festival held under the auspices of the Carperby Improvement Society. About 750 persons partook of tea in a large marquee, and a public meeting was afterwards held, when addresses on temperance, teetotal melodies, &c., were the order of the day.

On Aysgarth Moor, now enclosed, may be seen the remains of a circular encampment, supposed to be Danish.

The poor of Aysgarth have an annuity of 10s., left by an unknown donor.

Abbotside.—The two townships of Abbotside (High and Low) received their names from the monks of Jervaux Abbey, who had considerable property here, and who had their first house at Fors, in Low Abbotside, as is shewn at a subsequent page.

High Abbotside Township consists of moors, mountains, and romantic dales, extending W. and N.W. from the vicinity of Hawes to the sources of the Yore and Swale, at the head of it, on the borders of Westmorland. It includes the greater part of *Shunner Fell*, which rises to the height of 2,329 feet above the level of the sea; and commands from its summit the most expansive views, embracing the mountains of Westmorland and Cumberland, the borders of Lancashire and Durham, and the distant wolds of Northumberland. This mountain is on the north side, and near the head of Ure or Yore-dale, commonly called Wensleydale (See page 142); and below it on the banks of the Yore, and in the deep and narrow dales of its tributary streams

* The Society of Friends possess several lands and houses at Newsome, near Richmond, at Reeth, Masham, Leyburn, Hawes, Bainbridge, Aysgarth, Carperby, &c., in the hands of trustees, for the poor of the society or other charitable purposes connected with the body. There is a house and close of land for the use of the person who has the care of the Meeting House at Aysgarth.

are the hamlets (all in this township) of *Hardraw*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles N.W.; *Helbeck Lunds*, between *Thwaite Bridge* and *Hell Gill Bridge*, 6 miles N.W.; *Cotterdale*, 4 miles N.W.; *Fossdale*, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles N.N.W.; *Birk Riggs*, 3 miles W.N.W.; *Cam Houses*, 2 miles E.; *Litherskew*, 2 miles N.E.; *Sedbusk*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile N.N.E.; *Simonstone*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile N.; and *High* and *Low Shaw*, 2 miles N. from *Hawes*. *Hardraw* and *Helbeck Lunds* are Chapelries. The area of the township is 11,150 acres; and in 1851 the population was 588 souls. Its rateable value is £3,302. The Lord of the Manor and principal landowner is Lord Wharnccliffe. Only a small portion of the soil is in tillage. Lime, grey flags, and slates are obtained here, and coal might be had; but it is at too great a depth, and too poor in quality to yield a remunerating profit to the miner. There is an abundance of grouse and other game on the moors. The river Ure or Yore rises, as stated, at the head of this township, and the district is rich in springs, waterfalls, rocks, and caves, and a variety of interesting natural curiosities.

The Village of *Sedbusk* is on a commanding eminence, and near it are several subterraneous caverns, commonly called the *Mazeholes*—the roofs and sides of which are covered with beautiful petrifications, and incrustations of various hues; and at the extremity of one of the caverns, there is an excellent spring of water. In *Cotterdale* (a small but fertile vale) is a beautiful cataract, under the mountain called *Cotter Hill*. The ponderous head and rugged sides of this fell greatly enhance the sublimity of the varied scenery of a country abounding with the wonderful works of nature.

Near *Hardraw** is that exquisite waterfall called *Hardraw Scaur*, *Scarr*, or *Force*, situated at the extremity of a picturesque gill, along which the stream of the Yore winds amongst detached masses of rock. To use the language of Dr. Whitaker, this is "a grand column of water projected from the edge of a rock, so as to detach itself completely from the strata beneath, and to plunge without dispersion or interruption into a black and boiling cauldron below. This singular and happy effect has been produced by two causes—first, the bed of the torrent above is a stratum of rock broken off at the point from which the projection takes place, so hard that the perpetual attrition of a violently agitated current has made little impression upon its edge. And secondly, the strata beneath are schistus, perpetually decomposing by the action of the air, and widening the interval between the face of the rock and this vast column of liquid crystal, which may be sur-

* As *Hardere* is a common Saxon name, Dr. Whitaker conjectures *Hardraw* to be *Hardere-aw*, i.e., the water of *Hardere*.

rounded and viewed in its ever varying refractions on every side." The ravine, or chasm, which extends below the fall, is bounded on each side by huge masses of rock, and is about 300 yards in length. Behind the fall is a huge cavern, which is of easy access, and from which a view of this noisy and stupendous scene may be safely obtained.

During the great frost of 1739-40, this cascade was congealed into a prodigious icicle, or hollow column of ice of a conic form, measuring in height 90 feet, and as much in circumference. In the centre of this singular pillar, the unfrozen current was distinctly seen to flow, as through a glass tube. Numbers came from remote distances to view this magnificent and unusual sight, and the peasants danced around it.

Hardraw Chapelry comprises the hamlets of Hardraw, Cotterdale, Fossdale, Simonstone, Sedbusk, and Shaw. The *Church* is a poor plain building; the *Living* is a Perpetual Curacy, valued at £109., being augmented with £1,200. of Queen Anne's Bounty, from 1747 to 1820; £200. given by the Hon. E. Wortley, in 1776; and £200. left by Dr. Stratford, in 1759.

Lunds Hilbeck, or *Helbeck Lunds Chapelry*, comprising Helbecks, and all the western parts of High Abbotside, has just been united with the Chapelry of Hardraw, under the provisions of the 1st and 2nd of Victoria, cap. 106, and the 13th and 14th of Victoria, cap. 98. The Rev. Robert Pinck is the incumbent of the united benefice. Lunds is worth about £60. per annum.

In the *Penny Magazine* of August 3rd, 1839, Mr. Wm. Howitt gives the following description of Lunds Chapel:—"It is a small, low, wretched-looking hovel, for a place devoted to religious worship. The scanty and unambitious population, which does not exceed 70 or 80 souls, appear not to trouble themselves much about keeping the place in a state of comfortable repair, and still less, if possible, about outward appearances. The writer well remembers his having attended Divine Service in the Chapel of Lunds, when the snow was two or three inches in depth, not only upon every portion of the partly flagged and partly earthen floor, but also upon the forms and planks where the four or five individuals present (that number being about an average winter congregation) had to seat themselves as well as they were able. There was no mystery in discovering how and where the snow had penetrated the holy sanctuary; for on casting the eye upwards to the low roof (ceiling there never had been any), between the divisions of the coarse, irregular, and unpointed slates, might be seen numerous small openings, through which the sky was visible; besides, the narrow windows that admitted a dubious light, as well as the ancient and time-worn door, were in no condition to obstruct the passage of the fine frozen particles of the drifting

snow." He then refers to a traditionary report that, during several years, there was no door whatever to this Chapel, in lieu of which the clerk procured an old thorn with a bushy top, which he used to place in the doorway to prevent the sheep and cattle from taking up their abode within these consecrated walls. About the same time, he tells us, the Chapel bell was missing from the place where it hung, not more than ten or twelve feet from the ground, when, to remedy the loss, the same clerk used to come down to the Chapel on Sunday mornings, "at the usual hour of tinkling the bell, and, elevating himself sufficiently, so as to enable himself to thrust his head through the hole where the bell had hung, vociferated lustily, bol-lol, bol-lol, bol-lol." The Chapel at Lunds has not been altered or very materially repaired since the above description was written.

The *School* at Hardraw has been endowed by Lord Wharnccliffe, with £15. a year, for which sum fifteen children are taught free. The Primitive Methodists have a small Chapel in Cotterdale; and the poor of Sedbusk have the rent of about an acre of land, bequeathed to them in 1782, by Isabel Metcalfe.

The impropriate tithes, the property of Trinity College, Cambridge, were commuted for a rent charge of £103. Fossdale, or Forcedale, is tithe free, as also are Cam Houses, Thwaite Bridge, and Brown Paddock.

Lord Wharnccliffe has a *Shooting Box* at *Simonstone*; and *Simonstone Lodge*, a neat modern villa, standing on high ground commanding extensive prospects, is the residence of Mrs. Howell.

From Helbeck Lunds to Westmorland, following the course of the Yore, all is wild and dreary. The river, as it approaches its fountain, near Hell Gill Bridge,* diminishes to a stream. In allusion to the latter place Dr. Whitaker says, "the traveller finds himself on a level peat moss, suddenly appalled by a dreadful and perpendicular disruption in the rock, where a stream is heard to murmur at a vast depth beneath. This is Hell Gill, the Stygian rivulet of Camden, which forms a striking natural boundary to the Counties of York and Westmorland."

Low Abbotside Township is another moorland district, situated on the north side of the Yore, between Hawes and Askrigg. Its area is 5,080 acres; population, 161; rateable value, £1,246. The principal proprietor of the soil

* Hell Gill Bridge spans the river Eden, near the high mountain ridge or peak called *Hugh Morville's Seat*, on the corner of which stands *Lady's Pillar*, erected by the celebrated Ann Clifford, Countess of Pembroke, Dorset, and Montgomery. The source of the river Yore is about two miles north-east of Hell Gill Bridge.

and Lord of the Manor is Lord Wharnccliffe. It comprises the scattered hamlets of *Grange*, 1 mile W., and *Bowbridge*, *Helme*, and *Shawcote*, from one to two miles W. of Askrigg.

In this township, about one mile from Askrigg, is a farmhouse called *Dale Grange*, or the *Grange*, where the monks of Jervaux Abbey were first seated, in the *Abbey of Fors*, *Force*, or *De Caritate*, prior to the erection of their splendid Monastery at Jervaux. At Fors, till the Reformation, they maintained a Cell, of which some trifling remains still exist, consisting of a trefoil window in a barn, an old flat-headed doorway, and a room called the Bell-chamber. According to tradition, the space between the building and the Yore, was once a burial ground. Fors Abbey stood close to the Meerbeck, near a beautiful little cascade some thirty feet high. The monks had much property here, and from this circumstance, as before intimated, the two Abbotsides had their appellation. The estate of Dale Grange, which now belongs to the devisees of the late John Humphrey, Esq., of Wensley, is within the manor, or reputed manor of Lower Abbotside, otherwise Dale Grange, of which Lord Wharnccliffe, as above stated, is the Lord; but he has no rights or claims whatever in or over the estate of Dale Grange.

Mr. Barker tells us that "west of this point, after the Norman ravage, Wensleydale was a wild forest, inhabited only by the wolf, the wild cat, the fox, and the red deer; and destitute of other denizens."

At *Grange* is an *Almshouse*, founded in 1807 by Christopher Alderson, Esq., of Homerton, Middlesex, for six poor women of the age of sixty years, or upwards—four to be chosen from Askrigg, and two from Low Abbotside. The founder, who was a native of Askrigg, endowed the almspeople with the dividends of £2,000. three per cent. consols, so that each of them has £10. a year.

Whitfield Gill, in which is a picturesque cataract called *Whitfield Force*, separates this township from that of Askrigg. The improper tithes of Low Abbotside have been commuted for a rent charge of £42., payable to Trinity College, Cambridge.

Askrigg Township.—This township comprises the ancient Market Town and Chapelry of Askrigg, and the hamlets of Newbiggin, Nappa, and Wood Hall. The area of the township is 4,171 acres, half of which is moors and fells; population in 1851, 683 persons; rateable value, £3,860. Earl de Grey, who is lessee, under the Crown, of the Manor of Askrigg, owns a great part of the soil, but the Metcalfe, Wood, Winn, and other families have estates here. *Askrigg* belonged to the Fitz-Hughs, and on May 5th, 1463,

Henry, Lord Fitz-Hugh, leased all his demesne lands there, *together with the tenants*, to Abraham Metcalfe, for seven years.*

The *Town of Askrigg* is small but neat, and stands upon a gentle acclivity, on the north bank of the Yore, 12 miles W. from Leyburn and Middleham; 18 miles S.W. of Richmond; and 5½ N.E. of Hawes. It is in the central and most romantic part of Wensleydale, sheltered on the north and south by lofty moors and fells, among which are many picturesque dales, and consists chiefly of one long street.† Askrigg was formerly a place of considerable note, but has fallen into decay; the weekly market, held on Thursday, has fallen into disuse, but it still retains its annual fairs for cattle. These take place on May 11th, July 11th and 12th, and October 28th; and another fair for general traffic and pleasure, is held on the first Thursday in June. The July fair for sheep, horses, &c., is the principal one.‡ By the Act of the 2nd and 3rd of William IV., cap. 64, Askrigg was made a polling place at elections for the North Riding.

The *Church* (St. Oswald), which stands half a mile east of the village, was

* The serfdom, bondage, or feudal vassalage of the rural population in England is of much more recent existence than is usually supposed. A copy of a conveyance of some property at Eske, near Beverley, a few centuries ago, given in Poulson's *History of Holderness*, shows that at that time the rustic population was unfree; that the villain or labourer, his wife, children, and goods, might be, and then actually were, sold or exchanged at the will of the landowner, for three or four acres of peat moss.

+ In the centre of the town a handsome residence, called *Winville House*, has recently been erected by George Winn, Esq., solicitor. This gentleman has in his possession a valuable picture of the celebrated Lord Clarendon, by *Murillo*, painted at Madrid in 1650. A very large ancient building in the town called the *Old Hall* is now divided into three parts, one of which is the principal inn, the "King's Head." Mrs. Alderson, who occupies another part of the building, has an elegantly carved chair of oak from Shap Abbey, Westmorland; a curious piece of needle work representing two dogs and a parrot; and a worsted carpet worked with the needle.

‡ Askrigg Hill Fair, in July, according to Mr. Barker, in his *Three Days of Wensleydale*, is "celebrated throughout the district, and seldom terminates without a faction fight between the Yoredale and Swaledale men, who, for a long number of years, have been in a state of rivalry, if not hostility." Mr. Barker mentions another custom which was observed here "in old time," that of running the "Garland Courses" on the 16th of August, the feast of St. Oswald, the day of the village feast. A large garland, woven expressly for the purpose, was run for directly up the brow of a steep hill, on the common, to the north of the town. Since its enclosure, the spot is known as the "Garland Pasture." The custom is said to have originated with a lady, who, some few centuries ago, having suffered a disappointment in love, instituted it for the perpetual punishment of the men of Wensleydale, by leaving a field, the rental of which was to be expended in the sports of the day so long as it was observed.

restored in 1854, and has a nave, side aisles, a chancel, with side chapels, and a tower in which are three bells. On the south side of the chancel was the Chantry of St. Anne, founded by James Metcalfe, and the burial place of the Nappa family. On the roof of the chancel a small tree grows, and thrives apparently. The *Living* is a Perpetual Curacy, in the gift of the Vicar of Aysgarth, and incumbency of the Rev. Richard Wood, of Wood Hall Park. Its present annual value is about £100., having been augmented with £400. of Queen Anne's Bounty, in 1739 and 1756; £1,000. in Parliamentary grants, from 1813 to 1825; and with £200. given by James Collinson and Dr. Stratford. The *Chapelry of Askrigg* comprises the townships of Askrigg and Low Abbotside, and part of that of Bainbridge.

The Wesleyan Methodists have a *Chapel* here, and a well attended *School* supported by subscription. As stated in the account of Low Abbotside, Askrigg sends four out of the six inmates of the Almshouse at Grange. The poor of Askrigg have the interest of £50. left by John Weatherill, and a yearly rent-charge of 12s. out of Sater-end-field. The impropriate tithes, payable to Trinity College, Cambridge, have been commuted for a rent-charge of £84.

The *Free Grammar School* at Yore Bridge (in Bainbridge township), 1 mile S.W. of Askrigg, was founded in the 43rd of Elizabeth (1601), by Anthony Besson, Esq., of Gray's Inn, who endowed it with premises in York, which now form the Black Swan Inn, producing upwards of £200. a year, for the maintenance of a "sufficient and learned schoolmaster" to teach classical learning to the sons of inhabitants of the Chapelry of Askrigg. In 1683 Abraham and Anthony Fothergill gave to the school $2\frac{1}{4}$ acres of land, called Blayde's Intake, in Brough-pastures. The master has, on an average, about forty scholars, but they pay extra for learning to write, &c. The present master is the Rev. William Balderston, incumbent of Stalling Busk. The house, which was rebuilt in 1850, is a handsome Gothic structure, situated on the south bank of the Yore, and surrounded by the most enchanting scenery.

About a mile W. of Askrigg, on a tributary of the Yore, is *Mill Gill Force*, an interesting cataract. The water is thrown over a precipice of limestone, about 70 feet high. Nearly a mile above this, on the same stream, is *Whitfield Gill Force*, which, though not so high as Mill Gill, is more beautiful, for here the water forces its way through a deep richly-wooded ravine, and falls in a broad sheet over gritstone rock about 40 feet high. At the edge of the thickets, below the fall, is found the *Actæa spicata*, an extremely rare plant in the north, and here indigenous.

Nappa is about one mile east of Askrigg, between that place and Carperby. *Nappa Hall* was the seat of the ancient family of Metcalfe.* It is an embattled structure, consisting of a centre and two towers of unequal magnitude. Dr. Whitaker gives the following description of the building, vol. i., p. 406 :—"The walls are not more than four feet thick. The entrance, as usual, is into a screen or lobby, which leads to a hall on the left, thirty feet long and open to the roof, which, though handsomely moulded, is not very elaborate. The skeleton and part of the wainscot over the high table remain. Beyond, and in the principal tower, was the great parlour; and above, three large bed-chambers, to which the approach is a winding stone staircase. In the plaster work are some shields of the Metcalfes, with their several emplacements. The lower tower, which is now converted into a good farmhouse, was originally destined to offices. The windows are trefoil lights of the age of Henry VI., or thereabouts."

When Mary Queen of Scots was detained a prisoner at Bolton Castle, in

* James Metcalfe was a Captain at the Battle of Agincourt, under Henry V. His second son, "Brian of Beare," is one of the heroes of the curious old ballad, called the "Felon Sow of Rokeby." This Brian founded a branch of the old family residence at Beare Park (Carperby township), while, according to Leland, Thomas, the heir, bought Nappa of Lord Scrope, of Bolton, and built the hall of "two very fair towers and other lodgings," which, in the antiquarian's time, was called *No-Castel*. This Thomas Metcalfe was steward receiver of the lands of Richmond, "and grew very rich." The Metcalfes were a numerous family. When Leland wrote, there were in the vicinity of Nappa "300 men yn very knowen consanquinitie" to them. In the first of Richard III. (1483), James Metcalfe, Esq., the King's Sergeant, &c., for his great services, was made for life Master Forester of Wensleydale, Rodale, and Bishopdale, and Keeper of the royal park of Woodhall, with an annuity of £10. In 1556, Sir Christopher Metcalfe, Knt., being High Sheriff of the County, met the Judges of Assize at York, attended by 300 horsemen, all of his own name and kindred, mounted on white horses, and clad in uniform habits. One of the editors of Camden observes that in 1607, the Metcalfe was considered the most numerous family in England; and Mr. Longstaffe, in his *Richmondshire*, says, "the Metcalfes were to Wensleydale what the Featherstons and Waltons were to Weardale. Their clanship was wonderful. To this day scarcely a village in the North and East Ridings but boasts of a Metcalfe." The last of the Nappa line of the Metcalfe family was described in his aunt's will of 1602, as "the hopeful heir to the old ruinous house of Nappa." This gentleman was Thomas Metcalfe, Esq., of Nappa Hall, who died unmarried April 25th, 1756, aged 69 years, and was buried in Askrigg Church. It is stated, in Camden's *Brittania*, that cray-fish were first introduced into the Yore from the south by Sir Christopher Metcalfe, above mentioned, "of assize display;" but "tradition avers," writes Barker, "that they were put there by the renowned Sir Walter Raleigh whilst on a visit at Nappa, probably some years later. This fish is plentiful in the river and its tributary streams,"

1568, she appears to have enjoyed some liberty, though well guarded, for she slept two nights at Nappa Hall, "where her bedstead is still preserved, and where she left a pair of gloves, and an autograph letter addressed to one of the Metcalfes, both of which," says Mr. Barker, "were in existence a few years ago, and probably are now." King James I. paid a visit to Wensleydale and Raydale for the purpose of deer stalking in the latter. He was entertained at Nappa Hall by Sir Thomas Metcalfe, called the Black Knight of Nappa, and is reported to have crossed the Yore on the back of Metcalfe's huntsman, fearing, perhaps, to pass the ford on horseback. The sobriquet of the Black Knight was obtained by Sir Thomas, in consequence of an extraordinary armed attack which he made on Raydale House, in 1617, when several persons were wounded and two killed.

Nappa Hall now belongs to Earl de Grey, and is used partly as a shooting box, and partly as the residence of a farmer. Here is a noted *Rabbit Warren*, celebrated for a peculiar and valuable kind of rabbit, of a species found only in one other place in England. They are smaller than the common rabbit, and their flesh possesses a superior flavour. Whilst quite young their fur is perfectly black, but when arrived at maturity, it becomes a beautiful silvery grey. Rd. Metcalfe Winn, Esq., rents this warren.

Wood Hall, 2 miles east of Askrigg, is a neat hamlet. *Wood Hall Park* was formerly the property of the monks of Jervaux, and afterwards of the Metcalfe family. The present owner of the place is Wood Metcalfe, Esq., and the present occupier is the Rev. Richard Wood. The house is very pleasantly situated in the midst of the most beautiful scenery, and near it is a neat residence, belonging also to Mr. Metcalfe.

Bainbridge Township.—The area of this large township is 14,983 acres; its population in 1851 was 814; rateable value, £5,848. The land belongs to many freeholders. The township includes the village of Bainbridge, and the scattered hamlets of *Culbeck* and *Worton*, about one mile E. of the village; *High and Low Blean*, *Counterside* or *Countersett*, *Marside* or *Marsett*, *Carr End*, and *Stalling Busk*, all in the picturesque valley of *Raydale*, from 2 to 4 miles S. of Bainbridge, scattered round the margin of the beautiful lake of *Simmer Water*.

The *Village of Bainbridge*, one mile S.W. of Askrigg, is ancient, and stands on the south bank of the river Yore, where it receives the rivulet Bain, Baint, or Baints, from which the place derives its name. Here is an ancient building, now a farm house, belonging to B. Wood, Esq. It is a double house, two stories in height, with mullioned windows, and a porch the full

height of the front of the house. The building bears a Greek and Latin inscription, which translates thus: the former, "*The House of Alexander Ingram, Glory to God;*" and the latter, "*All earthly undertakings are perfected by the power of the Gods.*"

During the Roman occupation of the country, Bainbridge was the site of a military station or town, called *Bracchium*, traces of the fortifications of which are yet distinctly visible on the Borough Hill, near the village. The rampart encloses an area of about five acres. At the foot of the eastern slope of the hill, there are the remains of foundations of buildings, where several monuments of Roman antiquity have been found, and amongst them a fragment, which proved by its inscription that the sixth cohort of the Nervii, Lucius Vipsius commanding the —th legion, were stationed here, and built the town or station, under the care of Lucius Aunæus Senecio. Aggleborough,* on which Camden, in 1590, found remains of trenches, is supposed to have been the summer camp, or *castra æstiva* of Bracchium. It is uncertain to which legion the above-named cohort belonged, as the number is gone from the inscription. Amongst the Roman relics discovered here at various periods are altars, stones bearing inscriptions in honour of the Emperors Pertinax, Antoninus, and Geta, parts of statues, &c. One of these was a statue of Aurelius Commodus, represented as the Roman Hercules; another, an altar, inscribed by the soldiery to Venus Victrix. The following are some of the inscriptions, according to Camden:—

• • • CÆSARI AVGVSTO
MARCI AVRELII FILIO
• • • • •
SENIS IOVIS AMPLISSIMI
VENTS PIVIS

This was found under the statue of Commodus. The next, which was supported by a winged Victory, was evidently set up in honour of the Emperors Pertinax and Geta, on the occasion of building the station of stone. The name of Geta has been designedly erased, as it has been in other inscriptions in Yorkshire:—

* On Aggleborough, anciently called *Ethelburg* or *Ethelbury*, an entrenched hill about one mile south of Bainbridge, is a cairn called *Stone Raise*, which is 120 yards in circumference. The usual tradition that it covered immense treasures, led to its being opened some years ago, when it was found to contain a *kist-vaen* holding the skeleton of some ancient chieftain.

IMP CÆS. L SEPTIMIO
 PIO PERTINACI AVG-Y . . .
 IMP CÆSARI. M. AVRELIO A
 PIO FELICI AVGVSTO . . .

BRACCHIO CEMENTICIUM
 VI NERVIOEVM SVB CVRA L. A.
 SENECTION AMPLISSIMI
 OPERI L VISPIVS PRÆ
 . . . LEGIO

Dr. Whitaker carefully examined this place, but could add no particulars respecting the Roman station to those given by Camden, except a rude sculpture of a mermaid on the school door.

The military road leading to this station, we are told by Mr. Barker, "struck out from Leeming Lane to the north-west, passed over Watlass Moor through Thornton Steward, where a local memory of it remains, and vestiges of a Roman camp may be seen, crossed the Iseur or Isis (Yore) at Ulshaw, and continued its course through Middleham Parks to Aggleborough and Bracchium."

As shewn at page 142, Wensleydale was anciently a *Forest*, commencing where the Bain fell into the Ure or Yore, on the south side, and at Meerbeck on the north. The whole of the country west of those points was a wild forest, and Bainbridge was always the head quarters of it. Indeed it may be said to have been founded by the foresters and herdsmen of the Earls of Richmond. According to Whitaker, in 1228, when Ranulph, son of Robert, Lord of Middleham, was summoned to answer to Ranulph, Earl of Chester and Lincoln, by what warrant he made towns and raised edifices in the Earl's Forest of Wensleydale, he replied "that the towne of Beyntbrigge was of the ancestors of the said Ranulph, by the service of keeping that forest, so that they should have there abiding twelve foresters with a horse for each." After the death of Ranulph de Glanville (Lord Justiciary of England from 1181 to 1185), Lord of Coverham, and father-in-law of Robert of Middleham, William, son of Gamell, had ward of the forest. Afterwards, Hubert Walter, Archbishop of Canterbury, Chief Justice, and Chancellor of England, held it for the King in wardship for Randolph and Ranulph, sons of the Lady Helewisa of Middleham. Randolph being dead, and Ranulph remaining a ward, the Archbishop delivered up his entire wardship to Theobald de Valoynes. During the whole of this period, there were only twelve foresters

and two *grassmani* at Bainbridge, each of whom had two acres of land for ploughing between Goldmyresyke and the village. Their cattle were taken in every night for fear of the wolves. The *grassmani* appear to have been a sort of police, whose duty it was to arrest malefactors in the forest, and convey them to Richmond Castle. The memory of forestry is preserved at Bainbridge by the "forest horn," which is blown every night at ten o'clock from the feast of Holy Rood (Sept. 27th) to Shrovetide. According to tradition, the sound of the horn in ancient times was to guide benighted travellers to reach a place of shelter and safety. For the same cause, also, a bell was rung at Chantry, and a gun fired at Camhouse.

The *Wesleyans* and *Independents* have each a Chapel at Bainbridge, and the *Society of Friends* a Meeting House. The river, about a quarter of a mile from the village, is crossed by a bridge of three arches, called Yore Bridge, like some others on that river. Yore Bridge Grammar School, already noticed, is situated in Bainbridge township. The *Workhouse* at Bainbridge, an old mean building, was built under Gilbert's Act, by the whole parish of Aysgarth, except Bishopdale, Carperby, and Newbeggin, so that the parish has not yet been placed under the new Poor Law Act.

About two miles from Bainbridge is the small but beautiful mere or mountain lake called *Semer Water*, or, as it is commonly called, *Simmerwater*,* which covers 105 acres of land, but when swollen after heavy rains occupies almost double that space on account of the lowness of its banks: its medium depth is 45 feet. The lake is surrounded by very romantic scenery. "Embosomed in green lonely hills," writes Barker, whom we love to quote, because he is so rich and racy in his descriptions of that Wensleydale he loved so well, "apart and seemingly shut out from the world, the margin of this solitary mere possesses many charms; and although it cannot boast the more majestic beauty—the magnificent wood-clothed shores, and stupendous precipices of

* Dr. Whitaker thinks that the name of this lake was given to it by the first settlers in the neighbourhood, from its fancied resemblance to the ocean—Sea-mere, or mere like the sea. When flooded and agitated by storms, the lake certainly becomes a miniature sea. Mr. Barker conjectures that the name may have been formed from *Saint's Mere*, or *Sir Martin's Mere*—the additional "*Water*" being simply a pleonasm, such as is found in Westmorland, where the word *Lake* was little known to the native inhabitants; but to the ancient termination *mere*, *WATER* was usually superadded, hence *Windermere-Water*, *Grasmere-Water*, *Buttermere-Water*. *Se-mer*, he imagines, may be only an ellipsis of *St. Martin*, just as we find the family names of *St. Maur* reduced to *Seymour*; *St. Clare* to *Sinclair*; and *St. John* and *St. Leger* to *Singen* and *Sillegger*. This view is somewhat borne out by the fact that the Churches of *Seamer* and *Seamor*, in the North Riding, are both dedicated to *St. Martin*.

the Cumbrian and Westmorland lakes—still when slight breezes ruffle its surface, while the fleecy clouds sail along the sky, lights and shadows fall in beautiful succession on mountain, strand, and wave, constantly shifting and changing in effect, and affording to true lovers of the picturesque in nature, an infinite source of delight.” The lake is fruitful in many kinds of fish and insects, and its shores are visited by several rare and curious birds. “From its situation,” says Barker, “it is very possible that the lake was formed by a sudden convulsion of nature. It discharges a volume of water at least four times greater than its very insignificant feeders pour into it; therefore it must have subaqueous springs. Earthquakes have been frequently felt in Wensleydale, and to some remote shock it may date its origin.”* The river Bain, which, as before stated, gives name to the township of Bainbridge, flows from the lake to the Yore. On the shore of Simmerwater is a large stone called the *Carlow Stone*, said to bear supernatural marks. This name is supposed to be the British *Cæsar Lough*, which signifies the Lake of the City. There are two other stones visible, but generally covered with water, called the *Mermaid Stones*. On the north-west side of the lake are two beau-

* There is an old legend connected with Simmerwater, of which the following is the substance:—Previous to the year of grace 45, there existed a large and populous City, which stood upon the exact spot now occupied by the lake, then but a small mountain rivulet. To this City a wayfarer, who is variously said to have been an Angel, St. Paul, Joseph of Arimathea, or Our Saviour himself, in the form of a poor old man, came, and solicited in vain the alms of every citizen. Being scornfully repulsed by all, the stranger took his course eastward, down the vale, to the hut or cottage of an aged couple, poor and mean, and there he readily obtained the best morsels the house afforded, viz., a little bowl of milk, some cheese, and an oaten cake. Beneath their roof was his dormitory for the night, and on the morrow he bestowed upon them his blessing. Being ready to depart, he turned his face to the west—to the “Sodom of Wensleydale”—and uttered his malediction against the ill-fated City:

Simmer-water rise, Simmer-water sink,
And swallow all the town save this lisle house,
Where they gave me meat and drink.

No sooner was the sentence uttered than it was executed; the earth made a hissing noise, the stream overflowed its bounds, and the City was no more. The poor charitable couple soon became the richest people in the vale, and the blessing descended to their children's children for many generations.

The readers of old spiritual works will recognise a portion of this tale. There are legends somewhat similar in existence in Ireland, Germany, and other countries. Regarded merely as a fable, the story inculcates a good and Christian moral, even one that St. Paul taught in these words of Holy Writ—“Let fraternal Charity abide in you. And hospitality do not forget; for by this some, being not aware of it, have entertained Angels.”

tiful cataracts contiguous to each other, whose rocky sides are covered with a variety of trees.

Simmerwater lake is situated in the valley called *Raydale*, or *Rodale*—the valley of the Roe—and “just the kind of haunt congenial to that graceful animal.” *Carr End*, and *Thwaite End* are two houses on the margin of the lake. The first received its name from its situation at or near the end of the *carr*. At this house, was born in 1712, the eminent physician Dr. John Fothergill. This distinguished man, who was a quaker, travelled in many parts of the continent, and settled in London, where he had an extensive practice. He was a member of the Royal Society, a great philanthropist, and was well versed in botany, and in other branches of natural history. He founded a Botanical Garden at Upton, in Essex, and liberally endowed the seminary for young Quakers at Ackworth. He died in London, in 1780. Fothergill's works were edited by Dr. Lettsom, (See Davenport's *Dict. Biog.*, p. 275.)

Thwaite End, though now much reduced, was anciently a residence of the Metcalfes. It was, according to Barker, called Thwaite from its having formerly been the termination of a large enclosure or *thwaite* in that place; and not, as might be supposed, from the ancient family of Thwaite or Thwaites, who were long its possessors.* *Counterside Hall*, near the lake, built in 1650, is remarkable as having been a place of resort of George Fox, the founder of the Quakers. (See vol. i., p. 568.) The bedstead in which Fox used to sleep is still retained in the house, and is of black oak. There is much black oak carved work in the building, and one of the rooms is wainscotted with it. King James I. once hunted in *Raydale*, and there is a tradition that he slept at this house. *Raydale House*, at the top of the dale, about one mile from Simmerwater, is in a very picturesque situation. A high ledge of rock overhangs the house. It is recorded that in 1617, this place, which was possessed by the family of Robinson, was laid siege to by Sir Thomas Metcalfe, of Nappa, and that the house stood out bravely for some days, until several persons were wounded and two killed. (See page 399.) The origin of this late instance of private warfare does not appear. *Raydale House* is now the property of Sir John Ramsden, Bart., and the residence of his steward Mr. James Rutherford.

Low Foss, or *Force House*, which takes its name from its contiguity to one of the most beautiful waterfalls in Wensleydale, is the seat of John Thwaite,

* *Thwaite* is a common termination to names of places, and signifies a piece of land enclosed and cleared.

Esq., whose family have been located in the immediate neighbourhood upwards of three centuries. The west wing of the house was built in 1623; the other parts are of a later date. It stands in a delightful situation at the foot of Aldborough Hill, and on the bank of Simmerwater lake; and from its immediate neighbourhood is obtained the best view of the lake and dale. There is some fine old wood and a large rookery near the house; and a remarkable larch fir tree, the top of which is bowed to the ground, forming a curious arch. Here is likewise another natural curiosity—a large stone, resembling somewhat in shape a lady's riding saddle—one half of which is limestone, and the other moiety soft grit. From Cragg Hill, in this locality, may be seen the hills of Westmorland, Ingleborough, Pennigant, and Hambleton.

Semerdale House, the seat of John Robinson, Esq., is a handsome modern structure, erected on the site of an ancient mansion. The principal rooms are spacious and lofty, and the whole is finished and furnished with great taste and elegance. Adjoining it is a conservatory. The house stands in a fine elevated situation, commanding views of the most interesting scenery. Mr. Thwaite's (as already mentioned) and Mr. Robinson's families are the oldest in Raydale.

High Blain, the residence of Mr. George Robinson, is a neat modern building, situated on the side of a hill overhanging the lake.

The principal landed proprietors in Raydale are Sir J. Ramsden, Messrs. Thwaites, John Robinson, Pilkington, E. Hebden, and Mrs. Champney.

Worton is a manor of 1,900 acres, belonging mostly to Earl de Grey.

Scar Top House, the residence of Mr. Joseph Hopper, stands on a piece of table land under Aldbrough Hill. Near it is a fine plantation, three quarters of a mile in length. The farm attached to this house is considered one of the most productive in the dale.

Stalling, or *Stallen Busk*, is situated on the side of a steep hill, on the south-east side of the lake, and near it is a cascade formed by a perpendicular waterfall, behind which is a recess excavated out of the solid rock, under which a person may walk, without being annoyed by the transparent liquid, in which he seems to be immersed. The principal landowners here are Mr. Edward Hebden, of Hill Cottage, and the trustees of the late Mr. Humphrey. *Stalling Busk* is a *Chapeltry*, which comprises the hamlets of Raydale, usually designated *Raydale Side*. The Chapel, or Church, is a small plain structure, originally erected in 1602, and rebuilt in 1722. The *Living* is a Perpetual Curacy, worth £90. a year. Patron, the Vicar of Aysgarth; Incumbent, Rev. William Balderston, Master of the Yore Bridge Grammar School.

The improprie tithes of Bainbridge township were commuted for a rent charge amounting to £236.

The talented author of *The Three Days of Wensleydale*, says, "Bainbridge, which, when Roman Bracchium and Saxon Borch formed the limit both of civilization and human habitation, is the last ancient place in the valley—all else that now exists, has sprung up since Domesday—nay at a much more recent period. We possess few public records of the district; and although the wild wide forest exists no longer, it is easy to perceive we are in a primitive region, as yet to a great extent unsophisticated. Nor needs there the exercise of any very vivid fancy to bring to our mind's eye that remote period when these wide tracts were peopled with their own free and fierce denizens: when the gentle and the savage animal alike roamed at liberty along what we see only as pastures or sheep-walks—when the roe and the red deer harboured in the thicket, and the grey wolf kennelled in the cave, and the horn of Bainbridge was a boon and a blessing to the benighted traveller. How welcome to such a tired wayfarer would the twinkling distant lights appear, when, after a winter's day's tedious march over the untracked snow, as twilight deepened into darkness, he heard around him the warning melancholy howls of the gathering marauders, and how grateful the shelter of the forester's grange."

Bishopdale.—Bishopdale, or Bishop's Dale, like Raydale, branches out of Wensleydale. The vale can have received its name no later than the Saxon period, and probably it then belonged to the Archbishop of York. In Leland's time (three centuries ago) this chase belonged to the King, and "yn the hilles about hit be redde deer. In fairre winters the deare keepe there; in shrap winters they forsake the extreme cold and barenes of them." The Royal Antiquary also mentions "a praty car or pole," which has entirely vanished, unless he confounds it with Lake Simmerwater. The valley or dale is sheltered on both sides with high verdant hills, and contains some of as fine meadow or grazing land as can be found in any part of the County. Bishopdale terminates at Kidston Bank, a steep hill which divides it from the adjacent Langstrothdale. From the road crossing this hill, a beautiful view down the dale is obtained. On either side, the hills, green nearly to each summit, slope down, sometimes gradually, and sometimes with a startling abruptness. Waterfalls of various magnitude abound, "dashing diamonds against the sunshine in giddy merriment." In some of these the water falls from a height of thirty or forty yards into vast and rocky ravines, beautified by a rich variety of foliage. In Bishopdale a very large proportion of the far-famed *Wensleydale Cheese* is manufactured, and also very consider-

able quantities of butter. Thoraby and West Burton are the only two villages of note in Bishopdale. Lead ore is found on High Scarr.

Bishopdale Township extends from 3 to 6 miles S. of Aysgarth; is 12 miles S.W. of Leyburn; contains 4,805 acres; and in 1851 it had 77 inhabitants. Its rateable value is £1,757. The houses are scattered at irregular distances from each other. The principal proprietors of the soil are Ralph Lodge, Esq., and Wood Metcalfe, Esq. William Purchas, Esq., is Lord of the Manor. The *Rookery*, the residence of Ralph Lodge, Esq., is seated at the base of a lofty hill, and is embosomed in fine old trees. The situation is pleasant, picturesque, and romantic, and at the rear of the house is a thriving plantation. Indeed the scenery of the entire neighbourhood is exceedingly picturesque and beautiful.

The great tithes, the property of Trinity College, Cambridge, have been commuted for rent charges amounting altogether to £76. 15s.

Burton-with-Walden-Township.—This township is situated in Bishopdale. Its area is 6,790 acres; population, 483 souls; rateable value, £3,457. The principal landowners are William Purchas, Esq. (Lord of the Manor of Burton-cum-Walden, which comprises also Aysgarth, Thoraby, Newbiggin, and Bishopdale), John Hammond, Esq., Rev. I. Tennant, and W. R. Wray, Esq. The impropriate tithes were commuted for a rent charge of £135., payable to Trinity College, Cambridge. As above stated, the land in the vale is very good.

West Burton, or Burton-in-Bishopdale, once a market town, is now a pleasant village, consisting of one very broad street of irregularly built houses, seated on a gently rising ground 6 miles E.S.E. of Askrigg, and 8 miles S.W. by W. from Leyburn. It is situated at the foot of Bishopdale, and is sheltered on all sides by lofty moors and fells, in a district abounding with fine scenery. The Bishopdale and Walden rivulets unite below Burton, and flow northward to the Yore below Aysgarth. Here still remain the ancient octangular stone market cross, the remains of the old wooden stocks, and that remnant of modern barbarism, the bull ring. There are two octangular pumps of stone. A very neat *Independent Chapel* was erected here, in 1851, on the site of an old mansion. It is in the Early English style, buttressed at the sides and angles, with a high pitched roof and bell-gable. There is also a small *Wesleyan Chapel*. A *School* was erected in 1748, at a cost of £80., left by John Sadler, in 1742, who endowed it with an annual rent charge of £16., but it has not been paid since 1798, the devise being considered void. There are *Fairs* held here on March 10th and May 6th, for horses, cattle, and sheep. Lead is obtained here in small quantities, and there are likewise two coal

mines and a stone quarry. Near the village is a pretty waterfall on Walden Beck.

Flanders Hall, the residence of William Purchas, Esq., is pleasantly situated on the bank of the river.

Sorrow Syke House and *Morpeth Lodge* attached, form the handsome residence of the Misses Tennant. The building is modern, in the castellated style, with a round tower and small square turrets at each end. The lawn in front is neatly laid out with statues, flower beds, &c. The house is picturesquely situated at the base of a very steep rugged hill called Morpeth Gate, hence the west wing of the mansion is called Morpeth Lodge. From the drawing room, west, there is an excellent view down three dales, viz., Wensleydale, Bishopdale, and the vale of Walden. This interesting spot is about $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile from Aysgarth falls.

Walden consists of a few scattered farm houses, and extends in a southerly direction from West Burton from about two to five miles, between lofty moors and fells. The poor of the township have a close purchased with £50., left by one Metcalfe; and a piece of land in Aysgarth purchased with £40., left by John Lupton, in 1784. These closes now yield an annual rental of about £10. They have also an ancient rent charge of 10s. per ann.; and the interest of £30., left by Eliz. Whiting, in 1756, for apprenticing children.

Carperby-cum-Thoresby Township.—The area of this township is 4,950 acres; population, 842; rateable value, £2,353. Improprate tithes, the property of Trinity College, Cambridge, commuted for rent charges amounting to £120. The principal landowner and Lord of the Manor is Lord Bolton. The *Manor House* is in the occupation of Messrs. Thomas Willis and Son, farmers, and noted breeders of short-horned stock, for which they have received several first class prizes. *East End House* is the residence of Mr. Richard Willis, farmer. Carperby township includes the hamlets of *Theasby* or *Thoresby*, and *Bear Park*, on the north bank of the Yore, extending from 1 to 2 miles S.E. of Carperby. Sir William Chayter, Bart., is the chief landowner at Thoresby. The soil of the township is generally gravelly, and consists chiefly of meadow and pasture land.

The *Village of Carperby* (anciently *Kerparby*) is long and scattered, and stands pleasantly on the north side of Wensleydale, under the lofty moorland hills of Castle Bolton, and on the Sedbergh road, 8 miles W. of Leyburn, 4 miles E. of Askrigg, and 1 mile N.E. of Aysgarth. In the year 1810, it suffered much by fire, which destroyed twelve houses. The remains of a once beautiful stone cross may still be seen at the west end of the village, and there is a small Methodist Chapel. There was anciently a Chapel of



Ease here, the remains of which are amalgamated with a dwelling called Chapel House.

Bear, or *Bears Park*, locally called *Beaper*, now a farmhouse, was long the residence of one of the oldest lines of the Metcalfe family, as already stated in the note at the foot of page 398. In the north wall of the building is a large carved stone bearing the sacred monograms, and said to have been brought from Coverham Abbey.

According to Drake's *Eboracum*, at Thoresby was formerly a seat of the ancient family of that name, who possessed the estate, and there it is said John de Thoresby, Archbishop of York from 1354 to 1379, was born. He was a younger son of Sir Hugh Thoresby of Thoresby, Knt., by Isabel, daughter of Sir Thomas le Grose, of Suffolk, Knt. This prelate received his education chiefly at Oxford. He was made Keeper of the Great Seal by Edward III., in 1347, in which year he was consecrated Bishop of St. David's. We have observed in vol. i., p. 403, that Archbishop Thoresby was also Lord Chancellor of England and a Cardinal of the Roman Church. He has left a glorious monument behind him in the magnificent choir of York Minster, which was begun and nearly completed at his expense. He was also the author of some theological works.

Thoresby is supposed to derive its name from its being a place where stood a temple or altar to the heathen god Thor, in the times of Saxon idolatry.

Hawes Township and Chapelry.—Hawes gives name to a township, market town, and chapelry. The township and chapelry includes the town of Hawes and the hamlets of *Appersett*, 1 mile N.W.; *Battersett*, 1 mile S.E.; *Gale*, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile S.E.; *Snaysholme*, 4 miles S.S.W.; *Mossdale*, 4 miles W.N.W.; and *Widdale* from 3 to 4 miles W. of Hawes. Its area is 16,872 acres; and the population in 1851 was 1,708 persons, viz., 851 males and 857 females. The population has increased from 1,223 souls in 1801. The rateable value is £8,318. The township includes extensive tracts of open moors, extending westward to Hellgill Bridge, on the borders of Westmorland, and southward to the hilly boundary of the West Riding. *Widdale Fell*, *Dod Fell*, *Bear's Head*, and *Snay's Fell*, are lofty ranges of wild moorland; but in the dales, and on the lower acclivities, the land is enclosed, and generally fertile. The soil belongs to many freeholders, and the manorial rights to the landowners. Coal of an inferior quality is found in the neighbourhood, and lead mines are now being worked by the Wensleydale Mining Company, with a prospect of success. Limestone abounds in the district, and is of a very superior quality for agricultural purposes.

The *Town of Hawes* is small, but neat and well-built, and is picturesquely

seated on the banks of a rivulet, half a mile S. of the Yore, in the most romantic part of Wensleydale; 16 miles E. of Sedburgh; $17\frac{1}{4}$ miles W. of Leyburn; $18\frac{1}{4}$ miles W. of Middleham; $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles W.S.W. of Askrigg; and 251 miles N.W. from London. It is sheltered on all sides by high moors and fells. Hawes may be considered the capital of the west dales, as Leyburn is of the east. "Thither the dalesmen resort for the necessaries of life," writes Mr. Barker, "its weekly market and its annual fairs are the days that mark their simple calendar. Homely and rustic in manners, speech, and appearance, they are a manly, hospitable, and honest race."

On the 28th of February, 1699, William III. granted a charter to Matthew Wetherald, gentleman, and his heirs, to hold a *Market* on every Tuesday, and two fairs yearly—on the 28th and 29th of April, and the 17th and 18th of September; but the fairs are now held on Whit Tuesday and the 28th of September. The market is well supplied with butter, eggs, cheese, bacon, butcher's meat, &c., and there are fortnight fairs or large markets for cattle on every alternate Tuesday from the beginning of February till Whitsuntide. There is here a branch *Bank* of the Swaledale and Wensleydale Banking Company. For the last thirty years Hawes has been the seat of the Yorkshire knit hosiery manufacture. The manufactories of the Messrs. Smith, and of Messrs. Whaley and Smith, afford employment to a large number of persons, both in the mills and at their homes in the neighbourhood of the town. The articles made here consist chiefly of sailors' shirts, caps, jackets, drawers, stockings, &c. The residence of the Messrs. Smith, at the east end of the town, is a neat building.

Richard III., who resided at Middleham Castle, was a benefactor to the old Chapel of Hawes. According to the Harleian MS., that Monarch, in the first year of his reign (1483), appointed "Sir James Whalley, priest, to sing at the Chapelle of the Haws, in Wensladale for oon yere, and for his salary hath given him seven marks." It is somewhat remarkable that the last incumbent of Hawes was a Whaley.

A new *Church*, a neat Gothic building of stone, was erected here in 1850, and dedicated to St. Margaret. The cost of its erection was about £3,000., raised by subscription. The edifice has a nave, side aisles, chancel, tower, two porches, and a vestry, with one bell in the tower. The *Living* is a Perpetual Curacy worth £180. a year, having been augmented with £400. of Queen Anne's Bounty, in 1738 and 1756; a Parliamentary grant of £400., in 1812; and £400., given by James Collinson, J. Whaley, and J. Allen, in 1755. The Vicar of Aysgarth is the patron, and the incumbent is the Rev. Samuel Johnson. The great tithes, payable to Trinity College, Cambridge,

have been commuted for a rent charge of £186. The *Independent Chapel*, at Hawes, was erected in 1851; the *Methodist Chapel*, in 1856; and there is also a *Primitive Methodist Chapel* there.

The *Free School* was given to the township for the sum of £5., by Oswald Allen, and was endowed by the inhabitants, in 1764, with £100. raised by subscription. Subsequent donations have swelled the endowment to £410., for the interest of which the master teaches five free scholars. The *National School* was built in 1845 by subscription. The average number attending the latter school is sixty. In the town is a good *Subscription Library* of well selected works, established many years ago.*

In 1839 a good stone bridge was built on the Yore, on the site of the old ford and wooden foot bridge. There is a good deal of fine scenery around Hawes, and several beautiful cascades in the neighbourhood. Among the latter is the sublime cataract *Hardraw Scour*, about a mile above the town, which we have already noticed at page 392.

About two hundred yards east of the ancient village of *Gayle* (which is on the rivulet, half a mile distant from Hawes), are some traces of an *Encampment*, supposed to have been an outpost of the Roman Station at Bainbridge. At Gayle are places of worship for Methodists and Sandemanians. The School here was built, and its site granted free, by the Messrs. William and Francis Whaley. The families of Whaley, Routh, Allen, and Mrs. Howell, are amongst the principal landowners here, and these and other families have neat residences in the vicinity of Hawes. About two miles east of Hawes are a number of subterraneous chambers, called *Maze Holes*, already alluded to.

Newbiggin Township.—This township, according to Parliamentary returns, contains 2,000 acres of land, of the rateable value of £1,134. The population of the place in 1851 was 130. The principal landowners are John Hammond, William Purchas, and John Chapman, Esqrs. The manorial rights belong to Wm. Purchas, Esq. The land rises into bold moorland hills, in some of which lead ore is found.

The *Village* is small, and stands 6 miles S.E. from Askrigg, and 8 miles W.S.W. of Middleham. It contains two good farmhouses, and the rest are old thatched dilapidated buildings. At *Cross Lanes*, between Newbiggin and Thoraby, is a *School*, founded in 1748 by Elizabeth Whithay, who endowed

* In January, 1844, the first number of a fortnightly newspaper, called the *Wensleydale Advertiser*, was published here by Mr. Fletcher Clarke, then a bookseller and printer in the town. Strange to say, it was the only stamped and therefore the only legal journal in the North Riding. It was, however, discontinued, but not for want of support, in January, 1849.

it with 2A. 2R. 26P. of land. A few of the children are taught free. The inappropriate tithes of this township have been commuted for £28. 15s.

Thoralby Township.—Area, 2,840 acres; population, 288 souls; rateable value, £2,252. Lord of the Manor, Wm. Purchas, Esq.; the principal land-owners are the Purchas family, General Dixon, and J. R. Wray, Esq. The lordship of Thoralby was conveyed from the citizens of London to Major Thornton, Esq., of St. Nicholas, near Richmond, in 1661.

The *Village of Thoralby*, which is a scattered one, is pleasantly situated on the west side of Bishopdale, 5 miles E.S.E. from Askrigg. In the hills in this locality are lead mines and iron ore; and there are likewise here a mineral spring, and a fine waterfall called Silver Chain Force. The Wesleyans have a small Chapel at Thoralby, built in 1823, and the Primitive Methodists have also a place of worship there. *Chapel Close* is the site of a Chapel founded by Maria de Neville, Lady of Middleham, in 1316. *Littleburn House*, an ancient mansion, is now a farmhouse. Matthew, the fourth Lord Rokeby, resided in it, and whilst there published a play, entitled "John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough," which was printed by Mr. Fall of Leyburn.* At *Edgley* for some time resided the well-known Mrs. Montague, at whose house in London the famous *Blue Stocking Club* was held. She was by birth a Robinson, and was aunt to the above-mentioned Lord Rokeby. *Wansford Cottage* is the residence of Wm. Purchas, Esq. The poor of Thoralby and Newbiggin have 4½ acres of land left by one Butterfield; the interest of £3. 6s. 8d., left by James Hammond; an annuity of 20s., left by Charles Robinson; and a yearly rent charge of 20s., bequeathed by a person named Harrison. The inappropriate tithes were commuted for £69.

Thornton Rust Township.—This township extends over 1,923 acres, of which about 900 acres are unenclosed moor, and its population in 1851 numbered 158 persons. Rateable value, £1,598. John Chapman, Esq., and John Hammond, Esq., are the largest landowners.

The *Village* consists of one wide street of neat well-built houses, with

* On a small bridge leading to Littleburn House is the following Latin inscription from this Lord Rokeby's pen :—

Sola in Deo Salus.

Pons Egerianus incolarum viciniorum sumptu, flumini prave parvo parumper periculosissimo super adductus paci saluti sub Deo Wallingtonio sacer.

Accipe dux belli, quem pax petit, arbiter audax,

Pontigerus fluctus exilientis aquæ,

Fontigenas fluctus capiat mare divitis undæ

Inque triumphali splendeat arcus ovans.

small gardens in front of many of them. It stands upon a lofty acclivity about $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles S.E. of Askrigg. *Thornton House*, situated near the centre of the village, was built in 1672, and has long been the residence of the Chapman family. In the grounds are some fine old trees, and in the neighbourhood is a waterfall. John Chapman, Esq., the present owner and occupier of Thornton House, keeps a pack of hounds and hunts them himself. The prospects from it and, indeed, from all parts of the village, are extensive and picturesque. Opposite to Thornton House is a neat residence, in the occupation of Miss Isabella Chapman. In the village is a *Calvinistic Baptist Chapel*, and a *School*, both founded by John Tomlinson, Esq., who, in 1827, bequeathed £2,105. 7s. 8d. four per cent. consolidated bank annuities, and two acres of land for the erection of a Chapel and for the support of "a Calvinist minister and schoolmaster," to instruct as free scholars all the children of Thornton Rust whose parents are not worth £500., and also twenty poor children of Aysgarth and Worton. The Chapel and School form one building—the school occupying the lower story of it. The Rev. William Willey is the minister, and there is also a schoolmaster.

At Thornton Rust was anciently a Chapel, dedicated in honour of St. Restitutus, and Dr. Whitaker mentions a curious custom which was observed here in connexion with it. The Chapel bell, he says, "was carried about and rung by hand, so that when any of the inhabitants died, it was rung as a passing bell in the middle, and at each end of the village. This was considered as a public invitation to one member of every family in the place to attend the funeral, which was announced by another peal of the bell as before." The impropriate tithes of Thornton Rust township, belonging to Trinity College, Cambridge, have been commuted for £29. 10s.

COVERHAM.—This extensive parish extends over a space of forty superficial miles, and is divided into the High Dale and Low Dale. The area of the entire parish, according to the Census Return of 1851, is 21,726 acres, but other returns give the area of the High Dale at 12,480 acres; and that of Low Dale at 9,640 acres. The population of the parish in 1851 was 1,221 souls. The townships of which the parish is composed are Coverham-cum-Agglethorpe, Caldridge, Carlton, Carlton-Highdale, Melmerby, and West Scrafton. The river Cover, a rapid stream, abounding with trout, confers its name upon a beautiful dale, and rises near the mountain of Great Whernside, and flows northward to the Yore, below Middleham, near Cover Bridge and Ulshaw Bridge. It derives its name from *av*, water, with *c* prefixed, and signifies the *shallow stream*, in contradistinction to the deep and rapid Yore or Eure. Both coal and lead are found in the parish.

The *Township of Coverham-cum-Agglethorpe* includes the hamlets of Cotes-cue, Tuppill, Ashgill, Brecongill, and Bird-Ridding. The area of the township is 1,090 acres; population, 204 persons. Coverham belongs to the Lister family, but Agglethorpe is the property of the Rev. George Edmundson.

Coverham, or as it is spelt in Domesday, *Covreham*, is a scattered hamlet; and *Agglethorpe* is a small hamlet on the northern acclivities of Coverdale, 3 miles W.S.W. from Middleham.

COVERHAM ABBEY.—On the north side of the Cover, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Middleham, stand the few remaining fragments of this ancient religious institution. The *Monasticon*, on the authority of a record kept in the tower of St. Mary's at York, gives the following account of the original foundation of this house, which is styled by Dugdale a Priory, and by Bishop Tanner, author of the *Monasticon*, an Abbey. Helwesia, the daughter and heiress of Ranulph de Glanville, a Baron and Chief Justice of England, in the reigns of Henry II. and Richard I., with the consent of Walran, her son and heir, then living, founded a Monastery of White Canons of the Premonstratensian Order, at Swainby. She died on the 11th of March, 1195, and her bones were afterwards translated from Swainby, and buried in the Chapter House at Coverham. But the first foundation at Swainby was in the year of grace 1190, as appears by the bull of Pope Clement III., granted to the said William. Radulphus (or Ranulphus), the son of Robert Fitz Ralph, Lord of Middleham, brother and heir to Walran, having many disputes with the Canons of Swainby, removed them, and founded Coverham, and granted the Canons the Church of Coverham, with many lands and tenements, as appears by a fine passed in the Court of King John, 14th of his reign. Radulphus died in 1251, and was buried at Coverham. Tanner, in a note, justly observes, that this date of the foundation of Swainby is incorrect, as the confirmation by Henry II. of several grants to these Canons is recited in the charter of Edward III.; and Henry died in 1189: he therefore places it indefinitely, towards the latter end of the reign of that Monarch.*

Of the private history of this house little is known, though it was of considerable celebrity, and received various endowments from families of rank—

* Grose mentions a MS. in "the library of Thomas Astle, Esq." containing extracts from the Visitations of Richard Redman, Bishop of St. Asaph, Commissary for all England, of the Premonstratensian Order, from 1484 to 1503; and under the head of Coverham it says, "The Lord of Mydleham is founder. The Abbot of Newhouse is Father Abbot. It has four Churches and two Chantreys; and the Church newly appropriated is called Syam. Some of the Canons are perpetual, and others not. This Monastery was founded in honour of the Blessed Virgin, at the Feast of the Assumption,

possessing, among other lands, nearly the whole of the valley of Coverham. It is however recorded that it was destroyed by the Scots, and that in the reign of Henry VII. there were here twenty Canons. According to a valuation taken in May, 1535, by Commissioners appointed by King Henry VIII., the lands, tenements, tithes, &c., belonging to the Abbey, yielded an annual revenue of £207. 14s. 8d.; but after deducting pensions and other expenses, the clear income was reduced to £160. 18s. 3d., consequently the house was included among the lesser Abbeys, and surrendered into the King's hands in 1536. In 1547 such of the lands as had been occupied by the monks, amounting to 190½ acres, was leased to Ralph Croft for £13. 19s. 10d. In 1557 (reign of Philip and Mary) the Royal Commissioners sold these possessions to Humphrey Orme for £419. 15s., being thirty years' purchase, at the rent of £13. 19s. 10d. Since that time the property of the site of the Abbey has been divided amongst different owners. The site and adjoining lands became the property of the Bainbridge family, from whom it passed to the Atkinsons, originally of Newstead in the parish of East Witton, and who were connected with the Bainbridges by both having married into the family of Askwith of Newstead. From the Atkinsons it passed to the Listers, the present possessors. Dr. Whitaker gives the following defective list of the Abbots of Coverham:—

Frater Johannes, Abbas De Coverham, A.D. 1257; — Akescogh, 1311; Cuthbert De Bidmere, 1414; John Browneflete, 1479; John Ascogh, 1480; — Honfield, (no date); Thomas Sidds, 1511; Christopher Salley, 1519; Christopher Hilton, 1521; Christopher Rokesby, 1528.

The scanty remnants of the detached ruins of Coverham Abbey speak sufficiently the dispersion of the materials, which have been applied to various uses. The gateway arch, through which the high road passes, is entire; the outline of the Church may be traced, and four arches of the nave remain; but the greater part of the site is occupied by a farmhouse and outbuildings, or rubbish. The outline of the cloister quadrangle is likewise perceptible. Grose, in his *Antiquities*, says, "However uneligibile the site of the old Abbey was, a former possessor of part of its ruins, of the name of Wray, erected a dwelling adjoining the spot, into whose motley walls have been introduced

A.D. 1000." This date is erroneous, for the Premonstratensian Order was not founded until the year 1121. The founder of the Order was St. Robert, and the first place in which it was established was Premontre, in France. The rule of the Order was very austere. The Monks never wore linen, and observed a perpetual abstinence from flesh, and a yearly rigorous fast of many months. There were thirty-five houses of the Order in England.

(not to say with what propriety) many of the ornaments, arms, and illegible inscriptions of the ancient building." The situation of the Abbey was highly appropriate for the purposes of the foundation, though Grose looks upon it as a spot "dreary and limited almost as the grave," and from the spot is obtained a view of the outline of Whernside and Penhill, which is very majestic; but it does not appear that the buildings were ever very magnificent. The above-mentioned gateway is a very picturesque structure.

The modern mansion adjoining the ruins, the residence of the Lister family, is still called *Coverham Abbey*, and was partly built out of the remains of the Monastery. In one of the walls is inserted a large flat stone, on which is the sacred Monogram I.H.S., surmounted by a coronet, with the rebus of a falcon or eagle, and the letter A.* Beneath is this inscription:—**Mercy Mercy. Abbas. Anno. D'ni. M^o quingentesimo. vili^o istam Domum. faeliciter. finibit.** From this inscription it appears that the Abbot, in the latter end of the reign of Henry VII., either thoroughly repaired or rebuilt the Abbey. Some buildings remain, which appear to have been portions of the Abbot's lodgings, but are now partly occupied as cottages. Over one door is this inscription.....**Budsa.....BygoAbbs. Tms. Pontelde.** Over another is the falcon and A, with **I.H.S. Mercy**; also three shields with T.M., and a cross patonce. On a broken stone are the following remains of an inscription:.....**DEI. REGINA. CÆLI.....D'NA.....OR.....ADVOCATÆ FIDELIUM.**

In building some outhouses, were dug up two statues or monumental effigies, larger than life, habited in the armour of Knights Templars, in a cumbent posture, cross-legged, ornamented with foliage and animals, but in a very rude style. At the side of one of them are represented two dogs chasing a stag, whilst a third playfully bites the Knight's scabbard. As already stated at page 122, these effigies are supposed to represent Ranulphus (founder of the Abbey) and Fitz Randolph, his son, Lords of Middleham. In 1812 these statues were placed on each side of the door leading into the garden of the house of the Lister family. There is a third effigy, which is likewise supposed to represent a Fitz Randolph. Leland has recorded the "good singing in Coverham." Near the ruins of the Abbey is an old narrow bridge of one arch, spanning the Cover.

From the Abbey gateway, the road, for nearly one hundred yards, is arched

* The initial A seems intended for Askew. John Askew or Ascough was Abbot of Coverham in 1480. The eagle is the emblem of St. John, and it is not improbable that this Abbot John may have used it to represent St. John, perhaps his patron Saint.

over by the spreading branches of fine old trees. A few yards from the ruins is *Coverham Church* (Holy Trinity), situated on an eminence above a small brook, near a corn (water) mill. It is a Gothic structure, thought to have been built in the 12th century, consisting of a nave, side aisle, chancel, porch, and a low square tower containing three bells. In the east window of the aisle are three beautiful heads in stained glass, of Our Divine Redeemer (in the centre), the Blessed Virgin, and St. John. There are some modern brasses with very amusing inscriptions. The *Living* is a Perpetual Curacy, with the Chapelry of Horsehouse annexed. It is endowed with the tithes of Arkleside, Blackrake, Coverhead, Pickle, Swineside, and Woodale, and was augmented with £400. of Queen Anne's Bounty, in 1743 and 1745; £1,200. in Parliamentary grants, in 1814 and 1816; land worth £200., and also £200. in money, given by Thomas Hardcastle, in 1742; and £400. given by Sir James Graham, in 1816. It is now worth about £270. a year. The patronage is vested in Mrs. Jane Tomlinson, relict of the late patron and incumbent, the Rev. George C. Tomlinson; and the Rev. Miles Galloway Booty is the incumbent. The Churchyard contains less than two acres, and it is a singular fact that from one part of it the Church cannot be seen nor the bells in the tower heard. This strange circumstance is owing to a very abrupt descent on the south-east side, towards the site of the Abbey. At the bottom of the bank the building is quite invisible, while the noise of a rapid stream propelling the corn mill-wheel shuts out the sound of the bells.*

In the village is a conical mound with a very old tree growing on the top of it. Coverham feast is on the 8th and 9th of November, and extends through the whole of Coverdale.

Agglethorpe Hall, a fine old Manor house, was first divided into farmhouses and then pulled down, in 1850. *Cottescoe Park*, now occupied by the Misses Whaley, at the close of the 16th and beginning of the 17th century, was the seat of the Crofts, a junior branch of the ancient Saxon house of Croft, of Croft Castle, Herefordshire. About the time of Charles I., the Croft family appears to have possessed no fewer than seven manor houses in this immediate district, viz., Cottescoe Park, the King's Audit House, Middleham, Agglethorpe Hall, East Appleton, Arrathorne, the mansion at Coverham, and

* In the Register of Baptisms at Coverham is the following entry, A.D. 1724. "William, son of William and Margaret Spence, baptised April 4th; and memorandum, before the said son was born, the said Margaret was delivered of two female children, who were grown together in their bodies from the shoulders to the thighs. They were still born, and were interred April the fifth."

Croft Wood Hall, besides mansions at the two Wittons, East and West. Of all these, not one is now in the possession of any of the family.

At page 130, we have observed that the neighbouring moor of Middleham had long been noted as training ground for race horses, and here we would remark that though many of the "nags" have hitherto been, and continue to be made "fit" on Middleham Moor, it is in this township, and in its immediate neighbourhood that they are housed, fed, and groomed. Here are some of the great training establishments. *Tupgill House* is the residence, and adjoining are the training stables, of Mr. Thomas Dawson, trainer and breeder. Mr. Dawson, who trains for the Duke of Leeds, Admiral Harcourt, &c., possesses some fine paintings of winning horses by Herring, and a number of gold and silver cups, vases, &c., won by his horses, or presented to him by noblemen and gentlemen, in acknowledgment of his merit, integrity, capabilities, &c. At page 130, we have noticed an accident from lightning to Mr. Dawson's horses, in 1847. *Ashgill House* is the residence and training establishment of Mr. John Osborne. This gentleman is a breeder on an extensive scale. He, too, trains for several noblemen and gentlemen, and in 1856 he won no less than 86 races. He has in his possession some excellent portraits of celebrated winners, by first-rate artists. Mr. John Osborne, junior, is a celebrated jockey. *Spigot Lodge*, in this locality, though in the township of Wensley, is the residence of another noted trainer, Mr. John Fobert. This training establishment is delightfully situated on a piece of table land at the base of a hill, surrounded in great part with trees, on the north-west side of Middleham Moor, about two miles from Middleham. Mr. Fobert was for some years private trainer to the Earl of Eglinton, during which time he "brought to the post," amongst other good winners, the celebrated *Flying Dutchman*, who beat *Voltigeur* in the great match at York, in 1851. (See vol. i., p. 660.) *Breckongill Lodge*, now the residence of Martin Mangles, Esq., was formerly occupied by a trainer.

EMINENT MEN.—In this neighbourhood is supposed to have been born, in 1488, *Dr. Myles Coverdale*, Bishop of Exeter, who, in 1535, published the first edition of the Bible ever printed in English. At Coverhead was born, in 1785, *James Metcalfe*, a carpenter, who sailed in Lord Amherst's celebrated Embassy to China, in 1814. He subsequently settled at St. Helena, and being employed frequently at Longwood, had, on the death of Napoleon Buonaparte, the honour of making the coffin, which received the remains of the exiled Emperor.

Charities.—In 1092, Thomas Foster left to the parish of Coverham 9½ acres of land at Swineside—one-fourth of the rent for the Perpetual Curate, and the rest for the

poor. An allotment of 2A. 2R. 15P. was made to this land at the enclosure of Swineside Moor. There is also a good stone quarry connected with this estate. The poor parishioners have also 30s. a year left by Robert Pickering out of land belonging to the Topham family.

Caldbridge Township.—The township of Caldbridge, or *Caldbergh*, contains 2,734 acres, and 96 inhabitants. It includes the hamlet of East Scrafton. The rateable valuable is £598. Colonel Topham is the principal landowner, and with Admiral Harcourt, the joint Lord of the Manor of Caldbridge; East Scrafton is mostly the property of Sir R. C. Chayter, Bart. Lead ore is found on the high moors adjoining Witton Fell. The *Village of Caldbridge* is small, and lies on the eastern acclivities of Coverdale, 4 miles S.S.W. from Middleham. *East or Little Scrafton*, an adjoining hamlet, consists of several scattered houses on the acclivities above Caldbridge.

Scrafton Lodge is the seat of Sir William Richard Carter Chayter, Bart. Sir William, the second baronet, is son of the first baronet (the title was granted in 1831), by the youngest daughter and co-heir of John Carter, Esq., of Tunstall and Richmond, Yorkshire. He was born in 1805; succeeded his father in 1847; and was M.P. for the City of Durham from 1831 to 1834. The first of this family on record, according to Mr. Dod, is Christopher Chayter, of Butterby, Durham, Surveyor General of that County, and of Northumberland, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. His heir is his son William, born in 1837.

In this township, on the banks of the Cover, is a spring, formerly used as a bath, but now choked up, called *St. Simon's Well*. The well, or bath, was supplied with water by a fine spring issuing from the rock. Five of the steps descending to the well are still visible. Near the well stood an oratory called *St. Simon's Chapel*. It is erroneously asserted by the country people, that St. Simon the Apostle was buried here. Mr. Barker, however, thinks it possible "that some holy martyr of that name, forgotten, like St. Alkelda of Middleham, may have suffered here during the Danish persecution."

Carlton Township.—This township, which is usually styled Carlton Town, to distinguish it from a neighbouring township of the same name, consists mostly of high moors and fells. Its area is 2,716 acres; population, 274; rateable value, £1,320. The lordship is divided among several proprietors, and the principal landowners are Thomas Topham, Esq., Mrs. Tomlinson, Mr. Henry Constantine, sen., and Mr. James Geldart. Slate is extensively quarried here.

Carlton is the principal village in Coverdale, and is situated on the N.W. of the river, about 4 miles S.W. from Middleham, and 2 miles W. from

Coverham. It was formerly of much greater extent, and had a capital messuage called the Hall;* and it even now contains some very good houses. The residence of Mr. Tomlinson is one of the latter. A dwelling called the *Green House* is remarkable for having its front covered with the thickly matted branches of yew trees—the approach to the doors and windows being cut through the foliage. There are a few fine old elms in the village, the largest of which stands opposite the residence of Mr. Geldart. Beneath the spreading branches of this venerable tree the villagers sit, smoke, and chat, on summer evenings. A considerable stream of water, which rises a short distance off, runs through the village, forming a small cascade on the south side of the little bridge by which it is crossed.

A *Chapel of Ease* was built here in 1855, and the building is likewise used as a School. In Catholic times there was a Chapel here dedicated to St. Thomas. The *Wesleyan Chapel* was erected in 1835. There is a close here designated Quaker Garth, where it is probable that sect had a Meeting House and burial ground.

Mr. Henry Constantine, sen., of Carlton, wrote and published, in 1858, two very amusing pamphlets in the dialect of this locality—one a “Taale from Reaal Leife,” called “Stoorring Bob ‘ot Crag Neuke;” and the other, “Rattleham Feast; or’t Adventures o’ Nicholas Gravy, and John Rushforth, his man;” also, “An Essay on the best method of reclaiming Heath Land.”

Carlton Highdale Township.—This is an extensive township, comprising 12,480 acres of land, the greater part of which is in lofty moors and fells, and the rest lies on both sides of the romantic Coverdale, extending from 6 to 12 miles S.S.W. from Middleham. It includes the hamlets of *Horsehouse, Gammersgill, Swineside, Arkleside, Blackrake, Coverhead, Braidley, West Close, Woodale, Flenscop, Hindlethwaite, and Pickill*, all on the banks of the Cover, from 6 to 9 miles from Middleham; the whole constituting the *Chapelry of Horsehouse*. The population in 1857 was 388 souls. The soil belongs to

* The dilapidated remains of the old hall now in existence is used as a storehouse for a farm residence. It is a square building, with mullioned windows of four lights. One side of the old building was pulled down and rebuilt in 1858, when a stone, bearing the following—W. F. S.: 1659 was discovered. The letters and figures were raised instead of being cut into the stone. According to tradition, this hall, together with some land here called the Flatts, belonged formerly to an eccentric gentleman named Miles Todd. The Flatts property, which anciently formed part of the possessions of the neighbouring Abbey of Coverham, now belongs to Messrs. Buckle, Errington, and Constantine. About eighty acres of it are said to have formed a Deer Park in former times. Here is an artificial hill of conical shape, fifteen yards in height, with an elm tree growing on the top of it. Nothing is known of the original purpose of this mound.

many freeholders, each of whom claim manorial rights over his own property. At *Horsehouse** is a small ancient *Chapel of Ease*, dedicated to St. Botolph. The Curacy is annexed to that of Coverham. There is also a *Methodist Chapel* here, and an endowed *School*.†

Charities.—John Constantine, in 1724, bequeathed out of four farms at Gammersgill, several rent charges amounting to £25. 15s. per annum, viz., £12. for the resident Curate of Horsehouse; £3. for the education of three poor children; £9. for apprenticing three poor boys; £1. to the poor of Gammersgill; and 15s. for the trustees. In 1714, Wm. Swithenbank charged his estate at Horsehouse with the following yearly rents:—20s. for four sermons at Horsehouse Chapel; 20s. to the poor of the congregation; £5. for educating and apprenticing poor boys of the constabulary of Carlton; and £2. for poor widows. The poor of this township have also 20s. a year bequeathed by John and Thomas Hammond.

Melmerby Township.—Area, 1,153 acres; population, 120; rateable value, £564. The township lies on the N.W. side of Coverdale, and includes part of the moorland fell called Pen-hill. The principal landowners are John Fisher, Esq., Rev. Wm. Balderston, Thomas Topham, Esq., Mr. John Taylor, and Mr. Jonathan Laycock. The monks of Coverham possessed two oxgangs of land here, granted to them by Roger Fitz Richard. The *Village* is scattered, and lies 4 miles S.W. from Middleham, and 2½ miles from Coverham. The poor have 30s. a year left them by Oswald Marshall.

West Scafton Township.—The township of West Scafton, or Scrofton, occupies 1,558 acres, on the eastern side of Coverdale; the number of its inhabitants in 1851 was 139; and the rateable value is £579. The chief proprietors of the soil are the Rev. E. Wyvill and James Dearden, Esq.: the latter is Lord of the Manor. Here is a slate and flag quarry and a coal

* *Horse-House* derived its appellation from its being the customary baiting place when all goods were conveyed on packhorses.

† On a stone tablet over the door of Horsehouse School is the following inscription, composed by Ralph Rider, of Deer Close, a blind man, in the 90th year of his age:—

"The stranger here may see, as he goes by,
An act of most extensive charity,
Which Providence has brought upon the stage,
Such deeds are rare in this degenerate age:
Where sensual pleasures, avarice, and pride
Predominate, and virtue laid aside:
Here's treasure laid for ages to endure,
From rust, and moth, and pilfering thieves secure,
Which, like seed sown upon a fertile soil,
In time will recompense the plowman's toil.
Posterity may reap the crop, and thank
John Constantine and William Swithenbank.

mine. The Abbot of Coverham anciently held a carucate of land here, and also pasture for 24 head of cattle. Scrafton Grange was once connected with Coverham Abbey. The *Village* is small, and stands on the side, but near the top, of a steep hill, 5 miles S.S.W. of Middleham, and 2 miles from Coverham. The poor have the interest of £18., left by a person named Walker.

DOWNHOLME.—The townships of Downholme, Ellerton Abbey, Stainton, and Walburn, are included in this parish—the area of the whole being 5,915 acres, about 3,000 acres of which are moorland. Population in 1851, 260. The township of Downholme lies on the southern acclivities of Swaledale, and contains 1,294 acres, of which about 600 acres are moor and 100 wood land. Population, 129 souls; rateable value, £536. The Lord of the Manor and principal landowner is Lord Bolton.

The *Village of Downholme* is situated nearly 5 miles S.W. from Richmond. The *Church* (St. Michael) stands in the dale, a quarter of a mile below the village, and is an ancient Gothic structure of stone, consisting of a nave, north aisle, chancel, south porch, and belfry containing two bells. It was repaired in 1841. The east window is of stained glass, which exhibits figures of Our Lord and SS. Peter and Paul, was completed at the cost of Timothy Hutton, Esq. The font bears the carved arms of Lord Bolton, T. Hutton, Esq., S. T. S. Scrope, Esq., and J. S. W. S. E. Drax, Esq. The *Living* is a Perpetual Curacy, in the patronage of Timothy Hutton, Esq., and incumbency of the Rev. William Kendall. It is valued in the King's Books at £5. 15s. 10d., and is now worth £75. per ann., having been augmented with £600. of Queen Anne's Bounty from 1728 to 1753, and with £400., given by the Rev. James Cookson, Mr. Marshall, and others. The Churchyard is very neatly kept, with gravel walks, flower beds, &c. Opposite the porch is a stone coffin, which was dug up here some years ago.

The *School* was built on a piece of land given by Lord Bolton in 1814, by the Rev. Edward Ellerton, who, with his brothers, Richard Ellerton, mercer, Richmond, and Christopher Ellerton, of Downholme, "in order to manifest their gratitude to God for all his mercies, and their regard to their native place," endowed it and the poor with £168. five per cents. It appears to have been refounded on the 2nd of June, 1826, by the Rev. Edward Ellerton, D.D. (one of the original founders) and Fellow of St. Mary Magdalen College, Oxford, for the education of not less than twelve, nor more than twenty of the children of the parish and inhabitants of Downholme, which he supported and maintained at his own expense up to the 22nd of October, 1851, when he invested, instead of that support, the sum of £513.

6s. 10d. stock, three per cent. consols, for the benefit of the school. The schoolmaster also receives £10. per ann. from Hutton's charity.

Ellerton Abbey Township.—This place, which is situated on the south side of Swaledale, had its name from the elder trees which formerly grew here in abundance. The area of the township is 1,490 acres of land, which rises in bold scars and fells from the river Swale, and belongs to J. S. W. S. E. Drax, Esq., who is Lord of the Manor. Population in 1851, 58 souls. Rateable value, £870. There is no village, but the principal residence, mentioned below, is about 6 miles S.W. from Richmond, and 2 W. from Downholme.

Ellerton Priory.—Here, in a fertile spot near the Swale, are situated the ruins of a small Priory of Cistercian Nuns, which consist principally of a portion of the west tower, with its spiral staircase, and about six feet in height of three of the walls of the Conventual Church. The latter is only about thirty paces long, and five broad, without aisles or transept. The foundation of the cloister quadrangle may be traced. The Nunnery is supposed to have been founded by Warnerus, son of Whyomar, Lord of Aske, Sewer to the Earl of Richmond, or by his son Whymerus, in the time of Henry II. Tanner's *Monasticon* says, "On the south side of the Swale, a mile beneath Maryke, was a small Priory of white-clothed or Cistercian Nuns, thought to have been founded by Warnerius, classifier to the Earl of Richmond, or his son Wymerius, temp. Hen. II." Mention is made of the house in Kirkby's Inquest, taken in the 15th of Edward I. (1286), from which we learn that the Prioress of Ellerton held two oxgangs of land in Ellerton, and that she and the heirs of Thomas de Hereford were joint lords of Ellerton-cum-Staynton. It appears from an inquest *ad quod damnum* in the 21st of Edward III. (1348), that the Scots had previously made a predatory inroad into Swaledale, and that they entered the Priory of Ellerton, and there seized and carried away several charters and writings. In the 27th of Henry VIII. (1535), this Priory was surrendered by Johanna, the last Prioress, its value at the time being £15. 10s. 6d. clear rental. The site of the Priory, with the demesnes, were demised to Ralph Closeby, a gentleman of the King's household; but in the 44th of Elizabeth (1601), they were granted to Gabriel Drax. J. S. W. S. E. Drax, Esq., has a Shooting Box here, near the ruins of the Priory. .

Stainton Township.—The area of Stainton (Stone-town) is 1,851 acres, and its population numbers but 40 persons. A moiety of the land is uninclosed. The Lord of the Manor and owner of the whole is S. T. S. Scrope, Esq.

The *Village*, or hamlet, consists of four farmhouses and a few cottages, and is situated among the fells, 5½ miles S.W. by W. of Richmond, 1 mile from

Downholme, and about a mile southward from the Swale. About a mile W. from Stainton is a grey flag and slate quarry, worked by Mr. William Naylor; and about a mile S.W. of the village a lead mine has been worked since 1856, but so far it has not been very productive of ore.

Walburn Township.—Walburn is a high moorland township, comprising 1,280 acres, belonging to T. Hutton, Esq., the Lord of the Manor, who has an ancient hall here, which formerly belonged to the Scropes, but has long been occupied as a farmhouse. About 500 acres are moor land. Population, 33; rateable value, £694. The hall and three other farmhouses constitute the hamlet, which is $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile S.W. from Downholme.

FINGHALL.—The parish of Finghall, or Fingall, comprises besides the township of Finghall, those of Akebar, Burton Constable, and Hutton Hang, and has an area of 4,486 acres, and a population (in 1851) of 432. The surface of the parish is boldly undulated, and it is intersected by the Bedale and Leyburn Railway. The township of Finghall contains only 534 acres, and its rateable value is £694. Its population is 185. The Marquis of Ailesbury is Lord of the Manor and principal landowner. Mr. Anthony Jacques is also a landowner here. The soil is various. The *Village of Finghall* is small, and stands on a considerable eminence 5 miles E. of Leyburn. Near it is a small station on the above-mentioned railway. The *Church* (St. Andrew) is a small ancient building, about half a mile from the village, near a small rivulet, consisting of a nave, chancel, and west tower, with two bells. It contains a dosdane tombstone, fashioned after the manner of the roof, of a cruciform Church. There is a neat marble tablet to the memory of the Rev. Christopher Wyvill and his daughter Henrietta. The *Living* is a Rectory, valued in the King's Books at £18. 18s. 4d., and now worth £420. per ann. Patron, Marmaduke Wyvill, Esq.; Rector, Rev. Edward Wyvill, who resides at the Rectory House. A small *School* is supported by subscription. A small *Wesleyan Chapel* was built here in 1845. A cottage and a piece of land, left to the poor by Edward Pattison, are supposed to be included in the rectorial glebe. The poor have the interest of £5.

According to the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*, "A Synod was assembled in the land of the North-humbrians at Fingall," in A.D. 788.

Akebar Township.—The township of *Akebar*, *Aikbar*, or *Aikburgh*, contains 750 acres, and 87 inhabitants, and is situated on an acclivity opposite to Finghall, about 5 miles N.E. of Middleham, and 1 mile from Finghall. Rateable value, £869. The land is set out in three farms, and belongs to the Marquis of Ailesbury, who is also Lord of the Manor. There is a free-stone quarry here for the use of the tenantry of the estate. On the road

which passes through the township is a stone inscribed "*May 19th, 1826. Do No Murder,*" to commemorate a murder committed on the spot, for which the perpetrator was executed at York.

There is a tradition that once a town as large as Bedale stood near the farmhouse in Akebar, on the road, nearest to Finghall; and in making a sunk fence some years ago, many human bones were found, which led to the belief of a cemetery there.

Burton Constable Township.—The area of Burton Constable, or Constable Burton township, is 2,572 acres, chiefly the property of the Lord of the Manor, Marmaduke Wyvill, Esq., M.P. for Richmond. Population, 231, including that of the hamlet of Studdow, which is included in the township.

At an early period after the Conquest, this manor belonged to Roaldus, Constable of Richmond Castle, whose descendants took the surname of Burton from it—and the place was called by them, from their office, Constable Burton. In the reign of Edward I., the Burton estate was transferred to Geoffrey le Scrope of Masham, who obtained from Edward II. liberty to have a market and annual fairs in it, and free warren of all his demesnes of this manor. From his posterity it passed to Ralph Fitz Randolph of Spennithorne, with Elizabeth, one of the three daughters and co-heiresses of Thomas, Lord Scrope of Masham. The line of Fitz Randolph ending in females, it passed by marriage, in the time of Edward VI., to Marmaduke Wyvill, Esq.

The *Village of Burton Constable* is small, and stands 4 miles E.N.E. of Leyburn, and 2 miles from Finghall. *Studdow*, 1½ mile from Burton, is an old Saxon hamlet, now reduced to a solitary house. Here an ancient Chapel has been converted into a barn. It has small lancet windows and a Norman door, and the shelved piscina is blocked. The present foldyard is said to have been a burial ground.

Burton Constable Hall, the seat of Marmaduke Wyvill, Esq., M.P., is a handsome cut stone mansion, situated in an extensive and well-wooded park, watered by a meandering rivulet, and has a Grecian portico in two of its fronts—the principal one being approached by a double flight of steps. It stands on the site of an ancient hall. Dr. Whitaker says of this mansion, "it is surrounded by one of the largest parks in Richmondshire, abounding in wood, and the house, which is a modern magnificent fabric, with a portico to two fronts, to make room for which, a house, designed by Inigo Jones, is said to have been demolished by the presumption of an architect, in the owner's absence, and contrary to his instructions." The house is elegantly fitted up, and contains several articles of vertu, curiosities, and some good paintings. Amongst the family portraits may be noticed,

Sir William Wyvill, the fourth Baronet, who lived in the time of Cromwell and Charles II., and Sir Marmaduke A. Wyvill, the seventh Baronet, born in 1742, who was the twenty-fifth in descent from Humphrey de Wyvill, who came into England with William the Conqueror.* Amongst the miscellaneous collection of paintings are a portrait of the Princess of Orange, daughter of George II.; the Madonna, by *Guido*; the Holy Family, by *Raphael*; an old man, by the same artist; Children at play, by *Poussin*; Charity, by *Carlo Maratti*; St. Jerome, by *Guido*; the Holy Family, by *Albano*; the Death of Orpheus, and Midas, King of Phrygia, by *Poussin*; Venus endeavouring to dissuade Adonis from going to hunt the wild boar, by which he was killed by a wound in the groin; Madonna and Child, by *Sanfranc*; the Disciples of Christ at his Sepulchre, by *Paulo Veronese*; George Villiers, first Duke of Buckingham, who was killed at Portsmouth by Felton, in 1628 (See vol. i., p. 214), by *Vandyke*; Lord Godolphin, by *Sir G. Kneller*; and the Departure from Egypt, by *Bernardo Castiglione*. There is a beautiful marble table, which was presented to Sir Marmaduke Wyvill by Queen Elizabeth. In the entrance hall are several curiosities, viz., ancient armour, spears, arrows, heads of the African buffalo, and other foreign animals, shot by Capt. Wyvill of the 85th regiment; also, the skin of a lion, which was shot by the same gallant officer, at the moment that the "King of the forest" had seized a man with his huge jaws. There are likewise some rare exotics in the hall, and the gardens and pleasure grounds contain many fine ferns and other rare plants and shrubs. In the latter grounds is a splendid larch fir tree, about

* The Wyvill family of Constable Burton, who are of Norman extraction, have been connected by marriage with some of the best families in the North of England. Marmaduke Wyvill, Esq., in the reign of Henry VIII., made a large addition to his estate by marrying Agnes, the daughter and heir of Sir Ralph Fitz Randolph, Knt. of Spennithorne and Lord of Middleham, by Elizabeth, his wife a daughter and co-heir of Ralph, Lord Scrope of Masham. This Marmaduke Wyvill married twice afterwards, and received the honour of Knighthood. Christopher Wyvill, Esq., his son and heir by his first wife, married Margaret, daughter of the Hon. John Scrope, youngest son of Henry, Lord Scrope of Bolton, by his wife, daughter of Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland, from whom were descended the Scropes, Earls of Sunderland. Marmaduke, his son and heir, was elected a Burgess for Richmond in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, as we have already shown at page 33. He had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him by that Monarch, and in a progress which her Majesty made into the north, she did him the honour of a visit at Constable Burton, the seat of the family, which he had rebuilt. He was afterwards created Baronet by King James I., in 1611, and married Magdalen, daughter of Sir Christopher Danby, Knt., of Thorpe Park. Sir Christopher and his wife lie buried beneath a handsome monument in Masham Church. (See page 118.)

140 feet in height and 9 feet in circumference; and a fine chesnut tree, the base of which is about 80 feet in girth.

The *School* was built by Marmaduke Wyvill, Esq., and is supported by subscription—Mr. and Mrs. Wyvill being the chief subscribers.

The poor have 4s. a week, left by Mrs. C. Wyvill, in 1788.

Hutton Hang Township.—This township, which is situated $8\frac{1}{4}$ miles E. by N. of Middleham, and 1 mile from Fingall, comprises 580 acres and 29 inhabitants, and is divided into *High* and *Low*, which places give name to the two Wapentakes of Hang-East and Hang-West. The township is partly in the latter Wapentake. The rateable value is £740. Though the place constitutes a township in Fingall parish, it belongs ecclesiastically to Bedale. In this township was born the celebrated contractor, *Sir Edward Banks*. He was of very humble parentage, and when a youth, was engaged as a farm servant at Thornton Steward; but committing some youthful delinquency he fled his service to avoid the consequences, and making his way to London, by dint of natural talent and perseverance, he rose from the lowest station to eminence and affluence, and received the honour of Knighthood from George IV. Amongst other public works he contracted for the present London and Waterloo Bridges.

HAUKSWELL.—Haukswell, or Hauxwell parish comprises the townships of Haukswell (East and West), Barden, and Garriston, the area of the whole being 4,080 acres; population in 1851, 826 persons. The area of Haukswell township is 2,040 acres; population of East Haukswell, 120; of West Haukswell, 60. Rateable value, £1,602. The land and the manorial rights are the property of the Misses Gale. The soil is chiefly light and gravelly.

The *Village of East Haukswell*, pronounced to be "a genuine specimen of strict seclusion," consists of one long pleasant street planted with trees and evergreens, and situated about 4 miles N.E. of Leyburn.

West Haukswell consists of Haukswell Hall, the Rectory, and two farm-houses. The *Hall*, the seat of the Misses Gale,* and of Lieut. Col. Wade (who married a niece of those ladies), is a fine mansion of stone, built about the time of James I. It consists of a centre and two wings, and stands in a fine well wooded park. A pond, in front of the mansion, is well stocked with fish, and beyond it is a stone column about 30 feet high, which bears the following inscription:—"In memory of Mrs. Eliza Dalton, daughter and one the co-heiresses of Fr. Marmaduke Dalton, who, in regard to her family, restored this estate to her uncle, Fr. Charles Marmaduke Dalton, Gentleman,

* Some particulars of the Gale family are given at page 379 of this volume.

Usher of the Black Rod, in the year 1717." The entrance gateway to the park, from the north, bears the arms of the Dalton family.

The *Church* (St. Oswald) is an ancient Gothic edifice, consisting of an embattled nave, a chancel, north chapel, south porch, and square embattled tower in which are three bells. In the interior are monuments to the Gale family. Near the porch are recumbent figures of a knight and lady, and at their feet a lion couchant. The north chapel was a Chantry of the De Brough family, a junior branch of Burgh or Brough, of Brough Hall. The old florid stall work in it has the swan of the Broughs, &c. Within the Communion rails, on the floor, is a fragment of a Saxon tombstone, carved with a serpentine animal with large gills like an eel. In the Churchyard is an old stone cross, 5ft. 3in. high, with Saxon knot-work on the sides, and there are several curious monumental stones, or sepulchral remnants, lying about. The *Benefice* is a Rectory, in the patronage of the Misses Gale, valued in the Liber Regis at £20. 14s. 4½d., and now worth about £300. per ann. The Rev. Mark James Pattinson is the present Rector, and resides in the Rectory House.

There are *Schools* for boys and girls supported partly by subscription, the Misses Gale being the principal subscribers. The poor have the interest of £152., left by members of the Dalton, Spence, and Pearson families.

Barden Township.—This is a high moorland township, and includes the small hamlet of Barden Dykes. Area, 1,930 acres; population, 102 persons; rateable value, £450. A large portion of this place formerly belonged to Lord Rokeby; it is now the property of the Misses Gale. The *Village* is situated on an acclivity, 4 miles N.N.E. of Leyburn, and 1½ mile from Haukswell. The road from Richmond to Leyburn passes to the west of it at a distance of about two miles. *Barden Dykes* is distant 1 mile N.W. from Barden. On the moor, 2 miles from Barden, is a good freestone quarry. During the winter of 1853, two women perished in a heavy snow storm in this township whilst returning from a neighbouring market. When discovered, one of the women had a living child suckling at the breast of its dead mother.

In Barden township, on the Richmond road, stands an ancient wayside inn, called *Halfpenny House*; and about 1½ mile further on, close by the road, across Haukswell Moor, is *Hart-Leap Well*, celebrated both by tradition and the poet Wordsworth. The legend runs that "once upon a time" a chase of extraordinary duration and speed took place in this locality, in which both horses and hounds dropped off one after another, until at length a single horseman alone remained. Worn out at last, the exhausted hart—an animal of unusual strength and beauty—gave three tremendous leaps down the de-

clivity, and dropped dead beside this well. Until lately, "three several pillars, each a rough hewn stone," marked the site of the three astonishing leaps, but these stones have either been removed, or they are concealed by a recent wall. The well or spring is nearly choked up.

Garriston Township.—This is a small scattered township, lying about 1 mile from Haukswell, and consisting of 660 acres, the property of Marmaduke Wyvill, Esq. Population, 44 souls. The soil is loamy, and the subsoil clay.

MIDDLEHAM.—The history, &c., of this town will be found at page 121.

SPENNITHORNE.—Spennithorne, or as it is called in Domesday, *Speningtorp*, including also the townships of Bellerby and Harmby, extends over an area of 4,680 acres, and had a population in 1851 of 796 souls. The area of the township of Spennithorne is 1,280 acres; population, 221; rateable value, £2,005. The scenery is beautiful, and embraces, in its variety, wood, water, and rich pastures. There are some quarries of limestone.

According to the Domesday Survey, Ghilepatric, a Dane, who is supposed to have had his seat at Middleham, was the owner of the Manor of Spennithorne before the Conquest. For several centuries after that great era in English history, Spennithorne was the property and dwelling place of the Fitz Randolphe, who descended from Ralph, third son of Robert, Lord of Middleham, by Helewisia de Glanville. Ralph, the eighth in descent from Robert, married Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of Thomas, sixth Lord Scrope of Masham and Upsal, and by her had a son, who died unmarried; and four daughters, who all married, but one dying without issue, the inheritance devolved on Dorothea, wife of Francis Ash, of Hunton; Alice, wife of Charles Dronfield; and Agnes, wife of Francis Wyvill, of Little Burton. By this last marriage the manor and the Constable Burton estate passed into the Wyvill family. The soil is now mostly the property of C. W. C. Chaytor, Esq., Henry Van Strawbenzie, Esq., and Christopher Topham, Esq.

The *Village of Spennithorne*, 8 miles E.S.E. of Leyburn and the same distance E. of Middleham, is pleasantly seated in a sheltered situation on the north bank of the Yore. Portions of the old residence of the Fitz Randolphe remain at the east end of the village, being occupied as cottages. There was formerly another ancient mansion here, long since destroyed.

Spennithorne Hall, the seat of C. W. C. Chaytor, Esq., and *Spennithorne House*, the seat of J. B. Broadley, Esq., are handsome mansions in delightful situations, commanding splendid prospects. The latter mansion, the property of H. V. Straubenzie, Esq., was erected in 1854 on the site of a former building, which was accidentally destroyed by fire in March, 1853. Mr. Thomas Raper, of East Witton, was the architect.

The *Church* (St. Michael) occupies the site of an old Saxon edifice, of which no vestiges now remain. It was erected in 1166 by the Fitz Randolph family, but frequently altered since, and consists of a nave, side aisles, chancel, north chapel, porch, and tower. The north aisle, which, according to a memorandum in the parish register, 1648, was rebuilt at the cost of William Appleton, of Harmby, about a hundred years previously,* is divided from the nave by three circular arches, of the Norman period; and the south aisle is separated from it by pointed arches. Beneath the chancel arch is a plain wooden screen, and under the arch, between the north aisle and chapel, is an ancient screen. The chapel is connected with the chancel by a pointed arch. The sedilia is curious and ancient, and resembles a stone bench with clumsy elbows, having no divisions. In the sacristy is a stone altar. The font though plain is curious. There are some fragments of stained glass in the head of the east window. The east end of the north aisle was the chantry and burial place of the Fitz Randolphs, whose only memorial, however, is a plain freestone tomb having a series of shields, which are completely obliterated. The south aisle, or chantry, continued to be the place of interment of the Scropes of Danby until within a few years, and there are there some memorials of them. The Church likewise contains memorials of the Wyvills, Chaytors, and Vau Straubenzies. The *Living* is a Rectory, in the gift of Marmaduke Wyvill, Esq., and incumbency of the Rev. Edward Wyvill. It is valued in the King's Books at £20. 10s. 5d., and now at £425. The rectorial tithes of Spennithorne and Harmby were commuted for land, in 1775; and other tithes in the latter place were commuted some years ago for a rent charge of £10. 16s. The *Rectory House* is occupied by the curate.

The *School*, supported by voluntary contributions, was erected by subscription, in 1833.

At Spennithorne was born in 1675, *John Hutchinson*, the once noted but now almost forgotten Hebraist and Philosopher. He was the son of a yeoman, and became land agent to Charles, the sixth Duke of Somerset, who, when Master of the Horse to George I., gave him a sinecure appointment of £200. a year and a house in the Meuse. In 1724 he published the first part of "*Moses's Principia*," and in 1727 the second part. This work was an attack on the system of gravitation established by Sir Isaac Newton. He continued to publish till his death in 1737, and his works evince a strange combination

* This William Appleton likewise gave the second bell in the tower, which bears his name. John Wells, who was servant to the Lord Scrope of Bolton, "caused the causey of the lane from Harmby towards the Church of Spennithorne to be made for the benefit of the inhabitants of that town and others."—*Spennithorne Register*.

of talent and eccentricity. In 1748 his collected works, including posthumous MSS., were published in twelve volumes octavo. A numerous sect embraced his doctrines.

Richard Hatfield, who fired a pistol at George III. in Drury Lane Theatre, and narrowly missed the King, was a native of Spennithorne. "He was," says Mr. Barker, "an illegitimate scion of the Crossfield stock, received a good education, exhibited in youth good talents, combined with eccentricity; entered the army, and having served in Holland, under the Duke of York, whose life he saved on one occasion, quitted the service; shortly after which he made his regicidal attempt. His insanity being established, he was confined for life in St. Luke's, where he died a few years ago at an advanced age."

Bellerby Chapelry.—The area of Bellerby is 2,540 acres; population, 857. The Lord of the Manor and owner of the principal estate here is Mr. John Osborne, of Ashgill, who purchased the property in the month of August, 1853. On this estate are found lead and coals, and there is an abundance of limestone of a superior quality for agricultural purposes. Also a park of about 150 acres on Mr. Osborne's property, with about 100 head of deer.

The straggling *Village of Bellerby* is situated on the Richmond road, 2 miles N. of Leyburn, and 4 from Spennithorne. Two streams run down the street, and are crossed by a number of bridges. Here are the remains of the old hall or Manor House, with which some interesting associations are connected. In the time of Charles I. it was the seat and property of the Scott family, who suffered for their fidelity to the King during his disastrous reign. After the battle of Naseby, in 1645, in which two sons of this house, both cavalier officers, died honourably, this estate was sequestered by the usurping Parliament, and the mansion was occupied by the rebel soldiery. Mr. Scott being dead, his widow and their only daughter, Agnes Scott, after encountering many romantic vicissitudes, escaped to Kirkdale, near Kirby Moorside, where they possessed some property. Miss Scott afterwards married John Barker, Esq., a cavalier officer.

The *Chapel of Ease* is a small plain edifice, rebuilt in 1801. The *Living* is a Perpetual Curacy, worth £150. per ann., in the gift of the Lord of the Manor. The tithes were commuted for land in 1770. The *School* was built by subscription on a site given by Mr. Francis Walker, in 1832. Here is a *Wesleyan Chapel*, built in 1839, at a cost of £90., and enlarged in 1853, at an expense of £35.—all raised by subscription.

Harmby Township.—This township lies on the northern acclivity of Wensleydale, and is mostly the property of Lord Bolton, the Lord of the Manor.

Its area is 860 acres, and the number of its inhabitants is 218. Rateable value, £1,188. Here are extensive lime works. In Domesday the name of this township is spelt *Hernuebi*, and in later documents *Hernebie*, which appellation is supposed to be derived from a heronry which anciently existed here in the gill. In the 14th century Harmby, or Harnby, belonged to Andrew de Harcla, Earl of Carlisle, who figured in the battle of Boroughbridge, in 1211 (see vol. i. p. 137). This nobleman, the son of a private gentleman, having distinguished himself in the Scottish wars, was created Baron Harcla by Edward II. in 1211; and after the affair at Boroughbridge, he was elevated to the Earldom of Carlisle, and had assigned to him, for support of his dignity, lands and rents in Cumberland and Westmorland of 1,000 marks value per annum, and 500 marks in the Marches of Wales, until provision could be made for his receiving 1,000 marks per annum out of the Exchequer. The charter granting this is dated at Pontefract, March 15th, 1212. The Earl being afterwards convicted of treason, was deprived of his titles, and executed as a traitor, March 4th, 1213. His forfeited lands at Harmby were bestowed for life on Henry le Scrope, who shortly afterwards obtained a grant of them to himself and his heirs, and they still continue to form a portion of the Bolton estates.

The *Village of Harmby* is built on a steep hill side, on the verge of a deep wooded gill, facing Middleham, from which it is distant 2 miles, and on the road from Spennithorne to Leyburn. It is distant $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile W. from the latter place. The above-mentioned gill contained a beautiful waterfall which has been spoiled by cutting the rock to burn into lime. "What I conjecture to have been the old Manor House formerly," writes Mr. Barker, "stood at the bottom of the village, and is now built into a modern farm house. There are traces of old arched doorways, and, as is the case in so many similar places, a considerable treasure is said to be concealed. In the adjacent field stood the Chapel of All Saints, which, when demolished, was used as a barn. An old inhabitant, who died in 1849, assisted, when a youth, in its destruction." *Harmby House*, a commodious building situated about a quarter of a mile from the village, commanding a most beautiful prospect, is the property of the trustees under the will of Mr. Job Marson, late of Middleham, and in the occupation of the Rev. Isaac V. H. Macrae. *Harmby Lodge* is a neat house at the foot of the village.

The *Wesleyan Chapel* was built in 1835, at the cost of £103.

THORNTON STEWARD.—This parish, including the hamlet of Danby, contains 2,079 acres, and in 1851 its population was 804. Rateable value, £2,444. The principal proprietors of the land are Lord Bolton (Lord of the

Manor of Thornton Steward), the Marquis of Ailesbury, and S. T. Scrope, Esq. (Lord of the Manor of Danby). The soil is clayey and loamy, upon limestone rock. For a considerable period before the Norman Conquest the district in which this parish is situated was principally in Danish occupancy, *Tornentons* (Thornton) being a manor belonging to the Dane Gospatrick, as those of Middleham and Spennithorne were, of another powerful Dane named Ghilpatrick. At the time of Kirkby's Inquest (15th Edw. I., 1286), Sibilla de Thorneton had here five carucates and five bovates of land. The ancient possessors of Thornton (after the Conquest) held the office of Steward to the Earls of Richmond, and hence the affix of *Steward* to the name of the place—in the same manner as the neighbouring manor of Burton was called *Burton Constable*, because it became the property of the Constables of Richmond Castle.

The *Village of Thornton Steward* occupies a commanding eminence on the north side of Wensleydale, opposite Jerveaux, 3 miles N.E. of Middleham, and 7 miles W.S.W. from Bedale. At the east end of it is a small castellated square tower, with side wings, built by the late George Horn, Esq. (Captain) for a store-room and armoury for the corps of volunteers embodied here during the troublous times of the French war, from 1804 to 1815. This building is now a dwelling. Close to the village are some vestiges of a Roman encampment.

The *Church* (St. Oswald), situated about half a mile W. of the village, is one of the oldest in Wensleydale. Dr. Whitaker supposes it to be of Saxon construction, but that is an error, though there is little doubt that it occupies the site of a Saxon edifice, for there was a Church here at the time of the Domesday Survey. It is a plain simple building, composed of a nave and chancel, with an open belfry on the west gable, containing two bells, and a porch at the west end with a good Norman doorway. This porch was removed from the south side of the Church, to its present position, about thirty years ago. There are three stone coffins on the south side of the edifice, which were dug up in the Churchyard. The large octangular font is ancient and curious. The *Benefice*, a Discharged Vicarage, valued in the King's Books at £6. 13s. 11½d., was augmented in 1767, with £200. of Queen Anne's Bounty, and £200. given by the Earl of Thanet and Mrs. U. Taylor. It is now worth £250. a year. The patronage is vested in the Bishop of Chester, who is also the impropriator, and the present Vicar is the Rev. Adam Fitch. The *Vicarage House*, a good residence, stands at the entrance to the village from the east. The great tithes have been commuted for £135., and the vicarial for £164. The appropriate glebe contains 8½ acres, and the vicarial, 54 acres.

The *School* was erected in 1815, by George Horn, Esq., who endowed it with £10. per ann. Lord Bolton allows £5. per ann. towards its support. Near the school is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

At a farmhouse at the west end of the village, occupied by Mr. Thomas Robinson, may be seen some monumental slabs and the remains of stone coffins, which were doubtless removed from the Abbey of Jerveaux, on the opposite side of the Yore. The hand-gate post, leading into the garden in front of this house, is formed of the tombstone of "GERNAGAN: P'RONA. DE T'ANEFELD." This stone has finely carved on it a floriated cross. It, with many similar ones, were removed from Jerveaux, and used in an embankment of the river.

There are some good farm residences around the village, among which may be noticed *Thornton Grange*, the residence of Mrs. Ann and Mr. Wm. Winn; *Marriforth*, in the occupation of Mr. Thomas Fenwick; and *Dantzic House*, near Danby Hall, the residence of Mr. Anthony Trotter.

The Manor and Hamlet of Danby is situated 2 miles E. from Middleham, and 1 mile W. from Thornton Steward. The name of this place, Danby (*Danebi*), or Danby-super-Yore, is of Danish origin.

Danby Hall is the beautiful seat of Simon Thomas Scrope, Esq. For about a quarter of a century previous to the year 1856, this fine ancient mansion was not occupied by the family, but during the last few years it has been completely renovated, and has once more become the chief abode of its much respected owner, who is a descendant of one of the oldest families in the North of England, and the representative of the eldest male branch of the great family of the Lords Scrope of Bolton and Masham. "The Scropes of Danby," writes Whitaker, "have survived every other branch of that illustrious name." For three centuries Danby has been the chief seat of this branch of the Scropes. The mansion is of stone, and stands in fine grounds on the north bank of the Yore. At the N.E. corner is a square embattled tower, much older than any other portion of the present building. The south front, which was rebuilt in 1855, has two spiral towers at its east and west angles. In the centre are the arms of the family, with the initials S.S. and the date of 1855. From the terrace on the south side of the house there is a delightful view of Wensleydale to the west, and to the south is seen the lofty mountains of Penhill and Witton Fell. The interior of the mansion is elegantly furnished, much of the furniture being of ancient oak. The great staircase is of black oak, and on the window of it and the entrance hall, are the armorial bearings, in stained glass, of the heads of the family from the first Lord Scrope to the present proprietor of Danby. Amongst the paintings

on the walls are many old family portraits, and portraits of the Pretender and his mother. In the centre of the east front is a small *Chapel* with stained glass windows. This branch of the noble family of Scrope having never renounced the ancient faith, a Catholic priest was almost always resident at Danby Hall, during the times of persecution, and under one of the rooms is the "priest's hiding hole," in which they were often and successfully concealed.*

Some particulars of the Scrope family are given in the account of the next parish, Wensley.

WENSLEY.—Besides the township which gives name to the parish, and the Market Town of Leyburn, Wensley parish likewise includes the chapelry of Bolton Castle, and the townships of Preston-under-Scar and Redmire. The area of the entire parish is 14,281 acres, and its population in 1851 numbered 2,105 souls. The river Yore, or Ure, runs through the parish.

The statistics of Leyburn are given at page 135, where follows a topographical account of the town.

The township of Wensley contains 1,986 acres and 285 inhabitants. Its rateable value is £2,362. Lord Bolton is the Lord of the Manor and chief landowner. The *Village of Wensley*, from which the celebrated Vale or Dale of Wensley†—"the first place among the northern valleys"—has its name, is picturesquely situated in the bosom of the valley, on the north bank of the Yore, about 1½ mile W. from Leyburn. It is sheltered on the north by the precipitous rocks of Leyburn Shawl (See page 139), and surrounded by green meadows and rich woods, with the majestic mass of Penhill in front, towering above the scene.

Wendesley is mentioned in Domesday Book, and in ancient records the

* We omitted to notice a similar hiding-place at the Grove House, Leyburn, the seat of F. Riddell, Esq. (See page 139), formerly belonging to the Thornbrughs.

† For a short description of *Wensleydale* see page 142 of this volume.

James Parke, youngest son of Thomas Parke, Esq., of Highfield, near Liverpool; born at Highfield in 1782; married, in 1817, the youngest daughter of Samuel F. Barlow, Esq., of Middlethorpe, near York; was called to the bar in 1813; appointed a Justice of the King's Bench in 1828; and a Baron of the Exchequer in 1834; resigned in 1856; was knighted on his elevation to the bench; was created *Baron Wensleydale of Wensleydale* by patent for "the term of his natural life" on retiring from the Bench in January, 1856; but it was decided by the House of Lords in Committee of Privileges, in the following month, that the patent did not entitle him to sit and vote in Parliament; and he was created *Baron Wensleydale of Walton* in July in the same year, with the usual remainder to "the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten." Lord Wensleydale's seat is Ampthill Park, Beds.

name is written variously, *Wendreslaga*, *Wendesley*, *Wandesleye*, *Wenslaugh*, *Wencelaugh*, *Wenslaw*, and *Wensley*. In the year 1287 Nicholas de Wendesley held the town of the Earl of Richmond, and in 1306 James de Wandesleye obtained a charter for a weekly market here on Monday, and an annual fair. In 1318 Henry le Scrope, Chief Justice, had license for a market on Tuesday. The market appears to have existed till the Great Plague in 1563, when the place was deserted and it became lost.* Leland writes in his Itinerary of this place, "Vensela is a little poore market toune, in ripa superiori Uri. It standith not far from the Weste Parke ende of Middleham." And again, "The houses of these two tounnes be partly slated, partly thakkid." "Wensdale as sum say," he continues, "takith name of Wensele market. For Wensele standith on the hither side of Ure, and straithe on the further side beginneth Wensedale (Vennones, men of Wensedale.)"

Thus we find that Wensley had been reduced through the visitation of the plague, from the position of a market town, of importance, to that of "a little poore market toune," which Leland tells us it was 300 years ago, when he visited it; and since then it has been reduced to the dimensions of a small village.

The river Yore is here spanned by a graceful bridge, of which Leland writes—"The fayre bridge of three or four arches, that is on Ure at Wencelaw, a mile or more above Middleham, was made 200 yer ago and more, by one called Alwyne, parson of Wencelaw."† The structure was, in 1818, repaired, widened, and modernized, at the expense of the North Riding.

There is a fine old elm tree on the village green, surrounded by a stone seat. This is "the only specimen now left of the 'forest monarchs' which anciently adorned almost every hamlet in Wensleydale," writes Mr. Barker, "and formed the gathering point of old and young when daily toil was ended, on Sundays and Festivals enabled the peasantry and their lords to mingle in

* The parish register of Wensley contains the following entry under A.D. 1563:—"The reason as some thinke that nothinge is found written in this register in the yeare of our Lord God, 1563, is because that in that yeare the visitation or plague was most hote and fearefull, soe that many fled, and the town of Wensley, by reason of the sickness, was unfrequented for a long season; as I find by one olde writings dated 1569. p. me Jo. Tayler." Whilst the plague raged here, the dead, it is said, were not buried in the Churchyard, but in a field called Chapel Hill (which Mr. Barker thiinks might have been an old burial ground then unused), where, in the memory of man, human bones have been dug up.

† Elwin, or Alwine, is a common corruption for Alwent. John Alwent, or Alwyn, Rector of Wensley, died Sept. 16th, 1436; "and," to use the words of Mr. Longstaffe, "the inhabitants might as easily magnify the age of their great works then, as parish clerks do that of their churches now."—*Guide to Richmondshire*.

our good old athletic games. Those at Leyburn and Harmby," he continues, "stood within living memory." On one side of the village is a gill in which there is a picturesque waterfall, near a small water mill.

The Church (Holy Trinity) is the finest ecclesiastical edifice in Wenaley-dale, except, perhaps, that of Aysgarth. The chancel is of the date of Henry III., and the nave a restoration, probably of the reign of Henry VII. Its component parts are a nave, with side aisles, chancel, square tower, and north and south porches. The tower, which contains three bells (but one only is ancient, bearing, in black letter, the inscription *Honori Sci Petri*), "has been," says Barker, "horridly Italianized during the last century," and finishes with a plain parapet having small pinnacles at the angles. The walls of the nave and aisles likewise end in plain parapets. The west window of the tower bears the date of 1719. In each aisle are two tall pointed windows of two lights each. The north side of the chancel has no windows, and an ugly vestry built against it gives it an unsightly appearance; the south side has one of its three single lights blocked up. The walls of the chancel have no ornamental finish. The east window is of five lancet lights, and beneath it (on the exterior) are stone seats which are somewhat remarkable. The roofs are covered with lead. In the interior, three pointed arches supported on tall octangular piers on each side, separate the aisles from the nave: the latter has no clerestory. In the chancel is the triple Early English sedilia, and there also are some superb seats or stalls exhibiting heraldic insignia.* Beneath the chancel arch is an old open screen of wood. Under the tower arch is an organ gallery. About half of the edifice is furnished with rude ancient oak benches, and the remainder with pews. The font and poor box are ancient, and the roof is open to the timbers.

This edifice is rich in sepulchral monuments, having become, after the destruction of St. Agatha's Abbey at Easby, the burial place of the Scropes,

* This Church is rich in heraldry. The buttresses of the exterior bear the following arms sculptured on stone shields:—1st, Scrope; 2nd, Fitz-Hugh; 3rd, Scrope of Masham; 4th, Neville; 5th, De Ros; 6th, Scrope of Masham impaling Montacute; 7th, Neville; 8th, De Ros; 9th, Scrope; 10th, a fess between three roses or garlands; 11th, De la Pole. Sir Wm. Dugdale, Norroy King at Arms, found the following coats and inscriptions in this Church, at the time of the last heraldic visitation of England, in 1665. In the windows—the arms of Fitz-Randolph of Middleham, of Mowbray, Crescy, Fitz-Hugh, De la Pole, and Scrope. In the east window three shields remain, 1st, Marmion and Fitz-Hugh, quarterly—impaling Tiptoft and Scrope, quarterly. 2nd, Quarterly, first and fourth, chequy, or and gules (Warren); second and third, gules, three escallops argent (Dacre of Gililand), impaling Tiptoft and Scrope, quarterly. 3rd, France and England, quarterly.

the founders and patrons of that Monastery. The east end of the north aisle was the Chantry of the Blessed Virgin, founded by Richard, Lord Scrope,* and furnished by the Abbot of Easby, with a priest to celebrate mass daily for the founders and for all Christian souls. The greatest ornament of the Church is the exquisitely carved woodwork—part of the parclose of the Scrope Chantry—which was removed from St. Agatha's to this edifice, and converted into a pew for the Bolton family. This parclose has been richly gilt and blazoned, and the inscription, which is in black letter and much defaced, but preserved in the College of Arms, will be found at page 59 of this volume. There are eighteen panels in this splendid piece of carving, exhibiting the names and arms of a long succession of the chiefs of the baronial house of Scrope, with their alliances—in fact, a sort of pedigree in wood work. Above the pew are suspended the colours of the Loyal Dales Volunteers, and beneath it is the family vault of the Powlett family, containing the remains of the Marchioness of Winchester, daughter of Scrope, Earl of Sunderland, and also the father of the present Lord Bolton, and his infant daughter. The fine oak stalls in the chancel, already noticed, were also brought from Easby Abbey, “probably,” says Mr. Barker, “by John, tenth Lord Scrope of Bolton. The front of the stalls exhibit the arms of Scrope quartered with Tiptoft, Dacre, and Warren, as well as the remains of some inscriptions, &c.

In the floor, in front of the Communion table, is one of the most splendid and perfect full-length monumental brasses in England. It bears the figure of a priest in complete vestments. The inscription is gone, but it is clearly

* According to the *Monasticon*, Richard, Lord Scrope of Bolton, in the 22nd of Richard II. (1398), had a design to make Wensley Church collegiate; and accordingly, in that year, he obtained the King's license to resume a donation of £150. a year from the lands of Cliffe-upon-Tees, Caldwell, and Thornton Steward, which he had lately made to the Abbot and Convent of St. Agatha, at Easby, near Richmond, in order to endow a College for secular Canons here—consisting of a Master or Warden, and as many Chaplains or Fellows, and servants as he thought proper. It was to be styled the “College of the Holy Trinity of Wenslawe,” and the society was to be empowered to plead and implead, and have a common seal. The Canons could acquire lands, &c., to the value of £150., free of the statute of mortmain. Lord Scrope was likewise empowered to grant to them the patronage of Wensley Church, and the Chapels thereunto annexed, and also an acre of land in the town of Wensley, for the perpetual habitation of as many poor persons as he should please to appoint. Out of these endowments the Canons were to find a Chaplain to celebrate mass every day in the Chapel of St. Anne, in Bolton Castle, and another to perform the like service in the Chapel of St. Oswald, in the village of Bolton. Tanner says that this designed foundation probably never took effect, though perhaps again attempted in the first of Henry IV. (1399); for justification of which supposition he refers to a patent of that King.

of the reign of Edward III., and probably commemorates Nicholas de Crekesshaw. The slab also bears a small brass plate inscribed to the Rev. Oswald Dykes, who died Dec. 5th, 1607. Near this lies the Rev. William Mason, Rector of this Church from 1673 to 1683, when he resigned this living for that of the Holy Trinity Hall. This Mr. Mason was father of the poet of the same name. Near Lord Bolton's pew is a singular layerstone, with figures of two children of Lord Henry Scrope and his wife Mabel, who both died in 1525. The canopies are adorned with fleur-de-lis. In the centre of the aisle is a large gravestone, commemorating two brothers Clederow, both Rectors. A neat tablet in the north aisle is inscribed to Peter Goldsmith, M.D., of Leyburn, who was surgeon on board the Victory at the memorable battle of Trafalgar, and in whose arms Lord Nelson expired. Dr. Goldsmith died in 1836, was buried in this Churchyard, and this tablet was erected by subscription. There is another neat tablet to members of the Hammond family. In Wensley Churchyard rest the mortal remains of *Thomas Maude*, the poet and historian of Wensleydale, who died Dec. 23rd, 1798, in his 81st year.* In the vestry are four curiously carved monumental stones, dug up at different times in the Churchyard. One of them is marked with a cross, with two birds in the upper corners and two serpents or dragons in the lower; and beneath them, in Saxon characters, the name of DOMFRID. From this it would appear that there was a Saxon Church here, though not mentioned in the Domesday Survey.

The *Living* is a Rectory, valued in the *Liber Regis* at £49. 9s. 9½d., and now worth about £1,350. per ann. Patron, Lord Bolton; Rector, the Hon. and Rev. Thomas Orde Powlett. The *Rectory House* has pleasant gardens and shrubberies attached to it.

Wensley Hall, a commodious house close to the village, is now the residence of the Hon. Mrs. Powlett, mother of the present Lord Bolton.

Bolton Hall, the seat of the Right Hon. Lord Bolton, is situated one mile west of the village, in a fine park on the banks of the Yore, and is nearly encircled by noble woods. It is an elegant mansion, consisting of a centre and two wings of cut freestone, and was erected about the year 1678, by Charles Powlett, Marquis of Winchester, afterwards created Duke of Bolton, and son of John Powlett, fifth Marquis. During the present century it has

* Maude, the poet, was surgeon on board the *Harfleur*, when commanded by Captain Lord Harry Poulett, who, on succeeding to the title of Duke of Bolton, appointed him agent for his northern estates. He resided at Bolton Hall. His *Wensleydale* was published at York, in 1771, for the benefit of the Leeds General Infirmary. He also published several other works possessing much merit, though now almost forgotten.

been much modernised and improved. The Dukes of Bolton seldom resided here, neither did the two first Lords. Amongst the portraits of the Scropes preserved in this mansion, are the following—Henry, the 9th Lord Scrope of Bolton and Lord Dacre's daughter, in one picture. This nobleman married Mabel Dacres of Gilsland, and was one of the principal commanders at the battle of Flodden Field, in 1518. John Lord Scrope, the 10th Lord, who died in 1549, and Helen Clifford, his wife. "Lord Harrye Scroope (the 11th Lord), Barron of Bolthon, one of the Tylters before Queene Elizabeth, inn the first Triumphe att the Crownacione, A.D. 1558." Mary North, daughter of Lord North, first wife to the last-mentioned Lord Scrope. Margarine, daughter of the Duke of Surrey, and wife to Henry Scrope, who died in 1590. Thomas, Lord Scrope of Bolton, the twelfth lord, who died in 1609; and Emanuel, Lord Scrope, the thirteenth lord, who died in 1630.

Situated as Bolton Hall is, in one of the most beautiful, picturesque, and romantic valleys in England, the prospects which it commands of mountain, river, cliff, and vale, are of the most enchanting description. The gardens and pleasure grounds are extensive, and contain a great variety of roses; and in Bolton woods is a large number of splendid trees. Opposite the hall the river is spanned by a small bridge.

The Powlett family obtained their portion of the great estates of the Scropes, by the marriage of the above-mentioned Charles, Marquis of Winchester, and first Duke of Bolton, with one of the daughters of Emanuel, Lord Scrope of Bolton and Earl of Sunderland.

Charities.—In 1750 Wm. Hammond bequeathed to the poor parishioners £500., with which was purchased £848. 3 per cent. consols. In 1772 Peter Hammond left £500. to be invested for apprenticing poor children of this parish, viz.—two-fifths of the income for Wensley township; one-fifth each for Leyburn and Preston, and the other fifth for Redmire and Castle Bolton. This legacy was vested in the purchase of £814. 2s. 8d. 3 per cent. consols. The poor of Wensley township have an annual rent charge of £7. 16s. 8d. out of the Manor of Walburn, purchased with £100. left in 1670 by Wm. Farham, gardener to the Duke of Bolton. They have also the interest of £15. left by persons named Foss, Metcalfe, and Bearpark. Charles, Duke of Bolton, who died in 1698, bequeathed to the poor of the townships of Wensley, Leyburn, Castle Bolton, Preston, Redmire, Harmby, Thornton Steward, Downholme, Carperby, Marrick, and Thornton Rust, the sum of £102. per annum, to be paid by his heirs, out of the rents and proceeds of property which he bequeathed to them for that purpose.

The *School* was built in 1835, by Lord Bolton, and is supported principally by that nobleman and the Rector.

Castle Bolton Township.—This township contains 5,160 acres, and a population of 240 persons. The rateable value is £1,326. A large portion of the land is uncultivated, and rises northward into mountainous moorland

hills, in which lead ore is found. Lord Bolton is Lord of the Manor and owner of the greater part of the township. The *Village of Castle Bolton* is seated on the brow of a lofty acclivity on the north side of Wensleydale, about 6 miles W. by N. of Leyburn, and 8 miles N.W. of Wensley. There are but two farms in the township, viz., *Castle Bank Farm*, held by Mr. Robert Hutchinson; and the *Park Closs Farm*, in the occupation of Mr. Christopher Fawcett. Of the 8,860 acres of which the former farm is composed, 2,220 acres are moorland.

Castle Bolton is united with Redmire as a *Chapeltry*, called Bolton-cum-Redmire. The *Chapel* (St. Oswald) stands near to Bolton Castle, and is seemingly coeval with that structure.* It is still perfect, and has a fine Norman tower and a Decorated nave and chancel, with a singular transomed east window. The sedilia are fine, and there are some good old oak seats, with carved foliage. The *Living* is a Perpetual Curacy, in the gift of the Rector of Wensley, and incumbency of the Rev. Christian Abraham Manasseh Pauli. It is now worth about £120. per ann., having been augmented with £1,000. of Queen Anne's Bounty from 1784 to 1824. The poor have £3. 10s. a year left by an unknown donor. A small endowment in land was left in 1725, for the instruction of poor children, by the Rev. Thomas Baynes.

Bolton Castle.—A little to the west of the village of Castle Bolton, about half a mile from the Yore, and in an elevated situation, sheltered on the north by the bleak and lofty heights of Bolton Moors, is *Bolton Castle*, a conspicuous object for many miles. This fortress, now in ruins (some of its rooms being occupied by poor families), was erected by Richard, Lord Scroope, or Scrope, High Chancellor of England in the time of Richard II.,† in opposition, it is said, to the proud Neville, who owned the Castle of Middleham. The King's license for its erection bears date the 4th of July, in the third of his reign (1400.) That quaint old topographer, Leland, states that the Castle was eighteen years in building, and that the expenses of each year came to 1,000 marks: so that, according to this account, the whole cost amounted

* There was anciently a Chapel here, dedicated to St. Ann, of which no vestige remains.

† The office of Lord High Chancellor is one of the most ancient still existing in England. Such an office is known to have existed in the time of Anglo-Saxon Kings. The office was anciently held by an ecclesiastic. The first lay Chancellor in England was Fitz Gilbert, in the reign of Queen Matilda; the next was Sir Rt. de Bouchier, in the time of Edward III. Bishop Williams, in the reign of James I., is the only Protestant Divine, who has ever held the great seal. The Lord Chancellor is by prescription the Speaker of the House of Lords—a privilege which has been attached to the office for many centuries. The first *law lord* ever created was Lord Scrope, in the time of Richard II.

to £12,000.—“a sum,” observes Longstaffe, “as incredible for such a work, as the time occupied in its building.” The “Royal Antiquarian” also relates that most of the timber used in its construction was brought from Ingleby Forest in Cumberland, by means of divers relays of ox teams, placed on the road. He also mentions a remarkable contrivance in the chimneys of the great hall, and a curious astronomical clock, in the following words:—“One thinge I muche notyd in the haulte of Bolton, how chimeneys was conveyed by tunnills made in the syds of the waulles, betwixt the lights in the hault; and by this meanes, and by no covers is the smoke of the harthe in the hawl wonder strongly conwayed.”—“Ther is a very fayre cloke at Bolton, cum motu solis et lune, and other conclusyons.”

The building consists of a large square quadrilateral mass of wall, with a square area in the centre, and a tower at each angle. Its greatest length runs from north to south; but no two of the sides are found equal; that on the south being 184 feet, the north 187, the west 181, and the east 125 feet. This singular irregularity is preserved in the towers, for neither their faces nor flanks are equal—each of the former measuring, on the north and south sides, $47\frac{1}{2}$ feet; and, on the east and west only $35\frac{1}{2}$ feet. The latter, too, vary from $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 feet. In the centre, between the two towers, both on the north and south sides, is a large projecting buttress or turret. That on the north side is 15 feet in front, its west side is 14, and its east 16 feet. On the south side the front is 12, its east side 9, and its west 12 feet. The walls, 7 feet in thickness and 96 feet in height, were lighted with several stages of windows. The grand entrance was on the east side of the building, near the south tower, and has been defended by a portoullis. The great hall was on the south side, and the kitchens below it, near the angle of the south-east tower. The other apartments are small and numerous. Leland says, “all the substance of the lodgyns in it be includyd in four principall towres.”

On the south side of the Castle is an apartment in which the unfortunate *Mary Queen of Scots* spent a portion of her sad captivity. On the 16th of May, 1568, she landed at Workington, in Cumberland; and on the 18th was conducted to Carlisle Castle, where she remained a short time in the custody of Henry, the eleventh Lord Scrope of Bolton, Warden of the Marches. But Queen Elizabeth, fearing she might escape to Scotland, directed her removal to Bolton, where she arrived on the 13th of July, in the same year. In this Castle she was imprisoned under the joint care of Lord Scrope and Sir Francis Knollys, till the end of January, 1569.* As before intimated, at page 140,

* Although Lord Scrope had given no reason to dispute his vigilance or fidelity, yet Queen Elizabeth had her royal cousin removed to Tutbury Castle, and committed to

there is a tradition in Wensleydale, that the royal captive attempted to escape from Bolton, but was recaptured at a pass on Leyburn Shawl, thence named "The Queen's Gap." In corroboration of this, a window in her chamber in this Castle is shown, which has apparently been walled up about that time. It is the only one in the room that looks on the country, and it is said to have been blocked in consequence of her descending from it by night. But of this escape history is silent; neither can any allusion to it be found in her own correspondence. During her sojourn at Bolton, Mary appears to have been allowed to ride out with her ladies, but well guarded, and she passed two nights at Nappa Hall. The order having arrived for her removal to Tutbury in Staffordshire, on an inclement winter's day, January 26th, 1569, wretchedly ill, without money or proper conveyances, the Queen, and her attendants, male and female, were obliged to mount some miserable hackneys lent by the Bishop of Durham to Sir F. Knollys, and proceed on their melancholy journey. From Tutbury, Mary was removed to Sheffield Castle, where she was a prisoner for twelve years, and at length, as is well known, after a weary and cruel imprisonment for nineteen years, she was beheaded in Fotheringay Castle, Northamptonshire, on the 8th of February, 1587. Referring to her apartment in Bolton Castle, Mr. Barker says, "a few squares of glass yet remain in the window, on one of which the royal martyr wrote her name with a diamond ring; this precious relic was long preserved with care, but having been removed to Bolton Hall was accidentally broken." Bolton Castle is peculiarly interesting, as being the *only* English prison of Queen Mary still standing.

Seventy-six years after this Castle ceased to be the prison-house of the Scottish Queen, it was besieged by the forces of the Parliament, and gallantly defended for the King by a party of the Richmondshire Militia, commanded by Colonel Scrope, and afterwards by Colonel Croft, who was commissioned to be its Governor.* The attack was vigorously conducted, and marks of the heavy artillery fire levelled against it are very perceptible on the walls of the building. At length, after being reduced to eat horse flesh, the Governor

the keeping of the Earl of Shrewsbury. Perhaps Lord Scrope being brother-in-law to the Duke of Norfolk, who formed a design of mounting the throne by marrying Mary, might be the reason why Elizabeth changed her place of confinement.

* During the Revolutionary War with France, whilst invasion was expected, and volunteer corps were raised all over England, the *Loyal Dales Volunteers* were embodied as local militia. Mr. Barker tells us that their patriotic services were not required, except once, when the warder of the beacon on Penhill, mistaking an accidental fire on the eastern hills for the beacon on Roseberry Topping, fired his own instantly. Great alarm

capitulated on the 5th of November, 1645, and marched to Pontefract.* In 1647 the Committee at York ordered Bolton Castle to be made untenable, and from that period it has ever been falling into greater dilapidation. On the night of the 19th of November, 1761, a great part of the north-western tower fell. This angle formed the main point of attack of the rebel army in 1645. In a part of the Castle is a dungeon, in which a deep well has lately been discovered.

There was a *Chapel* in the Castle, and in it was a Chantry for six priests (one of whom was Warden), founded by Chancellor Scrope (the founder of the Castle), and endowed by him with an annual rent of £106. 18s. 4d. One of these priests was obliged to say mass daily for the soul of King Richard II. We have already seen how this pious nobleman further procured a license of the King to make Wensley Church collegiate.

Leland says that there was a fine park attached to the Castle, which was walled in with stone. The situation of this castellated mansion is well adapted to survey from its lofty walls, the extensive demesnes anciently belonging to it; "as well as to express," to use the words of Grose, "that magisterial air of grandeur, so characteristic in this style of architecture." "Contiguous on the east," says the same author, "is the little village of Bolton; on the west side a rookery, which opens into spacious pastures, formerly occupied as parks; while in the front, as well as on each side, the vale unbosoms its charms in the most engaging manner." Certainly the prospect which the Castle commands, forms a scene which sets description at defiance, especially from the summit of the south-west tower, which may be ascended with ease; but it is singular that the Yore cannot be seen from any part of the building.

Bolton Castle was the seat of the Scropes until Emmanuel Lord Scrope, Earl of Sunderland, died without male issue in the reign of Charles I. (1680.) It then passed to Charles Paulet, or Powlett, Marquis of Winchester, who, as before intimated, married a natural daughter of this Emmanuel, and was created Duke of Bolton in 1689. Henry, the sixth and last Duke of Bolton, died without male issue in 1794, when the title became extinct.

Thomas Orde, Esq., of the ancient Northumberland family of that name,

ensued. The bells were rung, the drums beat to arms, and the volunteers mustered immediately—but after a few hours the error was discovered, and the troops dismissed. The panic had, however, spread over the North of England, and the Mashamshire Volunteers marched to Thirsk before they were undeceived. Both Houses of Parliament passed a vote of thanks to the Mashamshire and Wensleydale regiments.

* For a brief account of the great civil war in the reign of Charles I., see vol. i., p. 211, of this history.

and who had been Secretary to the Treasury in 1782, and afterwards Secretary to the Duke of Rutland, when Lord Lieutenant of Ireland—having inherited through his wife (Jane Mary, the natural daughter of Charles, the fifth Duke) the Bolton estates, assumed the name and arms of Powlett, and was created *Baron Bolton, of Bolton Castle*, October 20th, 1797. He was succeeded in 1807, by his son *William Orde Powlett*, who died in 1850.

William Henry Orde Powlett, the third (and *present*) Lord Bolton, is son of the late Hon. Thomas Powlett Orde-Powlett (second son of the first Baron) by his marriage with Miss Letitia O'Brien. His Lordship was born in London in 1818; married in 1844, the youngest daughter of the late Colonel Crawford, of Newfield, Ayrshire; and succeeded his uncle in 1850. The family residences are 25, Berkeley Square, London; Bolton Hall, Yorkshire; and Hackwood Park, Hants. His Lordship's heir is his son, the Hon. William Thomas, born in 1845.

At Bolton was born Richard Scrope, the unfortunate Archbishop of York, who was beheaded for treason in 1405 (See vol. i., pp. 147, 404). He was third son of Chancellor Scrope.*

Scrope Family of Bolton.—The baronial family of Scrope is well known in the annals of England. The Scropes were originally settled in Worcestershire, where Osbern Fitz-Richard le Scrope held lands, as specified in Domesday; and they first appeared in Yorkshire in the reign of King John. According to Kirkby's Inquest, made in the 15th of Edward I. (1286), William Scrope had three carucates of land at Bolton, which he held in the long gradation of feudal tenures in the third degree from the Lady of Middleham. The family rose rapidly in importance, and divided into two lines the Lords Scrope of Bolton, and the Lords Scrope of Masham and Upsal. Both these peerages are in abeyance, but a junior branch of the former, now chief of the name, is still seated at Danby-super-Yore. William Lord Scrope reigned King of the Isle of Man from 1395 to 1399. Richard, the first Lord Scrope, was the second son and eventual heir of Henry le Scrope,† of Bolton, Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench. "During the most brilliant period of our annals," writes Mr. Longstaffe, "from the conflict of

* The parish of Wensley and its immediate neighbourhood has produced two Archbishops of York, Scrope and Thoresby, the latter being a native of Thoresby, about half a mile from Bolton (See page 409); a Cardinal; two Lord High Chancellors of England; and two Chief Justices of England.

† This Henry le Scrope is styled by some historians Henry Lord Scrope, and we have ourselves been led into this error at page 55 of this volume. Indeed the Scropes, of Bolton, before they were ennobled, are termed by most writers *Lords Scrope*.

Cressy, for the next forty years, there was scarcely one battle of note in which Lord Richard did not distinguish himself." He was Lord Chancellor of England, and, as before intimated, obtained leave to build the Castle of Bolton, or, at least, to convert his Manor House at Bolton into a Castle in 1379. Lord Scrope's will is dated 1400. He left to the Abbey of Easby, which he had endowed with the Manor of Brompton (See page 55), his set of vestments, chalice, candlesticks, cruets, and bell, which, it is conjectured, had been used in his own private Chapel; and to the Abbot, a covered cup given to him "by the Lord Prince." To his son and heir, the Earl of Wiltshire, a pair of pater-nosters of coral, which were his father's, and a golden cross he himself had borne;* and to his son, the Archbishop, whom he, in his will, calls "the Lord Archbishop of York, my dearest father and son," he left a maser cup. He died in 1403, "full of honour," says Longstaffe, "leaving a blessed memory, which sprung unscathed from the temptations of such offices as Treasurer and Chancellor. The intrepidity of this great man," continues the same writer, "may be judged of by the fact, that he was once deprived of the great seal for refusing to affix it to an improvident grant of the weak Richard. Yet his attachment to this unhappy King was such, that he most richly endowed a chantry in the Castle of Bolton, with Divine Service daily for the soul of King Richard." Roger, the second Lord Scrope, only survived some two years. The Lord Scrope living at the time of the insurrection called the Pilgrimage of Grace, was concerned in it, and it was he that removed the beautiful screen from Easby to Wensley Church.

* Sir William Scrope, eldest son of the first Lord Scrope, of Bolton, was created by Richard II., in 1397, *Earl of Wiltshire*, with remainder to his heirs male for ever. Of this nobleman Shakespeare says, "The Earl of Wiltshire hath the realm in farm." For his fidelity to his royal master (Richard II.) the Earl was beheaded without form or trial, with other adherents of the King, at Bristol, in 1399; and he appears never to have been regularly attainted by Act of Parliament. The Earl's next brother became the second Lord Scrope of Bolton, and the right to the Earldom remained unclaimed by any of the succeeding Lord Scropes—a title which became extinct or has remained in abeyance since the death of Emmanuel, Earl of Sunderland, who died in 1690, when all the male descendants of the seventh Lord Scrope became extinct, and the right of the Earldom of Wiltshire reverted to the male heirs of John Scrope, of Spennithorne, brother to the seventh Lord Scrope, whose eldest son, Henry Scrope, married Margaret Conyers, heiress of Danby-on-Yore—a Manor which has remained with his descendants to this day; indeed part of the Manor of Spennithorne was only sold in the memory of persons still living, by the father of the present Mr. Scrope, of Danby, whose son is the present male representative of the Earl of Wiltshire. The latter gentleman, Mr. Scrope, jun., of Danby, is, it is understood, about to advance his claim to this ancient Earldom.

Emmanuel, Earl of Sunderland, the thirteenth Lord Scrope of Bolton, was the last of that family who inhabited Bolton Castle. He died without lawful issue by his wife Elizabeth Manners, in 1680, when the Earldom became extinct, and the Barony fell into abeyance, as it at present remains. By his cook, Martha Jones, daughter of John Jones, a tailor, of Turfield, in Buckinghamshire, he had a son John, who died aged 20, and three daughters among whom his immense estates were divided. Mary, the eldest, was married to Henry, Lord Carey, of Lepington, and secondly to Charles Powlett, Marquis of Winchester, and afterwards Duke of Bolton (to whom she conveyed the Wonsleydale property); Annabella to John Grubham Howe, Esq., ancestor of Earl Howe; and Elizabeth, to Thomas, Earl Rivers. To use the words of Mr. Longstaffe, "they had acres of charms."

The three great families of Scrope of Spennithorne, and Danby of Cockerington in Lincolnshire, and Wormesley, descended from John Scrope of Spennithorne, younger brother of Henry, Lord Scrope; and the Scropes of Masham, Upsal, and Flaxtead, are said to have sprung from John, Lord of Bolton, who married, probably, a daughter of that Roger de Mowbray, who died in 1299.*

During the three centuries, between the years 1330 and 1680, the house of Scrope produced two Earls, twenty Barons, one Lord Chancellor, four Treasurers, two Chief Justices, one Archbishop, two Bishops, five Knights of the Garter, and numerous Bannerets.

Preston-under-Scar Township.—The area of Preston-under-Scar, or *Scaw* township, is 2,509 acres; population, in 1851, 407 souls; rateable value, in 1858, £1,690. It extends northwards in high moors, in which lead is found. Lord Bolton is the Lord of the Manor and chief proprietor of the soil.

* The house of Cockerington seemed to have inherited all the fame of their elder cousins. The "thrice noble Sir Adrian" died in 1623. His son, Sir Gervase Scrope, was a staunch loyalist, and received no less than twenty-six wounds in the battle of Edgehill, in 1642, and was left on the field as dead. On the following day his son, Adrian, discovered the still breathing but senseless body, and by dint of great care, the brave Knight was restored to health, and survived for near ten years afterwards.

Sir Adrian Scrope, of the Wormersley line, was a noted Puritan, who not only took up arms against his King, but actually sat as one of his judges, and signed the warrant for his execution. After the Restoration, Sir Adrian was tried for his participation in Charles's murder, and, being found guilty, he was hanged, drawn, and quartered at Charing Cross, October 17th, 1660, but his quarters were given to his friends, and not exposed.

A notice of this latter branch of the Scrope family will be found in the account of Upsal at a subsequent page of this volume.

The *Village* lies at the base of the lofty ridge of crags or scars, at the western end of a romantic ridge or natural terrace, which extends eastward to Leyburn, and is richly ornamented with foliage. It is about $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles distant from Leyburn, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile N.W. from Wensley. Above the village is *Scarthe-Nick*, a mountain pass in the road between Richmond and Askrigg. From this spot a most splendid amphitheatrical prospect of Wensleydale is obtained. Maude, in alluding to the advantage of this view over that from Leyburn Shawl, observes—"besides its greater variety of objects, is likewise that of its being the most commodiously accessible to all kind of vehicles. The spectator has thence a full sight of the valley, the Castles of Middleham and Bolton, a glimpse of the cataract of Aysgarth, and no less than eight villages and seven churches, most of which are ornamented with very handsome steeples." To which may be added, in the words of Mr. Barker, "that the whole is set off by a rich frame-work of mountain scenery, whilst the verdant meadows at your feet are agreeably contrasted with the moors beside you, on which, and probably within a few yards, the grouse are lying."

The village is chiefly inhabited by miners. Cranehow Bottom lead mine, noticed at page 144, is on Preston Moor.* There is a neat *Methodist Chapel* here. *Bolton Hall*, already noticed, is in this township.

Redmire Township.—The township of Redmire contains 2,219 acres, mostly the property of Lord Bolton, the Lord of the Manor, but Christopher Other and Henry Robinson, Esquires, have estates in it. The rateable value of the township is £1,821.; and the number of its inhabitants is 373. Lead is obtained on the high moors, on the north side of the village, and on the bank of the river is a *Mineral Spring*, possessing considerable medicinal properties. It is sulphurous, and possesses similar properties to the celebrated Harrogate water, and might be made valuable.

The *Village* is pleasantly situated on the north side of Wensleydale, on an acclivity above the river Yore, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles W. from Leyburn, and 3 miles W.S.W. of Wensley. "It is," writes Barker, "a long straggling pretty village, shadowed by old trees, and many of them ornamented with rose trees

* In December, 1757, great disturbances were caused by the Wensleydale miners, headed by one Johnson, whom they called *The General*. The mob even advanced as far as Richmond, and threatened to burn the town, but were put down. A few days after, the rioting not being wholly suppressed, a party of fifty-seven armed horsemen were dispatched from Richmond into the dales. A little below Scarthe-Nick they were joined by sixty horsemen of the Duke of Bolton's tenantry, and others, and the united force marched to Askrigg, where they succeeded in restoring order and capturing the ring-leaders.—Barker's *Wensleydale*.

and creepers. It is chiefly inhabited by miners. A May-pole, rare in Yorkshire, stands on the green. It was shivered to pieces by the electric fluid, during a thunder storm, in the summer of 1849." *Elm House*, in a well wooded situation, commanding very extensive prospects, is the residence of Christopher Other, Esq.

Redmire, as already stated, forms a Chapelry with Castle Bolton. There is here an ancient *Chapel*, dedicated in honour of the Blessed Virgin. It stands a little out of the village. It is Norman, with additions. The south doorway is fine. The chancel is Early English, with a good Tudor roof. In the east window are the arms of Scrope and Neville. The Perpetual Curacy is in the gift of the Rector of Wensley, and is worth about £120. a year. In the Chapelyard is but one gravestone, and that is inscribed to Hannah Hanson, of Bolton, who died January 14th, 1812, aged 105 years.

The *School* was founded about 1725, by the Rev. Thomas Baynes, the then Curate, who endowed it with land at Bentham, afterwards exchanged for an estate at Crackpot, consisting of a house, 11 acres of land, and 80 acres of common pasture, now enclosed, and producing about £20. a year. Eleven children are taught free. The school was built by Lord Bolton.

There is a small *Wesleyan Chapel* here.

At Redmire commences the Wensleydale Itinerary of "Drunken Barnabee" (Captain Rd. Braithwaite), a satirical, and, to some extent, allegorical poem. The author of Drunken Barnabee's *Journal* is buried in Catterick Church.

EAST WITTON.—The two united townships of East Witton Within, and East Witton Without, constitute this parish. The area of the whole is 7,780 acres, and the population is 610; of which 4,280 acres and 325 inhabitants belong to the former, and 3,450 acres and 285 inhabitants belong to the latter township. The surface is diversified with hills and dales; a considerable portion of the southern part of the parish is lofty and hilly moor, but the remainder good arable, meadow, and pasture, with a due proportion of woodland and plantations. The soil is sandy and gravelly, and the substratum is rich in mineral produce, containing lead, coal, and freestone—the latter of good quality for grindstones. The Marquis of Ailesbury is Lord of the Manor, and owner of most of the parish, but Lord Bolton, Admiral Harcourt, and S. T. Scrope, Esq., have likewise property here.

Within $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile of the village is the long and lofty moorland, called *Witton Fell*, from which is obtained one of the most extensive and magnificent prospects in the County—looking north over the valley of the Yore towards the County of Durham, and eastward to the Cleveland Hills and Roseberry Top—

ping, with, in very clear weather, a glimpse of the sea.* "With a little care," writes Mr. Barker, "two Abbeys and five Castles may be distinctly discerned, besides numerous parish Churches and gentlemen's seats. From one point of the fell York Minster is visible to the naked eye." Several hundred acres of this fell were planted with firs and oaks by the late Marquis of Ailesbury.

The *Village of East Witton* consists of one long broad street of neat houses, which were rebuilt about 45 years ago by the Earl of Ailesbury, having a beautiful green in the centre, nearly the length of the street, planted with fine trees, and having a fountain in the middle of it, supplied with water from Witton Fell. It is seated near the confluence of the rivers Cover and Yore, 2 miles S.E. of Middleham. There are likewise in the parish several hamlets, which are noticed below.

It is doubtful whether the name of this, and that of a neighbouring village is derived from *Whitton*—the *White-town*, or from the Saxon personal name *Witta*. In the Domesday Survey the name is spelt *Wittone*, and from that record we learn that the two Wittons belonged to Glumer, a Saxon, in the reign of Edward the Confessor, but were the property of Alan, Earl of Richmond, after the Conquest.

East-Witton was formerly a market town, having, in 1306 (85th Edw. I.), received a charter for a market every Monday and a fair on Martinmas Day: there were also hirings for servants. These have long fallen into desuetude,† but two fairs for cattle are now held on the 3rd of May and 28rd of November, and a horse and cattle show takes place annually here in August or September. The village feast is held on the 20th of November.

The ancient *Parish Church* (St. Martin), which stood in a sweet retired spot, and was of earlier date than Jerveaux Abbey, was levelled to the ground,

* Almost on the summit of the fell is a beautiful spring designated *Cast-a-way Well*, and a grotto, frequented by pic-nic parties during the summer months. From this spot the view is most extensive. There is another spring on the fell, called *Diana's Well*, which Mr. Barker thinks may be regarded as a memorial of Roman paganism. This fountain is considered so pure that a very old rhyme is still current:

"Whoever eats Hammer nuts, and drinks Diana's water (pronounced *watter*),
Will never leave Witton while he's a rag or tatter."

The Hammer woods contain excellent nuts, and the Witton people are proverbial for their attachment to their native place.

† In the year 1563 a terrible plague decimated the inhabitants of Wensleydale. Whilst it raged at East Witton, the weekly market was held *pro tempore* in a field at Ushaw, in consequence of which, it is said, the market was lost.

and a new one built about a quarter of a mile off, in 1809. The old Churchyard is, however, still used by the old families, as it has been for at least 700 years. Stone coffins have often been found in it.*

The existing Church (St. John the Evangelist) was erected in 1809, as just stated, by the late Earl of Ailesbury, in honour of George III. entering on the fiftieth year of his reign. It is a handsome Gothic edifice, consisting of a nave, side aisles, chancel, and tower. The latter contains six bells and a clock. A portion of the materials of the old Church of St. Martin were used in the construction of this. The organ was erected in 1854 by voluntary contributions. The *Living* is a Vicarage, valued in the King's Books at £5. 3s. 6½d., and now at about £100. per ann. Of this sum, £5. are paid out of the Abbey lands by the Marquis of Ailesbury, who is the patron and impropiator, and the remainder arises from glebe land purchased with £200. of Queen Anne's Bounty received in 1760, and £1,000. in Parliamentary grants from 1759 to 1815. The Rev. William Heslop is the Vicar, but the officiating curate is the Rev. W. T. Garrett, who resides in the neat *Vicarage House*, close to the Church.

The *National School* was erected in 1817 by the Earl of Ailesbury, and a residence for the teachers was built in 1844. The Marquis of Ailesbury allows £30. a year towards the support of the boys' school, and £10. a year for that of the girls' school. The poor have the interest of £5., left by Henry Simpson, and two annuities of 40s. each, left by Barbara and Thomas Skaife, one for the poor and the other for apprentice fees. Eliz. Barnett bequeathed £20., many years ago, for schooling poor children.

BIOGRAPHY.—*William Gideon Michael Jones Barker, Esq.*, the author of an interesting work of an historical and ecclesiological character, called *The Three Days of Wensleydale; the Valley of the Yore*—and well-known in Yorkshire as the *Wensleydale Poet*, was a native of East Witton, having been born in that village on the 27th of August, 1817. He was the eldest child and only son of Mr. Thomas Barker, formerly a joiner and builder at East Witton, and now retired from business, but residing at the same place. His mother (Mrs. Sarah Barker) was a Miss Offer, of Endford, Wilts. He was the descendant of two ancient and honourable families, and, when an infant, was adopted by the late Rev. Wm. Jones, Vicar of East Witton, by

* In the old Churchyard of St. Martin there is a curiously shaped stone said by tradition to cover the body of a child with two heads, and in the same township, within the last thirty years, a child was born, having the perfect head of a hare. Numerous similar instances of mal-formation and monstrous births might be collected in this district.—*Barker's Wensleydale*.

whom he was brought up and educated at the Vicarage. He resided with his adopted parent till that gentleman's death, in 1837. Afterwards he resided at Harmby Lodge, with the widow of Mr. Jones, until her death, in December, 1853. This lady left our author a small fortune. The remainder of his life was spent with his own family, then resident in the suburbs of Leeds, where he died, after a brief illness, on the 10th of April, 1855, aged 37. His remains were interred in the vault of the Rev. Mr. Jones and Mrs. Jones, at East Witton. From infancy Mr. Barker was fond of books, and his delight was in literature, especially ancient history and heraldry. About the year 1846 he became a member of the Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, an honour to which he was unanimously elected for his antiquarian services. He had attempted blank verse when quite a child. In 1839 he made his first public appearance as a poet, by stanzas on reading an account of the death of the celebrated L. E. L. (Mrs. Maclean), at Cape Coast Castle, Africa. A singular feature in the life of our author is, that whilst under the roof of the Protestant Vicar of a rural parish, he, at an early age, imbibed the principles of the Church of Rome, into which communion he was received at the Catholic Chapel of Leyburn, by the Rev. R. J. Bolton, in 1848. Mr. Barker has two sisters, still living—Sarah Mary, unmarried, and residing with her parents; and Caroline Esther, recently married to Mr. William Marsh, of Middleham.

Hamlets.—A hamlet called *Louthorpe* leads from East Witton to St. Martin's. About a mile beneath East Witton is the junction of the Cover with the Yore, where there are two bridges and hamlets called *Ulshaw Bridge* and *Cover Bridge*. The bridges have been noticed at page 135. *Ulshaw* is the spot where, in A.D. 651, Oswin, King of Deira, dismissed his army, with the intention of resigning his crown and retiring to a Monastery (See vol. i., p. 87). The Earl Marshal, Ralph Neville, Earl of Westmorland and Lord of Middleham, in his will, dated Oct. 18th, 1424, gave to the bridge of Ulshaw £20., if it was not finished in his lifetime. On the north bank, connected with a dwelling-house, is a *Catholic Chapel*, never completed internally; a vault beneath forms the burial place of the Scropes of Danby. At Cover Bridge is an extensive brewery.

Colsterdale, 4 miles S. of the village, is the hamlet and estate of Admiral Harcourt. The *School* here, which is also used as a Chapel of Ease, is chiefly supported by Mrs Danby Harcourt. Of the sandstone of Colsterdale were two very ancient stone cists, or coffins, composed, which were dug up near Swinton Park a few years ago. (See page 376.)

Kilgram Bridge is a hamlet on the Yore, 3 miles E. of East Witton. The

ancient Roman Road, which entered Yorkshire at Pierse Bridge over the Tees, passed through this place, as already observed in the accounts of Catterick and Swinton Park (See pp. 349, 377), crossing the river at Kilgram Bridge.* *Kilgram Grange*, on the south bank of the river, is the residence of Henry Tetley, Esq. The house stands in a pleasant situation, on a fertile table of good grazing land, well wooded.

Braithwaite is 2 miles W. of East Witton. Here is a lead mine, worked by a company of shareholders. *Braithwaite Hall*, the property of Colonel Wood, and the residence of Raymond Sadleir Bruere, Esq., is a gabled structure, built by the Purchas family in the 17th century. The dining room and a large apartment on the second floor are wainscotted with black oak, and the staircase, which is very wide, is of the same material. The entrance hall is spacious, and in it is an ancient breast plate or cuirass. The dining room contains two black oak carved arm chairs, one of which bears the initials R. H., and the date of 1615. There is likewise an ancient black oak cabinet, enriched with carved work. The hall is situated on the brow of an eminence at the base of a high moor called Braithwaite Hill. This hill was formerly a forest from which the neighbouring Castle at Middleham was supplied with firewood. The lead ore in the hill is of good quality, and about 75 tons per annum are now produced.

The hamlet of *Newstead* is 2 miles E.S.E. from East Witton.

JERVEAUX ABBEY.—About $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles E. of East Witton, and nearly 4 miles E.S.E. from Middleham, on the south side of Wensleydale and on the banks of the river Yore, are the remains of the once celebrated religious establishment, the name of which is of Norman extraction, and has been spelt variously—*Jorevalle*, *Yorevale*, *Gervaux*, *Jervaux*, *Jervaulx*, *Jerveaux*, and *Gervis Abbey*—which simply means, the Yore or Ure vale, or the vale of Yore.

In the reign of King Stephen (1144), Akarius, or Acharius Fitz-Bardolph, son of Bardolph, who was an illegitimate brother of Alan Rufus, the first Earl of Richmond (See page 6), gave to Peter de Quinciano or de Quincy, a surgical monk, who had frequented the Earl's court, certain lands at Fors near Askrigg, on which to found a religious house of the Cistercian Order. The foundations of the building were soon after laid, and the establishment was subsequently called the Abbey of Fors, Wansley Dale, and Charity.

* There is a local tradition respecting the building of Kilgram Bridge, or the Devil's Bridge, as it is sometimes called, very similar to the legend of Aix la Chapelle. It was built by the Evil One "all in one night," except one stone, and that one stone is wanting yet, according to the tale—no person, we suppose, being found daring enough to finish a building erected by his satanic Majesty.

Here Peter for a while dwelt with two companions only, procuring a scanty subsistence by the labour of their hands; and we might add, that the place at that time was infested with wolves. As these monks belonged to the Abbey of Savigny, in Normandy, Earl Alan, or the founder, in accordance with the notions of the times, granted it to Serlo, Abbot of that Order. Serlo unwillingly accepted this donation, for he disapproved of the foundation being made without his knowledge or consent; neither did he choose at the solicitation of Peter, to supply it with monks from his Abbey, on account of the great difficulties experienced by those he had before sent over to England. He, therefore, in a general chapter, proposed that it should be transferred to Belland (Byland), in Yorkshire, which, from its vicinity, would be better to lend the necessary assistance required in its yet infant state. This being agreed upon, Peter, and his little flock, being only two monks and one lay-brother, after five years' residence at Fors, bowed submission, and Serlo's authority was delegated to the Abbot of Byland. Twelve monks, with John de Kingeston for their superior, were forthwith sent to Fors from that house. Here this community underwent great hardships and misery, not only from the smallness of their endowment and the sterility of their lands, but also from the inclemency of the weather—Fors being a bleak, inhospitable, and sterile spot.

In 1156 Conan, fifth Earl of Richmond, pitying their condition, greatly increased their revenues, and granted to them lands in East Witton, whither, with the consent of the founder's son, Herveius, and that of a chapter of the Cistercian Order, the community removed, after a twelve years' residence in the then barren locality of Fors. Herveius reserved his right to the patronage of the Abbey, as well as to the prayers of the monks, usually offered up for the founder and his relations. He also stipulated that the bones of his father and mother should be removed to an honourable place in the new Monastery. On a well-selected site, beside the Yore, a stately Abbey, with a splendid Church, dedicated in honour of the Blessed Virgin, speedily arose, and continued to grace the dale for 400 years. The new establishment, from its adjacency to the river, was first called Jorevale, or Yorevale. The Earls of Richmond, and their collateral branch, the descendants of Herveius, who assumed the surname of Fitz-Hugh, were great benefactors to this house, which became their burial place. The barony of Fitz-Hugh became extinct in 1516.

At the general Dissolution of religious houses, in the time of Henry VIII., the revenue of this Abbey was returned at £445. 10s. 5d., including the rectories of Aysgarth, Ainderby Steeple, East Witton, and West Witton, of all of

which the Abbot was *ex-officio* Rector; and after stripping the Abbey all of that was valuable in and about it, the King granted the site to Matthew Stewart, Earl of Lennox, together with the Manor of East Witton.* Adam Sedbar, or Sedbury, the 23rd and last Abbot, did not survive the fortunes of his community, for in June, 1537, he, and the Abbots of Fountains and Rievaulx, and the Prior of Bridlington, were hanged at Tyburn, for their participation in Sir Robert Aske's Pilgrimage of Grace (See vol. i., p. 183.)

The splendid buildings of the Abbey, the architecture of which has been found to merge from transitional Norman to pure Early English, were not completely destroyed before 1539, for in November, 1538, we find that Richard Belleys, who superintended its demolition, informed his employers, by a letter, which is given in Grose's *Antiquities*, that he had taken down the lead, amounting to 365 fadders, besides 34 fadders he found in store; but could not remove it until the following "somre (summer), for the ways in that countre are so foul and deep, that no caryage can pass in wyntre." He proposed to let the house stand during winter, because the shortness of the days would make the cost of pulling it down double. On the 8th of the previous June, Arthur D'Arey, one of the coadjutors of Bellays, in a letter, suggested that, to save expense, the King's stud of brood mares should be sent to the lands and granges of Jorevalle, which were well adapted for breeding horses—the Jorevalle breed, he says, being "the best tried in the north." "I think," he continues, "in no realm should be found the like to them, for there is hardy and high grounds for the summer, and in winter, woods and low grounds to fire them."

The building appears to have been destroyed in the following year. The beautiful Abbey Church, "the fairest and largest in Richmondshire," was apparently razed, almost to the foundations, leaving little but the bases of the columns. The roof of the Chapter House was broken down; the Abbot's house, dormitory, cloisters, &c., were unroofed, and the walls almost destroyed. So miserably effectual was the work of the spoiler, that the remains soon consisted of little more than a succession of green mounds. "What carvings there were peeping out," says Mr. Longstaffe, "were used to decorate petty dwellings for miles round, and to mend the roads." In the stable

* Matthew, Earl of Lennox, had been banished from Scotland, where his property was forfeited, for basely attempting to betray Dumbarton Castle. Henry not only gave him shelter in England, and several manors in Yorkshire, but also the hand of his niece, Lady Margaret Douglas, daughter of his sister Margaret, Queen Dowager of Scotland, by her second husband, the Earl of Angus. This Earl of Lennox was father of the celebrated Henry, Lord Darnley, husband of Mary Queen of Scots.

walls of the adjoining farmhouse are some shields of Grey, &c.; above the barn door is a lion rampant, and a portion of the slab of Thomas de Ho..... above another door. We are told by Mr. Barker, that "in the garden walls of the modern Vicarage House at East Witton, many fragments of monumental slabs, easily distinguishable by the crosses, may be seen either built in, or used as coping stones, and the same elsewhere in the neighbourhood." As already seen, several tombstones, traditionally said to have been taken from this Abbey, were used for a temporary bank for the river, and some of them are now at a farmhouse of Thornton Steward, the village opposite to Jerveaux. Earth and weeds accumulated over the neglected rubbish, underwood and briars grew in abundance, and at last nothing remained to mark the site, except a few broken walls covered with ivy, and the tops of some arches nearly level with the surface.

The property of the Abbey having passed through various hands, came at length into the possession of the Bruce family. In 1805 Thomas Bruce Brudenell Bruce, first Earl of Ailesbury, visited the place, and being much pleased with an experiment that had been made by his steward—in digging down to the bottom of one of the arches, which proved to be the door of the Abbey Church, and led to a beautiful tessellated pavement—his lordship, we are told by Maude, directed the whole of the ruins to be explored and cleared out. This order was carried out in 1806 and 1807, at a very considerable expense; the site was then inclosed, partly by a sunk fence and partly by a wall; and the grounds, with the exception of the interior of the buildings, tastefully planted with evergreens and flowers. The ruins have since been kept in a careful manner by the Marquis of Ailesbury, and over the entrance gateway is the following inscription:—*Yorevale Abbey. Founded A.D. 1141. Demolished A.D. 1537. These ancient ruins were traced and cleared by order of the Right Hon. Thomas, Earl of Ailesbury, A.D. 1807.*

No monastic ruin in the Kingdom presents a more complete ground plan than Jerveaux Abbey, inasmuch as the site of the Abbey Church, with its aisles, choir and transepts, the Chapter House, Abbot's house, Refectory, Cloisters, and other offices, can all be easily and distinctly identified.

The Church was 270 feet long, and contained seven or eight altars. The steps of the high altar remain in the choir, and, what is very remarkable, an altar stands perfectly entire in the north transept. Before the high altar lies a cross-legged statue of Lord Fitz-Hugh, the crusader, in link mail. Whitaker mentions a remnant of another effigy.* There are in the Church about

* Many of the Lords Fitz-Hugh were buried in this Church. Akarius, or Akar, the founder, who died in 1101; and his son Herveius Fitz-Akary, who died in 1182, were

a dozen slabs, some of which bear the remains of monumental inscriptions, crosses, chalices, &c. A coffin, seven feet long, in the north aisle of the choir, will surprise by its excessive narrowness. The south door of the Church is in a good state of preservation, and the bases of the columns in the aisles remain in a perfect condition. When the ruins were first excavated, the centre aisle was found laid with a splendid tessellated pavement in geometrical figures; this was so affected by the weather, that it was obliged to be taken up, not, however, before drawings of it had been made by P. A. Reinagle, Esq. The *Chapter House* on the south side of the Church measures 48 feet by 35. This stately apartment was supported by six marble pillars, three of which remain: stone benches run round the sides. Here are the gravestones of seven of the Abbots, including that of John de Kingeston, the first Abbot, and builder of Jerveaux, who died in 1160. The letters are quite legible, though seven centuries have passed away since they were graven. An Abbot of Jerveaux, whose name is unknown, lies buried at Ainderby Steeple, whilst the handsome gravestone of Robert Thornton, the last Abbot but one, may be seen in the Church of Middleham, of which he was Dean. (See page 133.) The *Abbot's Lodgings* stand east of the Chapter House, and further to the east the great kitchen, in which are three immense fireplaces, the stones of the funnels of which are yet marked by the action of the flames; and the immoveable stone fenders still remain. There are openings in the walls towards the Abbot's apartments and the refectory, for

the first interred there. Afterwards followed Henry Fitz-Randolph, who died in 1262; and his daughter-in-law, Albreda, wife of Hugh Fitz-Henry, Lord of Ravensworth, who died in 1302. Henry Fitz-Henry, grandson of Hugh and Albreda, died in his father's lifetime, 1352, and was buried at the foot of the high altar. His second son and heir, Henry, who married Joan, daughter of Henry, Lord Scrope of Masham, was likewise buried before the high altar, in 1386. Henry, Lord Fitz-Hugh, K. G., his son and successor, who visited Jerusalem on a pilgrimage, and also Cairo, and fought against the Saracens and Turks, was buried here in 1424. It is the mutilated effigy of this warrior that is noticed in the text above. His wife, Elizabeth Gray, heiress of Marmion of Tanfield, died in 1427, and was buried there also: both died at Ravensworth. Lady Elizabeth, in her will, desired her body to be carried in all goodly haste after her death, to be buried before the high altar near her departed lord, when, at the exequies and the mass the next day, 24 torches were to burn round her hearse, and 15 tapers, each a pound in weight, before the high altar. She wished 1,000 masses to be celebrated for the repose of her soul within three months. Others of the house of Ravensworth found here their last resting place. "All these memorials," writes Dr. Whitaker, in his *Richmondshire*, "lead to a painful recollection of what that beautiful Church once was, when the successive monuments of this great family (now reduced to a mutilated statue and a mere fragment) appeared in their original splendour."

passing the dishes from the kitchen. West is the *Refectory*—a fine room—and at its south end is a small Chapel, with a nearly perfect altar. It is supposed that an early mass was said daily in this Chapel for the farm servants and others, whose occupations obliged them to be abroad before the usual hours of Divine Service in the Church. The Dormitory, extending over the refectory and cloister, has been divided by wooden screens into separate apartments, each lighted by a window. The stairs leading to it remain. The *Cloisters* were extensive. The ruins altogether, though they exhibit little more than a ground plan, are full of sepulchral memorials, and in many respects yield in interest to no Abbey in the Kingdom. The highest praise is due to the Marquis of Ailesbury for the noble work of clearing them.*

This Abbey spiritually was a mitred one, but not parliamentarily so. There were in all twenty-three Abbots of Jerveaux. Dr. Whitaker gives the subjoined list, which is imperfect—four names being wanting:—

1. Johannes De Kingston. 2. Johannes Brompton. 3. Wil'mus Tercius. 4. * *.
5. Eustacius Quintus. 6. Radulphus. 7. Simon De Midgley. 8. Johannes Octavus.
9. Thomas De Griselhurst. 10. Hugo. 11. Johannes. 12. Johannes De Newby. 13. Ricardus Gower.
14. Thomas. 15 and 16. * * *. 17. Petrus De Snape. 18. * *.
19. Johan Brompton. 20. Wil'mus. 21. Wil'mus De Heslington. 22. Robertus Thornton.
23. Adam Sedbar, executed in 1537.

The arms ascribed to the Abbey were those of the founder, gules, three escallop shells argent. "This is peculiar," writes Longstaffe, "because Akar seems to have no lineage in common with D'Acxe, who wears the same coat, and his own descendants the Fitz-Hughs had nothing like it."

A run of very fine water, arched over, flows through the Abbey. An ancient paved approach may be traced on the road leading from Kilgram Bridge and Bedale. A little below the ruins are the remains of the Abbey mill.

The delightful glade in which the ruins of Jerveaux Abbey moulder, has been thus concisely described by an author who says:—"The beauties of the spot are of the softest and most delicious kind—rich, park-like pastures, with here a clump, and there a single tree; the noble river winding along, now dark in shade, now gleaming in sunlight; hills rising around—not wild and bare, but rich and well cultivated—form the outside framing of the picture in which this gem of antiquity is enclosed. The care bestowed on the conservation of the ruins is beyond all praise; nothing can be neater than the walks and well-trimmed lawns, contrasting admirably with the hoary ruins

* In the *Cloister* the top of a cylindrical column was mistaken for a millstone; and, it is said, that an attempt to steal it was productive of the idea of a general excavation.

around them; nature's perennial beauties, softened by culture, are thus mingled with the fading glories of human art."

Adjacent to the Abbey ruins is a mansion, which, about fifty years ago, was a farmhouse. It was then much enlarged and altered, and became the residence of the Marquis of Ailesbury's steward. It is now one of the seats of the noble Marquis himself. As before intimated, the gardens adjoining the house and Abbey are beautiful. From an artificial mount at the rear of the house, a fine view of the ruins and the surrounding neighbourhood is obtained.

George William Frederick Brudenell-Bruce, the second Marquis of Ailesbury, is eldest son of the first Marquis, who died on the 4th of January, 1856. He was born in London, in 1804; married in 1837 the third daughter of the eleventh Earl of Pembroke; graduated at Christ Church, Oxford; and was summoned to the House of Lords in his father's name of Bruce, in 1838.

In September, 1857, an interesting *fete* took place at Jerveaux Abbey, being a re-union of the Marquis of Ailesbury and his Yorkshire tenantry, or rather, the celebration of the first formal visit of the Marquis and Marchioness, since the noble Marquis came into possession of the family estates. "A more charming site for such festivities as those which took place on Thursday last, can hardly be conceived," says a writer in the *York Herald* of Sept. 26th, 1857; "and when we state that there were beautiful white-roofed tents pitched here and there, surmounted and surrounded by innumerable versicoloured flags, banners, streamers, &c.; that there was music to impart harmony and pleasure to the scene; that cannon planted on the slopes of the park ever and anon boomed aloud the notes of rejoicing; that the Church bells at intervals rang out their sweetest and most cheery chimes; and that a gay and happy throng of guests were assembled to welcome the noble owner of the estate, under circumstances which bespoke 'peace and plenty' at every turn, we indicate a picture which may be imagined, but the force and beauty of which can only be realised by those who had the gratification of actual observation. The proceedings connected with this celebration extended over two days, Thursday being devoted to an entertainment by the noble Marquis, of his tenantry, with their wives and families, and gentry in the neighbourhood; and Friday, to a treat to the cottagers and school children, from the several villages embraced in his Yorkshire estate. A dinner on an extensive scale was provided for his lordship's guests, on Thursday, who numbered about 800, the larger proportion being the tenantry from East Witton, Tanfield, Garthorpe, Wath, Fingall, Newton-le-Willows, Thornton Stewart, &c." The company dined in a magnificent tent, 76 feet long and 40 feet wide, floored

throughout with boards—the internal space being sufficient for 120 yards of tabling and seating. The pavilion was elaborately decorated internally with gardens, festoons, &c., of flowers and evergreens. This large tent was erected on an open space of ground adjoining the site of the Abbey Church, and nearly in the centre of the ruins. On either side of this were two supplementary marquees. The company sat down to dinner on Thursday, at two o'clock, the noble Marquis occupying the chair, and the Marchioness of Ailesbury, Lord Charles Bruce, the Countess Henrietta Dannes Kiold, and the clergy and gentry of the neighbourhood, being also present. After dinner the company enjoyed themselves by perambulating the beautiful grounds about the ruins and the park; and the festivities concluded with a ball in the pavilion, and a grand display of fireworks in the open air.

The public are freely admitted at all reasonable hours to view the interesting remains of Jerveaux Abbey, and visitors can be well accommodated at the Blue Lion Inn, at East Witton, kept by Mr. William Metcalfe. About a mile from the inn is a picturesque gill, in which is a waterfall of about thirty-three feet, well worthy of a visit.

WEST WITTON.—This parish contains 3,715 acres and 550 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Swinethwaite. The rateable value is £3,601.

At page 450 we have observed that there is some doubt as to the origin of the name of Witton; that the Wittons belonged to Glumer before the Conquest, and to the Earl of Richmond after that remarkable epoch in our national history. Conan, the fifth Earl of Richmond, who succeeded in 1146, gave Witton to Reginald Boterel and his heirs, to hold by scutage. After Reginald's death, King John, who seized the Earldom, gave the manor to his bailiff, Robert Tateshall the elder, and afterwards to a Breton Knight, his *Balistarius*, who held it for a short time. The demesne of Richmond having passed to Ranulph, Earl of Chester, who married Constantia, heiress of Conan, Peter Boterel, son of Reginald, came into England, and, with leave of Henry III., applied to the Earl for restitution of the manor. A larger sum of money was demanded than, it seems, Boterel could pay, so he leased the manor to the Abbot of Jerveaux, for ten years, receiving at once a great part of the entire rental. Before the term elapsed, the Abbot purchased the manor and advowson of the Church, for the sum of £20. yearly, which, at the time of an inquisition held in the same reign, was paid to the Earl of Richmond as an escheat. In 1379 West Witton was a prebend of the Collegiate Church of Auckland, however conveyed; but in 1427 it was a free Chapel. At the Dissolution, in 1537, the rectorial tithes appear to have

been demised to James Metcalfe, Esq., of Nappa, whilst the manor was rated for Christopher Ascough, Esq.

In December, 1853, Lord Bolton purchased the Wanlass estate, with the manorial rights of West Witton, at a public sale of much valuable property, at Leyburn, by the trustees of the late Sir William Chaytor, Bart.; since then Lord Bolton is Lord of the Manor and principal landowner here. John F. Clarkeon, James Pilkington, and Thomas R. King, Esquires, also have estates in the parish.

The *Village* is large, well built, and pleasant, and is seated on the northern declivity of Penhill, 4 miles W. from Middleham, and half a mile above the south bank of the Yore. *Winberry House*, at the west of the village, is the residence of Thomas Robinson King, Esq.

The *Church* (St. Bartholomew), is a small plain stone building, without tower or aisles, and possesses little interest. It is supposed to have been erected in the reign of Henry I. The view from the Churchyard is one of the most agreeable in Wensleydale. The *Living* is a Perpetual Curacy, in the gift of Lord Bolton, and incumbency of the Rev. Richard Anderson. It is worth a little over £100. a year, having been augmented with £800. of Queen Anne's Bounty, from 1787 to 1804; £200., given by the Rev. J. Wood, in 1802, and a Parliamentary grant of £400., in 1823.

There is a small *Wesleyan Chapel*. The *National School* is supported by endowment, annual contributions, and the children's pence. The endowment and contributions amount to about £27. a year. This school has progressed very favourably under the present teachers, Mr. and Mrs. Brittain.

The *Charities* of the parish are, four acres of land at Carlton, near Coverham, let for £16. a year, left for apprenticing children; four rent charges amounting to 84s. 6d. per annum. In 1790 Charles Robinson bequeathed £260. (afterwards vested in £896. three per cent. Consols) for schooling poor children of West Witton, except 20s. a year for education in Newbiggin, near Aysgarth.

Swinethwaite Hamlet.—The small hamlet of Swinethwaite, or *Sweyningthwaite*, is about 1 mile W. from West Witton. "The name," says Mr. Barker, "signifies a place where the wild swine resorted when they quitted the woods." At an early period Swinethwaite was conveyed to Ralph Neville, Earl of Westmorland, from Mary, wife of John de Ros, but was held by Ralph Bulmer.

Swinethwaite Hall, long the property of the Law and Anderson families, was purchased in 1849, by its present owner, James Pilkington, Esq., M.P., Blackburn. This house is situated on the south bank of the Yore, nearly

opposite to Bolton Castle, and the Temple mentioned below may be considered in the grounds.

Penhill, the chief hill in this district, rears its cloud-capped head towards the sky in this parish. The hill retains its early British name, which, as *pen* is a word generally used in describing round land, like a head, means the *round hill*. On Penhill, near Swinethwaite Hall, is an octangular building of cut granite, three stories high, and in the Grecian style, called the *Temple*. The rooms are richly painted and corniced, and fitted up with marble chimney pieces, bronzed chairs, &c. The view from the top of this building is magnificent. On the slope of Penhill, about half a mile from this tower, was a *Preceptory of Knights Templars*, of which nothing is known, save that the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem had lands on Penhill belonging to the Temple, when that Order was suppressed in 1313. "All record of this Preceptory is lost," writes Mr. Barker, "even tradition is silent. A few years ago the ruins were accidentally brought to light. The then proprietor, W. J. Anderson, Esq., of Swinethwaite Hall, ordered the removal of an unseemly mound, which, on excavation, proved to be the remains of the Chapel. Care was immediately taken, and the whole exposed. The outline is very perfect, and the walls are about two feet high. It contains the altar and some very singular stone coffins. Outside the east wall a great number of stone coffins were found, lying side by side, containing the bones of the warrior-monks. Subsequently the foundations of many other buildings were laid bare, and pieces of armour, bits, spurs, &c., discovered, clearly betokening a cavalry station." Leland mentions the "ruine of a castlet or pill" on Penhill, which has much puzzled succeeding antiquaries; no traces of any such being visible. It now seems pretty certain that it was a part of the ancient Templar Preceptory that the Royal Antiquarian took for a "castlet or pill." The prospect from Penhill is extensive, embracing the borders of Westmorland, Roseberry Topping, the Cleveland and Hambleton Hills, the North Sea, York Minster, and no less than 52 churches.

In the 5th of Henry V. (1418), Ralph, Earl of Westmorland had a charter of *free chase* in all his lands in Bishopdale, West Witton, and Penhill. So lately as 1844, a part of Penhill Chase, known as Capple or Chapel Blank, was vested in the Crown. The red deer, for which it was once famous, disappeared long ago, but the fallow deer continued until that year, when they were destroyed. A summer house, built to resemble a ruined tower, a little below Capple Bank, was erected for the accommodation of the famous Lavinia Fenton, Duchess of Bolton, the original "Polly" in Gay's "Beggars

Opera." The places called Penhill Park, Paddy Park, and Park Gate, attest the ancient Chase.

The talented author of *The Three Days of Wensleydale* says, "There are several ancient houses here (in West Witton parish), but the most venerable relic is Caterall, for many generations the abode of a family of that name, which terminated in co-heiresses. Chantry was probably a Cell of Jorevalle; it was granted prior to 1558, from the Crown, to Thomas Wood, of London, and John Browne, of York—it subsequently came to the Ascough (otherwise Askew) family. Chantry is now the seat and property of John F. Clarkson, Esq. The house stands in a most picturesque spot—even here, where all is picturesque—at the base of Penhill.

At page 125 is given an extract from the Household Book of Middleham Castle, in which mention is made of five shillings being allowed for choosing a "King of West Witton," and a "King of Middleham."

West Gilling Wapentake.

THIS Wapentake forms the north-western division of the North Riding, and comprises the northern half of the Western Moorlands (See vol. i. p. 5). It is a highly picturesque district of deep romantic dales and wild and mountainous moors and fells. Its average length from east to west is about 27 miles, and its breadth is about 14 miles. It extends eastward from the borders of Westmorland to Pierse Bridge and Richmond, between the rivers Tees and Swale; the former of which divides it from the County of Durham, and the latter separates it from West Hang Wapentake. The river Tees rises at its north-western extremity, from the moorland streams of Lune Forest. The moors in the neighbourhood of Reeth and Muker contain lead ore. The whole Wapentake is in the Liberty of Richmondshire, in the Archdeaconry and Deanery of Richmond, and in the Diocese of Ripon. Until the year 1836 it was in the Diocese of Chester. The Wapentake contains 14 parishes, parts of 4 other parishes, and is divided into 47 townships. Its area is about 21,000 acres.

A full though concise history of the *Borough of Richmond*, which is situated in West Gilling Wapentake, is given in the beginning of this volume.

ARKENGARTHDALE.—Arkengarth Dale, or Arkendale, is a large moorland parish, on both sides of the small river Arkle, containing 14,256 acres and 1,283 inhabitants, viz., 357 souls in High, and 926 in Low Arkendale. Rateable value, £2,602. High Arkendale consists of lofty and bleak moors, one of which, Water Cragg, rears its summit 2,166 feet above the level of the sea. Low Arkendale consists of a deep picturesque dale about eight miles long, studded with rural hamlets, whereof the principal are Arkle or Arkletown, Boose, Langthwaite, Eskelith, Seal Houses, Whaw, and Dale Head—the whole lying from 12 to 17 miles N. by W. from Richmond, and extending from 8 to 7 miles N.W. of Reeth, below which the Arkle enters the river Swale. *Langthwaite* is the principal village. The chief proprietors of the soil are George Gilpin Brown, Esq., of Sedbury Hall, near Gilling (Lord of the Manor), R. M. Jaques, George Robinson, and Joseph Peacock, Esqrs. The rateable value is £2,597. The moors in the vicinity of the Arkle rivulet abound in lead ore. The lead mines, which are worked by the Arkendale Mining Company, are of great antiquity, some of them having been worked in the reign of King John. They were formerly very productive, and but a few years ago upwards of 1,000 tons of lead were produced annually, but now the produce is not so great. There are extensive smelt works here. The rent paid by the Lead Mine Company is one sixth part of the produce.

Scar House, the property of G. G. Brown, Esq., occupies the site of the old Manor House, and is a neat stone building, in the Elizabethan style, situated about a quarter of a mile from the parish Church. *Eskelith Hall*, the property of R. M. Jaques, Esq., stands but a short distance from Scar House, and commands a pleasant view of the S.E. part of the dale.

Arkendale Road Fair, for horses, cattle, and sheep, and a *Premium Show* for miners, was established about the year 1851, and is held at Langthwaite about the latter end of September, every year. The main object of its supporters (the Lord of the Manor and the Mining Co.) is to encourage habits of cleanliness and industry amongst the miners of the district. At the show, premiums are given for the best specimens of cottage garden produce, pigs, &c. The miners receive their wages on the third Thursday in every month, when there is a small market held here for their accommodation.

The road leading from Reeth, in Swaledale, to Kirkby Stephen and Brough, in Westmorland, passes through the whole length of Arkendale parish.

The *Church* (St. Mary) was erected in 1818, and stands west of Langthwaite, nearly half a mile from the site of an old edifice, further up the dale. It is a stone structure, consisting of a nave and side aisles, chancel,

and west tower containing three bells. There are neat mural monuments in the Church to George Brown, Esq., of Stockton, and the Rev. John Gilpin (and his wife) of Sedbury. From the inscription on Mr. Brown's monument we learn that to his liberality the parish of Arkendale is indebted for the rebuilding of this Church; and that of the lordship of this manor, with its privileges and royalties, he was the proprietor; that he died Oct. 23rd, 1814, aged 56, and was buried at Stockton. From the Rev. J. Gilpin's monument we learn that he married Jemima, youngest daughter of the above-mentioned G. Brown, Esq., and on the demise of her brother he became connected with the manor and estate of Arkendale, and that he spent a considerable sum in improving and ornamenting this Church. Mr. Gilpin died at Sedbury, February 17th, 1844, aged 73, and was buried at Gilling. Jemima, his wife (before named), died at Sedbury, January 10th, 1854, aged 78 years.* The *Living* is a Perpetual Curacy, augmented with £600. of Queen Anne's Bounty from 1733 to 1784; with a Parliamentary grant of £1,000., in 1815, and with £200., given by the Rev. James Moore, in 1788. It is now worth about £120. a year. The patron and proprietor is Sir John H. Lowther, Bart., and the incumbent is the Rev. John Hayton, who occupies the *Parsonage House*, a neat stone building close to the Church.

There is a *Wesleyan Chapel* at Langthwaite, or High Green, erected about 1806. A Chapel belonging to the Primitive Methodists was converted into two cottages in 1856. A *Wesleyan Chapel* was erected at Whaw in 1840, and a *Dissenting Chapel* was built at Eskelith in 1854. The *School*, which was erected in 1813 by the late G. Brown, Esq., is supported by the Lord of the Manor. It is free to all the children in the dale. In 1659 John Bathhurst, Esq., M.D., bequeathed, out of the Manor of Arkengarthdale, two annuities, viz., £4. for an apprentice fee, and £16. towards the support of the parish school. Dr. Bathhurst also left £12. per ann. for the instruction of children in the Manor of New Forest, for which the school at Helwith, in that district, is now kept; and also an annual apprentice fee of £4. for the same manor.

BARNINGHAM.—This parish includes the townships of Barningham, Hope, Scargill, and part of Newsham, and comprises altogether 10,798 acres, of which 3,454 belong to the township of Barningham, viz., 524 of arable land, 1,315 of meadow and pasture, 284 of woodland, and 1,887 of common land.

* The present Lord of the Manor of Arkendale (George Gilpin Brown, Esq.) is son of the Rev. John Gilpin and Jemima, his wife. He added to his patronymic the name of Brown on arriving at the estates which descended to him, through his mother, from Mr. Brown, his grandfather.

Population of the parish in 1851, 573 souls; that of the township, 333; rateable value of the township, £2,284. The principal landowners in the township are Mark Milbank, Esq. (Lord of the Manor), T. Atkinson, Esq., and Wm. Todd, Esq. The parish is bounded on the north by the river Tees.

The *Village of Barningham* is situated 5 miles S.E. from Barnard Castle, 9 miles N.W. of Richmond, and 2 miles S.S.W. from Greta Bridge. On the west side of the village are high extensive moorland fells, but on the east it is a fine and fertile champaign country, in the most open part of the dale of Greta. In his poem of *Rokeby*, Sir Walter Scott alludes in eulogistic terms to the scenery of this place. The Tees is about two miles north of the village. The *Hall*, or *Manor House*, the occasional residence of Mr. Milbank, is a large ancient stone building on rising ground, in a park near the village.

An annual fair for the sale of horses, cattle, sheep, and geese, has recently been established at Barningham, which is likely to prove advantageous to the neighbourhood. It is held on the first Thursday in September.

The *Church* (St. Michael) was rebuilt on a new site in 1816, and is a neat stone structure consisting of a nave, chancel, and west tower in which are two bells. The pavement of the old edifice still remains to the south of the present structure. A few antique tombstones lie about. One covers a Rector, Thomas Messenger, who died in 1394. Another has two *bears* at the foot of a cross, which Mr. Longstaffe thinks might be the pun of some De Barningham. There is also a coffin-shaped stone about four feet long, covered with a bold knot-work, which resembles a Saxon coffin lid. At the south-east corner of the Churchyard is the base of a sepulchral cross. The *Benefice* is a Rectory, in the patronage of the Crown, and incumbency of the Rev. Wm. Fitzwilliam Wharton. It is rated in the King's Books at £19. 17s. 1d., and now worth £550. a year. The *Rectory House*, a large commodious building in the centre of the village, was erected in 1817.

The *Wesleyan Chapel*, built in 1815, is endowed with £50. per ann., left by the late Mr. John Todd. The *National School* is supported by subscription. There are seven acres of fertile land, purchased in 1684 with £123., benefaction money, belonging to the school and poor, which now lets for £20. a year. Of this sum £16. a year is paid towards the support of the school. A *School* for girls was erected in 1832. The above-named John Todd, left £300., in the three per cent consols, as an endowment for the girls' school.

Hope Township.—This is a high moorland township, containing 2,498 acres of land, all waste except about 650 acres. Rateable value, £464.; population, 40. G. G. Brown Esq., is the Lord of the Manor and owner of

the soil. There are two small hamlets, called East and West Hope, situated about 8 miles from the parish Church. Lead ore has been got in the hills.

Scargill Township.—The area of this place is 4,817 acres, viz., 311 acres of arable land, 1,618 of meadow and pasture, 101 of woodland, and 2,805 of common land. The whole is the property and manor of Sir T. A. C. Constable, Bart. There is a slate quarry here, and the hills contain lead. *Scargill* is a scattered hamlet of a few farmhouses and cottages, on the south side of the river Greta, near Rutherford Bridge, and 2 miles W. from Barningham. The rateable value of the township is £1,234., and the number of its inhabitants is 99. Here is a *School*, which is supported by subscription, and the building is licensed for Divine Worship, and used as a Chapel of Ease.

Bowes.—This parish, comprising the townships of Bowes, Boldron, and Gilmonby, contains 18,334 acres of land, including a large portion of the high and extensive waste, called *Stainmore Forest*, and is 48 miles in circumference. Population 725 souls. There are in the township of Bowes 5,083 acres of reclaimed land, and 16,000 acres of waste. Bowes Moor is now about to be enclosed. The Manor of Bowes contains lead ore, ironstone, and a little coal; the manorial rights are vested in trustees for the benefit of the freeholders: the right of shooting over Bowes Moor forms the most valuable of these rights. The property has been in dispute in the Court of Chancery for many years. The principal landowners in Bowes township are T. S. Headlam, James Pulleine, C. Craddock, Philip Stanton, Esqrs., and Messrs. W. Dent, J. Bousfield, T. Walton, &c.

The *Village of Bowes* lies 4 miles S.W. from Barnard Castle, on the northern acclivities of the moorland dale of the river Greta. There are, besides, in the township of Bowes, the small hamlets of *Bowes Cross*, *Stoney Keld*, *Gallow Hill*, *Low Field*, *Mellwater*, *Sleightholme*, *Applegarth Forest*, *Spittal Houses*, and part of *Tan Hill*, extending from 2 miles E. to 6 W. and S.W. of Bowes, and mostly in the romantic vale of the river Greta, which is traversed by the road from Brough to Barnard Castle. The population of the township in 1851 was 645 souls. The rateable value is £4,704.

Bowes consists principally of one street, nearly three quarters of a mile long from east to west. It had formerly a weekly market on Friday, and a fair on the 1st of October, which have fallen into disuse; but three cattle fairs are now held annually—on the Friday before the first Monday in March; on the first Thursday in May; and on the third Friday in September. Some years ago Bowes was noted for its large and cheap *Boarding Schools*. Children were sent from London to these schools in large numbers; and it is here the satirical author of *Nicholas Nickleby* (Mr. Charles Dickens)

has laid the school scenes of that popular novel, which may be said to have given the death blow to these establishments.

Roman Station.—Though now an inconsiderable place, Bowes has been the site of a *Roman Station*, which most antiquarians have identified with the *Lavatræ* of Antoninus, where the first Thracian cohort was stationed, in the reign of Severus, and where also, towards the decline of the Roman Empire, were fixed the head quarters of the *Numerus Exploratorum*, and their Prefect, under the *Dux Britannia*. "Bowes," writes Mr. Longstaffe, in his *Richmondshire*, "was the *Lavatræ* or *Lavatres* of the Romans, and the adjoining stream is still called the Laver." The place is situated on one of the Roman military roads, and numerous relics of Roman antiquity have been found here. Among them was a stone slab, bearing a votive inscription to the Emperor Hadrian, which was used as a Communion table in the parish Church in Camden's time; numerous coins of Nero, Vespasian, Faustina, Severus, and of the Lower Empire; fragments of ornamental pottery; a gold medal of Nero; and brass medals of Nerva and Antoninus Pius. And, more recently, on the enclosure of some common lands, an ancient aqueduct, for the conveyance of water from Lavar pool, a distance of nearly two miles, for the supply of the garrison and the Roman baths, was discovered.* The ramparts of the station may still be traced in some parts of the area, though nearly obliterated. *

Castle.—At the time of the Norman Conquest there were still vestiges of a town which had been destroyed by fire, from which circumstance Camden supposes the present name of the place to be derived. "As for the latter name of Bowes," writes that antiquary, "considering the old town had been burnt to the ground (as all the inhabitants report), I should think it arose upon that occasion; for that which is burnt, in the old British language is called *Boeth*." Within the vallum of the Roman fortress, and, as Horsley thinks, with part of the materials, was erected a Castle, or a massive Norman keep, by the second Earl of Richmond. The ditch of the Station seems to have served as the moat of the Castle. "The family of Bowes of Streatlam," says Mr. Longstaffe, "have a tradition that Alan Niger, Earl of Richmond, in defence of the honor against the men of Cumberland and Westmorland,

* In January, 1850, a remarkable group of six massive gold rings, with disunited ends, was found at Bowes. The dilated edges of the ends are extended to the inner side of the rings, in a way that must have rendered them exceedingly uncomfortable, if worn as armlets. They lay close together, with what was thought to be the remains of a bag, in which they had been inclosed. The weight of the different rings materially differed, the heaviest being 6oz. 10dwt. 17gr., and the lightest only 19dwt. 15gr.

who rebelled against the Conqueror, and with Gospatric, Earl of Northumberland, adhered to the King of Scots, built to himself *Turrim d'Arcubus*, and placed his cousin William over 500 archers, and gave him a shield with the arms of Brittany, and three bows over them; and a bundle of arrows for his crest! whence this William was afterwards called William *de Arcubus*." Mr. Longstaffe very properly ridicules this story, seeing that crests or coats of arms were not used in England till long after the time of Earl Alan. Grose, who, in his *Antiquities* seems very serious about this legend of the three bows and bundle of arrows, tells us that the circumstance is recorded "in a MS. belonging to the dissolved Monastery of St. Mary's at York; and that from it the fortress was called *Bowes Castle*, and its commander William *de Arcubus*. Camden, indeed, mentions another derivation," he continues, "but it seems rather a less probable one."

Henry III., in the 25th of his reign (1241), settled the Castle and town of Bowes, upon Peter de Savoy, uncle to his Queen. This Peter afterwards, by a composition, resigned it to John de Dreux, Earl of Richmond. In the 5th of Edward III. (1332), the Castle was in the hands of Mary St. Paul, Countess of Pembroke, from whom it passed successively to John, Duke of Bedford (the third son of Henry IV.), and his heir, King Henry VI. From that period little is known of the history of the succession of proprietors, but the building was ruinous, untenable, and of no value so early as the 15th of Edward III. (1342.) The ground within the ditch was then valued at £5., a very high valuation as things went. To this Castle belonged a certain tribute called *Thorough Toll*, and the privilege of a gallows. The former (a toll for cattle passing through the Manor of Bowes) is still in existence, and belongs to James Pulleine, Esq., the owner of the ruins of the fortress.

The situation of the Castle is near the Roman road which led to Caractonium (See page 354), on the bank of a hill descending abruptly to the Greta, from the southern edge of Stainmore. The Castle was in figure nearly a right-angled parallelogram—its longest side, from east to west, being 75 feet, and its breadth 60 feet. In the middle of each face, and near each angle, are small projections advancing about two feet, and forming flanking turrets and a buttress similar to those on most of the keeps of the Norman fortresses. It was divided into several apartments, one of the lower divisions of which was supported by a central pillar, from which branched out arches which formed a vaulted roof. The whole building seems to have been originally faced with squared stones. The present ruins are 53 feet high, forming a square of equal sides, 53 feet each.

About two miles west from Bowes is a singular curiosity, called *God's-*

bridge, a natural bridge of limestone rock, forming a rude arch sixteen feet in span, with a road over it about twenty feet broad. The Greta flows beneath this arch, and shortly after it passes it, it enters a subterraneous passage for nearly half a mile, after which it breaks out again through the cavities of the rocks.

The *Church* (St. Giles) is a plain low ancient building, consisting of a nave, chancel, and transepts, forming a cross, with a bell turret containing two bells, and a south porch, which is disused. Mr. Longstaffe calls it "a dingy Norman pile." Over the porch door are the remains of a carving in stone, of the Crucifixion, with the figures of the Blessed Virgin and the beloved disciple (St. John) on either side of the cross. The entrance door on the north side of the nave, has the date of 1694 above it—the date, doubtless, of some repairs to the edifice. The font bears the date of 1662. There are some ancient and curious grave slabs in the floors, and in the Churchyard is a large stone coffin, which was dug up here.* The *Living* is a Perpetual Curacy, which was augmented with £1,500., Parliamentary grants, in 1810 and 1814, and is now worth about £100. per ann. P. H. Stanton, Esq., is the patron and impropiator, and the Rev. Johnson Lambert, incumbent.

The *Parsonage House* is a plain building in the village.

The *Fres Grammar School* was originally founded and built by William Hutchinson, Esq., of Clements Inn, who endowed it, and the School and Hospital or Almshouses, at Romaldkirk, in 1693, with land and buildings, now let for £404. per ann.—of which £90. a year is paid to the head master of Bowes school, and £40. a year to the usher. This school is free to all boys residing in the parish, and such boys as require it are taught the classics. It has an *Exhibition* at Pembroke College, Cambridge, of £60. a year, with the option of holding it for seven years, by residence at the College. This was founded by the Rev. Charles Parkin, nephew to the founder of the school. From the year 1813 to a recent period, the school was conducted by a master and mistress, on the Madras system. A new school building

* In 1714 two young lovers were interred in Bowes Churchyard in one grave; the former died of a fever and the latter of a broken heart. The touching record of this event, in the parish Register, is as follows:—"Rodger Wrightson, junr., and Martha Railton, both of Bowes, buried in one grave: He died of a Fever, and upon tolling his passing Bell, she cry'd out my heart is broke, and in a Few hours expired, purely (or supposed, *interlined in a different hand*) thro' Love. March 15, 1715, aged about 20 years each." The memory of these lovers is perpetuated in Mallet's pathetic ballad of *Edwin and Emma*, and in the *Teesdale Glossary*, by Mr. Dinsdale. Longstaffe observes that "the name of Martha, always, perhaps, a common one at Bowes, has since this event become outrageously popular."

has just been erected, in conformity with a scheme for conducting the school, lately obtained from the Court of Chancery.

The poor have the interest of £10., left by George Deanham, in 1688, and an annuity of 40s., left in 1762 by Joseph Kipling.

Stainmore Forest.—The wild district at the extreme bound of Yorkshire, on the verge of which Bowes is situated, is mostly in Westmorland, in the parishes of Brough and Kirby Stephen, and extends northward to Lune Forest. It is intersected by several deep and narrow dales. On "weary Stainmoor" (Stone-moor) is the *Camp of Royecross*. The east and west ramparts have had four openings in them, the north rampart three, and the south rampart two. Each gate is guarded by a mound. The Roman road ran through it; and within the camp is a tumulus, and the cross which gives name to the place.* In this locality, before the Reformation, was *Royecross Hospital*, which belonged to Marrick Priory. The site is now occupied as a publichouse, called *Spittal Inn*, and there are places in the neighbourhood called *Spittal Park*, *Spittal Gate*, &c.

The first Act of Parliament for making a turnpike road over *Stainmoor* was obtained in 1748; and the first stage coach, called the *Fly*, from London to Glasgow, commenced in 1774. The road over the ridge of fells between Bowes and Brough, before it was made a turnpike, was considered the most dismal, and worst hard road in England. Its storms were proverbial, and the traveller achieved thirteen miles in six hours.

Applegarth Forest is noticed at page 67 of this volume.

Boldron Township.—Boldron lies in the Manor and Constablewick of Bowes, to the impropiator of which it pays tithes; but it pays church rates,

* That old chronicler, Geoffrey of Monmouth, says of Ree, or Rere Cross, that in A.D. 78 (or, according to Matthew of Westminster, A.D. 87), Rodric, King of Picts, came from Scythia with a great fleet, and arriving in the north part of Britain, called Albania, began to ravage the country. Marius, who reigned over part of Britain, gave battle, and killed the foreign King. As a record he erected a monument in the province, afterwards from him called Westmoreland. Nicholson, in his History of Westmorland, on the authority of Hector Boethius, the Scottish writer, tells that this cross was erected in 1067, as a mere boundary line between England and Scotland, when William I. of England granted Cumberland to Malcolm of Scotland, upon this condition, that they should hold it of him as his tenants, and not attempt anything prejudicial or hurtful to the Crown of England; and that the pictures and arms of the two Kings should be engraven upon it, as a memorial of the agreement. This cross was called by the Scotch, *Reicreis*, *Rerecrosse* or *Royecross*, which has been interpreted the *Red* or *Royal Cross*, or the *King's Cross*. At present, a rough squarish pillar is supported in its socket, by a few loose stones, and near it is a weather-worn slab, about four feet long, having traces of a human figure, apparently once inlaid with some precious metal.

and elects a churchwarden to Startforth Church—so that it may be said to belong ecclesiastically to the latter parish. The township contains 1,840 acres (included with Bowes), and the rateable value is £1,081. The largest landed proprietors are the Rev. Thomas Witham, Mr. J. Newton, and the trustees of the Bowes School Charity.

The small *Village of Boldron* is 2 miles S.W. by S. of Barnard Castle, and the same distance E. from Bowes. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent charge of £80. The South Durham and Lancashire Railway intersects this township, passing across Deepdale, on a metal bridge laid across stone abutments, forming twelve arches, each of 60 feet span. This viaduct, which is about 130 feet high, was erected in the present year, 1858.

North Field is a hamlet of four houses in this township.

Gilmonby Township.—Gilmonby township lies on the south side of the river Greta, opposite Bowes, and its area is 2,244 acres, of which 1,050 acres are in open moor. Rateable value, £1,278. The Manor of Gilmonby and most of the land belongs to Thomas Emmerson Headlam, Esq., who resides occasionally at the *Hall*—a large building formerly used as a boarding school, and subsequently as a farmhouse. The *Village* is small, and stands 5 miles S.W. by W. of Barnard Castle, and three quarters of a mile S. from Bowes.

BRIGNALL.—Brignall parish is bounded on the south and east by the picturesque river Greta, and comprises 2,037 acres; population in 1851, 173 souls; rateable value, £1,913. The surface is undulated, the soil generally a loamy clay, and the scenery bordering on the river varied and beautiful. W. J. S. Morritt, Esq., is Lord of the Manor and owner of the soil. In Lewis's Top. Dict. we read that this parish "for many years formed one of numerous manors which were possessed by the Scrope family in this neighbourhood, and some remains of an old hall adjoining the village, were removed in the present century. From the Scropes the property came into the hands of Lord Barrymore, and from him descended to the Edens of Windleston, in the County of Durham. In 1817 it was purchased by the late John Bacon Sawry Morritt, Esq., of Rokeby Park, from Sir R. J. Eden, Bart., for £66,000., and has since become an appendage to the beautiful demesne of Rokeby. Under the liberal management and taste of the late owner," continues the same authority, "the land and whole aspect of the neighbourhood have been greatly improved by planting and draining; walks have been formed, and rides opened of several miles extent on the banks of the Greta." There are quarries of fine grey slate in this parish.

The *Village of Brignall* is small, and stands in the most open and fertile part of the Vale of the Greta, 4 miles S.S.E. of Barnard Castle.

The *Church* (St. Mary) was rebuilt in 1834, in a more central situation, the former edifice having stood in a remote angle of the parish. The cost of the present structure, which is in the Early English style, with a square tower, was defrayed by the late Mr. Morritt. The *Living* is a Vicarage, rated in the King's Books at £8. 12s. 6d. It is endowed with the rectorial tithes, which have been commuted for a rent charge of £271.; and there are about 63 acres of glebe. Patron, the Crown: Vicar, the Hon. and Rev. Frank Sugden. The *Vicarage House* stands near the Church.

The *School* is chiefly supported by the Lord of the Manor.

Greta Bridge, a hamlet on both sides of the river, and partly in the parishes of Brignall, Rokeby, and Wycliffe, is situated in a very picturesque locality, about a mile below the village of Brignall. This place possesses considerable interest as the site of one of those fortified stations by which the Romans protected their British possessions from the incursions of the hostile native tribes. These forts were frequently constructed at the fords of the frontier rivers, as at Catterick Bridge, where their great military road, Watling Street, crossed the Swale; at Pierce Bridge, where the same road passed the Tees; at Barford, a ford of the same river; and here, where the Roman road, which forked off from the Watling Street, at Scotch Corner, intersected the Greta,* and passed through Bowes to Carlisle.

The *Camp* at Greta Bridge may be distinctly traced in the meadows close behind the Morritt Arms Inn. The area has been about four acres. The *Roman Town* appears to have stood at some distance from the camp, near the confluence of the Tees and Greta. Many relics of Roman antiquity have been discovered here, which not only fix the site of the camp and town, but make it evident that the "Lords of the Universe" occupied this part of the Kingdom to a late period. Amongst others is a stone, 3ft. 7in. by 1ft. 9in., bearing this inscription:—"Imperatoribus Caesaribus Lucio Septimio Severo, Pio, Pertinaci, et Marco Aurelio, Antonino Pio, Augustis et (the name of Geta erased) nobilissimo Cesari, sub cura Lucii Alfeni Senecionis Legati eorum pro pretora." A large stone, found near the south rampart of the castrum, is inscribed:—"Imperatoribus Dominis Gallo et Volusiano Augustis." Another stone has this imperfect inscription:—" * * * * Conlabrum sub cura (centurion's name broken off) Centurionis Legionis sexta victricis (cui præest) Postumius Urbanus (Provincia) Superioris citra * * * "

* Sir Walter Scott derives the word *Greta* from *Grisdan* (Gothic), to clamour. Mr. Cade conjectures that the word is derived from the old Norse or Danish *Griota*—Pebbles, and *Áe*—a stream. We may observe that many local names in this neighbourhood are derived from the same language—the Balder, Wodencroft, Thorngill, &c.

The following is from Horsley—the original is lost—“*Deæ Nymphæ Ela-neia Brica et Januaria filia libentes ex voto solverunt.*” Whittaker conjectures that the nymph alluded to received her name from the neighbouring river Lune. The Romans may have named it Elauna, and its nymph Elauneia. There are several other inscriptions, some evidently of the Lower Empire.

Much of the scenery and field of action in Scott's poem of *Rokeby*, with Guy Denzil's cave, are within the parish of Brignall.*

EASBY.—This parish, which is situated on the north side of the river Swale, comprises the townships of Easby, Aske, Brompton-on-Swale, and Skeby, containing altogether 5,090 acres, and 863 inhabitants—of which, 940 acres constitute the township of Easby, according to the Parliamentary Return, but 1,153 according to local estimation. The number of its inhabitants, in 1851, was 114. Rateable value of Easby township, £2,520. The

* Brignall is associated with a diabolical tale. About the year 1789, two curious specimens of supposed *Magical Tables*, on lead, were found by Wm. Hawsworth, Esq., concealed in a tumulus near the Roman road Watling Street, which crosses *Gaterley Moor*, in Middleton Tyas parish, north of Richmond. Each of the tables is quadrangular, with several planetary marks, rude scratches, and an inscription on one side; and on the other are figures set in an arithmetical proportion, from 1 to 81, and so disposed in parallel and equal ranks, that the sum of each row, as well diagonally and horizontally as perpendicularly, is equal to 369. An account of these tables having been sent to John C. Brooke, Somerset Herald, he discovered that they related to the family of Philip, of Brignall, in Richmondshire, and contained denunciations against several members of that family, in these words:—“*I do make this, that James Philip, John Philip his son, Christopher Philip and Thomas Philip, his sons, shall fle Richmondshire, and nothing prosper with any of them in Richmondshire.—I did make this, that the father, James Philip, John Philip, and all kin of Philip, and all the issue of them, shall come presently to utter beggery, and nothinge joy or prosper with them in Richmondshire.*” These tables, of which Clarkson gives a plate in his *History of Richmond*, are supposed to have been made in the latter end of the reign of Elizabeth, or the beginning of that of James I.

Henry Philip, of Brignall, had two sons, Charles and James, and although the eldest, Charles, had two sons, John and Cuthbert, the second son, James, appears to have possessed the family estate at Brignall, in 1575. This miserable but terrible malediction, which is signed *J. Philip*, appears to have arisen out of the circumstance of the property not being in the hands of the rightful owner. It is a somewhat curious coincidence that, after the curse, no branch of the family flourished. All the sons of James and their issue died out, and their sister Agnes carried the representation of the Philips to the Robinsons, afterwards of Rokeby.

Hutchinson, in his *History of Cumberland*, tells us that such tables of magical device are recorded to have been used in ages long anterior to the date of these now mentioned, and to have been the work of sorcerers and magicians; and that they lodged them in ancient tumuli, from an idea that the infernal spirits visited such places of sepulture.

principal landowners are R. M. Jaques, Esq. (Lord of the Manor), and George S. Harrison, Esq. The soil is gravelly and sandy, and abounds with limestone. The parish is included in the Borough of Richmond.

Easby, Esby, Esteby, or Eastby, proceeds from the words *East* and *Bye*, a place or habitation. Some think that this place is indebted for its name to its situation eastward of Richmond. But as *Easby* is mentioned in Domesday, whilst Richmond is not, it may proceed from *Eaux* and *Bye*, the habitation by the water. Most of the names of towns situated upon rivers, mean at least partly water or stream.

Previous to the Conquest, *Easby* contained six carucates of land and five ploughs, and *Tor* had the manor. When the Domesday Survey was taken, Emsant Musard, the Norman, had obtained it with the other possessions of *Tor*. Emsant was in great favour with Earl Alan, and was appointed by him Constable of Richmond Castle. (See page 9.) From Emsant Musard *Easby* descended to Roald or Roaldus, with whose descendants it continued till the reign of Edward III., when Thomas de Burton, then the representative of the family, sold it to Henry le Scrope, Lord of Bolton. The line of Scrope ended in Emanuel Scrope, Earl of Sunderland, who dying in 1630, without lawful issue, settled the manors of *Easby*, &c., on Annabella, one of his three natural daughters, afterwards married to John Grubham Howe, ancestor of the Viscounts Howe. (See page 447.) In 1729 Juliana, Viscountess Dowager Howe, and her son Scrope, Viscount Howe, conveyed in fee to Wm. Burton of North Luffenham, in the County of Rutland, Esq., all those the manors, or reputed manors, of St. Agatha, St. Trinians, *Easby*, Uckerby, and Bolton-upon-Swale, with lands in Hudswell and Richmond, and a farm at Barton, for the sum of £14,605. Wm. Burton, that same year, sold to the Rev. Wm. Smith, Rector of Melsonby, for the sum of £5,700., the Manor or Lordship of *Easby*, and the Abbey, the mill, and several closes, &c., including Crosby Close, Mire Close, How Close, Green Close, Hag Close, Western Leys, the Wood, &c., &c., containing by estimation 348 acres, then in the occupation of Wm. Robinson and Wm. Smith, jun. Mr. Smith soon after built upon the estate the present mansion. The Rev. Wm. Smith, by his will, dated Sept. 28th, 1734, demised the Manor of *Easby*, together with the Abbey and Abbey lands in *Easby*, to his nephew Wm. Smith. After passing from the Smiths to the Knowleys and Johnsons, Cuthbert Johnson sold the estate in 1816 to Robert Jaques, Esq., for £45,000., and Richard Machell Jaques, Esq., as before intimated, is the present possessor.

The *Village of Easby*, which is small, is picturesquely seated on the banks

of the Swale, one mile E. of Richmond. The *Scots Dyke* crosses this parish (See page 70).

ABBAY OF ST. AGATHA.—The Abbey is noticed at page 54 of this volume.

The *Church* (St. Agatha) stands in a romantic and retired situation near the ruins of the Abbey, and is a modest building, remarkable for its rustic simplicity and great antiquity. In Domesday it does not appear that Easby had a Church, nor in the 11th of Edward II. (1317) is it enumerated among the Churches of the Deanery of Richmond. It appears to have been originally the Conventual Church, and to have been extensively repaired and probably enlarged, about the year 1424; for in that year Nicholas, Bishop of Dromore, Suffragan of York, received a commission to dedicate it and the area for the Churchyard, and to constitute it a parochial Church.* In this commission the edifice is styled a Conventual Church. The Early English style of portions of the fabric proves that it must have been built about the end of the 12th century. Camden states that this Church was made collegiate by Richard Scrope, Chancellor to Richard II., though no documents of such foundation are to be met with. This Lord Scrope died in 1421, when the Church was being rebuilt or repaired, and there is little doubt that he intended it to be collegiate, for by his will he bequeathed his body to be buried, and gave ten pounds in gold to the Abbey, ordering his executors to found a College for a certain number of priests and clerks, and the Church in that College to be dedicated in honour of the Annunciation of Our Lady, without specifying any particular place for its site. This may have been the place fixed upon at the first by his executors, as on the north side of the chancel is remaining, in a recess of the wall (the usual situation of a founder), a very perfect stone coffin, covered by a round arch, which probably was his place of sepulture.

The component parts of the edifice are a nave with south aisle, a chancel, south porch, and a chapel on the north side. On the west gable is a bell turret containing two bells. The south aisle, and chapel to the north, are of the Perpendicular style, and were probably built or rebuilt by the above mentioned Lord Scrope; though the arms of Scrope, carved in stone over the doorway of the porch, the arms of Aske on the west, and of Conyers on the east side of it, would lead to the conjecture that the two last noble families were likewise benefactors to the ancient structure. The greater part of the building is in the Early English style. The east window of the chancel, of three lights, is in

* When Churches or Monasteries were re-dedicated, it proved that the edifice had been either rebuilt, or extensively altered and enlarged.

the Decorated style, and was probably introduced when Henry, Lord Scrope, in the reign of Edward III., purchased the estates of Roaldus, the founder of the Abbey of St. Agatha, from his descendants, and by his benefactions entitled himself to the respect of its second founder. The chancel is large, considering the size of the Church, and in the wall, in the usual places, are the three sedilia and the piscina. In the windows are some fragments of stained glass. In the east end window of the south aisle, near the burial place of the Askes, are the arms of Aske, and near them those of the Northumberland family. In the third window from the Communion table, is a mutilated figure of St. Agatha. The font, which is of Norman form, is one of the oldest in the country, and in good preservation. It is highly ornamented on the outside.

Up to the time of the Reformation, this Church belonged to the Abbey, and was served by the Canons, and it is to be regretted that something like an adequate recompense for the future incumbent of the parish was not made when the possessions of the Monastery were seized on by the King. "If the total suppression of the Abbey was thought necessary at that time," writes the historian of Richmond, "the King should have taken care to provide out of its revenues a better provision for the maintenance of the labouring and deserving parish priest, to whom of right they belonged, particularly the tithes, and not to have left it in that state of poverty to which the Abbey had reduced it, by granting away either by free gift, easy purchases, or advantageous exchanges, the whole, to the great scandal of the Reformation."

The *Living* is a Vicarage, valued in the King's Books at £2. 18s. 4d., and now worth about £100. per ann., having been augmented with £600. of Queen Anne's Bounty from 1754 to 1792, and with a Parliamentary grant of £600., in 1815. It is in the gift of the Crown, and incumbency of the Rev. John Thompson. The *Vicarage House*, a very neat Tudor building, was erected about three years ago, on a spot from which an excellent view of Richmond, &c., is obtained.

An *Hospital* for four poor persons was founded in 1732, by the Rev. Wm. Smith, Rector of Melsonby, who endowed it with £12. a year out of the Western Leazes. The poor of the parish have 28s. a year, left by a person named Brown; and those of Brompton have 20s. per ann., left by Mrs. Mary Wandesford, in 1725, out of an estate there which she bequeathed to the Old Maids' Hospital in York.

Easby House, the seat of R. M. Jaques, Esq., is a large brick and stone mansion on a slight eminence above the ruins of Easby Abbey. *Sandeford*

House is the seat of George S. Harrison, Esq.; and *St. Trinians* is the seat of N. Surtees, Esq.

Aske Township.—Area, 1,670 acres; population, 121; rateable value, about £1,538. The soil is good and productive, the land is well cultivated, and the scenery embraces fine and varied prospects of the surrounding country. The Earl of Zetland is Lord of the Manor and owner of the soil. There is no village—the houses in the township being scattered—but the place is distant about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile N. from Richmond, and 2 miles from the parish Church of Easby.

This place is of great antiquity. In Domesday it is written *Asse*, and is described as being the manor of Tor, a Saxon, before the Conquest. Then it belonged to Whyomar, or Wyhomere, kinsman and Sewer to Alan, the first Earl of Richmond. The descendants of this Whyomar, for more than 500 years, flourished here under the name of Aske. The Askes were great benefactors to religious houses. According to the Register of the Archdeaconry of Richmond, Conan de Aske, in 1465, obtained a special license from Archdeacon Boothe, to be allowed to have mass celebrated in a low voice by his chaplain at his Manor of Aske. The line of Aske ending in females, Elizabeth, one of the daughters and coheiresses of Roger de Aske, carried this estate in marriage, about the year 1530, to Richard Bowes, a third son of the Streatlam family, in the County of Durham. Their eldest son, Sir George Bowes, of Aske, Knight Marshal, became heir male of the whole family of Bowes, upon the death of his cousin, Sir George Bowes, of Streatlam, in 1556; and their second son, Robert, was settled at Aske, and married, as his second wife, Eleanor Bowes, who left several charities to the town of Richmond. Some time before the year 1640, Philip, Lord Wharton, purchased this property from Sir Talbot Aske, and in this family it continued till 1727, “when,” to use the words of Mr. Clarkson, “the boundless profusion of Philip, Duke of Wharton, joined to the immense sums expended by his father, the Marquis, in electioneering matters, so burthened his estate, that a decree in Chancery vested it in trustees for the payment of his debts.” These trustees sold it in the same year to Sir Conyers D’Arcy, who improved the lands, repaired the hall, and made it his principal place of residence. At his death, in 1758, he bequeathed Aske to his nephew, the last Earl of Holderness, who sold it, in 1762, to Sir Lawrence Dundas, Bart. Sir Lawrence made great additions to the hall, gardens, stables, and other out-offices. “An old border tower,” says Clarkson, “the only remnant of the Askes, was left uninjured, boldly towering above the hall and the new buildings.”

Aske Hall, one of the seats of the Right Hon. the Earl of Zetland, is a

spacious and elegant mansion of stone, with two projecting wings in front, and a castellated tower at each side, situated on rising ground in a large and beautiful park, and embosomed in noble woods of fine old timber. The pleasure grounds are tastefully and thickly planted. Many of the views enjoyed from the house and grounds are extensive, and of striking beauty, and Oliver Tower* is a pleasing object in the landscape.

Thomas Dundas, second Earl of Zetland, is son of the first Earl, by the third daughter of General John Hale. He was born in London in 1795; married, in 1823, the youngest daughter of the late Sir Hedworth Williamson, Bart., and succeeded his father in 1839. He is Lord Lieutenant of the North Riding of Yorkshire. The first *Baronet* in this family was Commissary-General and contractor to the army from 1748 to 1759. His son was created *Baron Dundas* of the Manor of Aske, in 1794; and the second Baron was created *Earl of Zetland* in 1838.

The heir to the Earldom is his lordship's brother, the Hon. John Charles, who was born in 1808; and married, in 1843, the daughter of James Talbot, Esq., of Talbot Hall, Co. Wexford.

The Earl of Zetland's *Residences* are, 19, Arlington Street, London; Aske and Marske Halls, Yorkshire; and Kerse House, Stirlingshire.

Brompton-on-Swale Township.—Brompton township is situated in East Gilling Wapentake, and contains 1,710 acres (including the river beach), and 425 inhabitants. Its rateable value is £3,092. The Hon. John Stapleton and Mr. Henry Lawson are the principal landowners.

The *Village of Brompton* is seated on the north side of the Swale, opposite to Thornbrough, the site of the Roman Station *Cataractonium* (See page 347), and close to the Roman road Watling Street. It is distant 3 miles E. from Richmond, 2 miles E. from Easby, and $\frac{1}{4}$ mile from the Catterick Bridge Station, on the Richmond branch of the North Eastern Railway.

Brompton is commonly called *Brunton*, from the Saxon *Brun* (fluvius) and *Ton*, a town—that is, a town by the river. Ancient history mentions a bridge as being here in the time of William the Conqueror. This must have been made of wood, as stone bridges did not come into use till long after William's time. The historian of Richmond (Clarkson) thinks it probable that this bridge so mentioned, was the one which is situated east of the vil-

* *Oliver Tower*, or, as it is also called, *Oliver Ducket*, was formerly an outpost to Richmond Castle, and served as a beacon for making signals in case of invasions. It got its name, it is supposed, from a family named Ducket being long stationed there as watchmen. It was rebuilt by Sir Conyers D'Arcy in a castellated form, as an object to Aske Hall.

lage, over the Swale, and now called Catterick Bridge, from that more celebrated, though more remote village, Catterick. On the bank of the river, in Brompton, was a Chantry Chapel, dedicated to St. Edmund. The only record now left of it, are two or three closes N.E. of the village, called Steeple Fields. Opposite to Brompton, on the other side of the river, was the Hospital of St. Giles, already noticed at page 357. The annual payment, or rent charge of £8., which constituted a principal part of its revenue at the time of the Reformation, was then confiscated to the Crown.

At Catterick Bridge was the Chapel of St. Anne, mentioned at page 356.

At Brompton is a *Chapel of Ease*, a plain, but neat stone building, consisting of nave and chancel, which was erected in 1838, on a site given by the Vicar from the glebe land. The *National School* was built about the same time. Mr. James Flint, of Richmond, has recently erected a neat commodious residence here, on the banks of the Swale.

A flood occurred here in 1856, which destroyed two cottages, and a similar calamity in the year following carried off another cottage.

Close to Catterick Bridge (in this township) is a hamlet called *Citadilla*, consisting of seven or eight houses.

Skeby Township.—This is a small township containing but 770 acres, belonging to R. M. Jaques, Esq., the Earl of Zetland, — Robinson, Esq., &c. Population, 203; rateable value, £944. The *Village*, which is situated on the road from Richmond to Middleton Tyas, is distant 2 miles N.E. from Richmond and 2 miles N. from Easby. A *Chapel of Ease* was erected here in 1839; and a *School* in 1858. That great earthwork, called the *Scots Dyke*, runs through this place (See page 70).

FORCETT.—The townships of Forcett, Barforth, Carkin, Eppeby, and Ovington, constitute this parish, or parochial chapelry. The area of the whole is 5,815 acres, and the population 817 souls. The surface is pleasing, the soil rich, and the scenery in many parts highly picturesque. The township of Forcett contains 1,572 acres, and 146 inhabitants. The rateable value of Forcett-cum-Carkin is about £3,000. John Mitchell, Esq., is Lord of the Manor, impropriator, and owner of the soil.

The *Village of Forcett*, which is small, is situated in a fertile and picturesque valley, 8 miles N. of Richmond. *Forcett Hall*, the seat of J. Mitchell, Esq., is a handsome mansion standing within the precincts of an extensive park, in which are traces of British, Roman, or Saxon entrenchments, which extend eastward to Stanwick. In front of the house, to the south, is a piece of water, which extends over a surface of over twenty acres, and has a

delightful appearance. This lake is well stocked with fish. There are numerous plantations on the estate.

The *Church* (St. Cuthbert) is a neat structure, at the east end of the park, having a nave, chancel, north aisle, and a square tower containing three bells. The aisle has just been added. The east window is embellished with stained glass. The *Benefice*, a Perpetual Curacy, held with Great Hutton, in the gift of the Vicar of Gilling, was augmented with £400. of Queen Anne's Bounty, in 1788 and 1809, and with a Parliamentary grant of £1,400., in 1816; and is worth about £120. a year. The Rev. William Heslop is the incumbent. The *Parsonage House* is near the Church.

The *School* is chiefly supported by the Lord of the Manor. The poor have an annual rent charge of 10s. out of the Forcett estate, and six acres of land at Woodland, near Cockfield, purchased with £100., left by Richard Shuttleworth, in 1680.

Barforth Township.—The township of Barforth, or *Bereford*, as it is called in Domesday, lies on the south bank of the river Tees, on the confines of the North Riding of Yorkshire. Its area is 1,750 acres; population, 170; rateable value, £1,714. The Earl of Harewood is Lord of the Manor, and to him and John Mitchell, Esq., belongs the soil. The houses are scattered, and the place is distant 12 miles N. from Richmond, and 3 N.W. from Forcett.

This township includes the site of an ancient village called *Old Richmond*, formerly a Roman camp to guard the ford of the river. Here are still traces of entrenchments, and foundations of many buildings, and an ancient Chapel in ruins. To this place the *Scots Dyke* (See page 70) has been traced from the south, and it is probable that Old Richmond, and the Richmond on the Swale, derived their name from that ancient dyke, or Riche-mound.

Barforth Hall, a large square building with a court yard in the centre, is now converted into a farmhouse. Mr. Longstaffe, in his little book on Richmondshire, notices Old Richmond, or Barforth, "with its ancient hall of the Pudseys in the hollow, its misty mounds of seemingly a destroyed village, connected by a single deep and ribbed Gothic arch, across a brooklet, with the foundations of an older hall, and a ruined chapel, the latter long surviving the dwellings of its congregation on the hill; this ancient site descending in its associations from a British period, is a romantic spot. The elegant chapel of the 13th century, but bearing evidences of a Norman predecessor, has, shortly after its erection, been shorn of half its fair proportions, to form a residence for the priest. The altar stone lies prostrate, the colour still remains on protected parts of the walls, an ancient elder, coeval one would think with desecration, springs out of the priest's lodgings, while violets and

roses in their wildness, fondly preserve the beauty of this deserted house of God. In the banks below, an aperture is pointed out, I understand, as a subterraneous passage."

At Barforth is a ferry across the Tees to the County of Durham.

Carkin Township.—Area, 650 acres, according to the Parliamentary Return; population, 65 souls. The township is divided into three farms. The land belongs to J. Mitchell, Esq. The place is near Forcett, but about 7 miles N. from Richmond. Here are extensive tile works.

Eppleby Township.—Eppleby contains 1,060 acres, of the rateable value of £1,545. Population, 263 persons. Principal proprietors of the soil, Charles Harrison, Esq., R. B. Wilson, Esq., the trustees of T. Wardell, Esq., and J. Mitchell, Esq. The *Village of Eppleby* is about 1 mile from Forcett, and a short distance north of the Hutton Beck. A *Methodist Chapel* was built here in 1852.

Ovington Township.—The small township of Ovington, or Ovingham, lies on the bank of the Tees, and contains but 480 acres, the property of Sir Thomas Aston Clifford Constable, Bart. The *Village* is neat, and lies about 6 miles E. of Barnard Castle, and 4 miles N.W. from Forcett. In it is one of the very few *May-poles* in the country: it is 21 yards high. An annual feast is held on the 14th of May. The tithes have been commuted for a rent charge of £53., of which £30. are payable to Sir T. A. C. Constable, and £23. to the Vicar of Gilling. The inhabitants of Ovington generally attend Divine Service at Wycliffe, one mile distant. The *School*, erected in 1832, is supported by subscription.

Cuthbert Watson, Esq., land agent to Sir T. A. C. Constable, Bart., has a neat residence here. *Ovington Edge* is a hamlet in the township.

GILLING.—This parish is chiefly in the Wapentake of East Gilling, but partly in that of West Gilling. It comprises the townships of Gilling, North Cowton, South Cowton, and Eryholme, containing 10,095 acres and 1,695 inhabitants. The area of the township of Gilling is 4,440 acres; population, in 1851, 987 persons; rateable value, £5,097. The soil is loamy, and the subsoil sand and gravel. John Thomas Wharton, Esq., of Skelton Castle (Lord of the Manor), George G. Brown, Esq., Christopher Cradock, Esq., and the Earl of Zetland, are the principal landowners. Mr. Wharton's ancestors were formerly seated at *Gilling Wood Hall*, which was burnt down upwards of a century ago: its site is now occupied by a farmhouse.

Ghellinghes (Gilling) is noticed in Domesday, with its Church and meadow, as well as the different towns and lordships belonging to it, of which the Saxon Earl Edwin had been the possessor at the period of the Conquest.

Gilling, in those ancient times, was the capital of the district since called Richmondshire (See page 4); and gave to two large Wapentakes the names which they bear to this day. Vestiges of the Castle supposed to have been the residence of Earl Edwin and his progenitor, were removed from *Castle Hill*, about 300 yards west of the farmhouse called Low Scales, nearly a mile to the south of the village, many years ago. It is very generally agreed upon, that Gilling was the Ingethingum, Gillingham, or Guethlin, where Oswin, or Oswyn, King of Deira, was basely assassinated by Oswy, King of Bernicia, in the year 651; and where a Monastery, to expiate the crime, was erected and endowed by the royal murderer, or according to some authors, by his Queen, Eanfleda, who was also related to Oswin (See vol. i., pp. 87, 88). Soon after its foundation, Trumhere, an Englishman, a kinsman of Oswin, was made the first superior. He being afterwards appointed Bishop of the Mercians, by Wulpherus their King, converted a great multitude to the Christian faith. This sacred edifice was so completely destroyed by the Danes, in 897, that no traces of it are now remaining. About a mile to the eastward of the site of Gilling Castle, is a remarkable conical eminence called *Didersley*, or *Diderston Hill*, from which are visible all the important Roman Stations, and nearly the whole extent of the district between the rivers Swale and Tees. Cade is of opinion that Diderston is the "Wilfare's Dun" of Bede. If so, the name, probably from "Wylfadun" (British) the *Watch Hill*, is peculiarly appropriate.

The *Village of Gilling* is large and well built, and pleasantly seated on the acclivities of a picturesque valley, 3 miles N. by E. from Richmond. About half a mile to the N.E. is a fine quarry of freestone. That ancient earth-work, known as the *Scots Dyke*, runs through Gilling (See page 70). *Hartforth* and *Sedbury* are hamlets in Gilling township. Gilling is commemorated in an old weather rhyme, which says "When Gilling brews, Durham rues."

The *Church* (St. Agatha) retains some traces of Norman architecture. It was appropriated, in 1224, to the Abbey of St. Mary, at York. Its parts are a nave with side aisles and a fine old south porch, a chancel, and square tower containing three bells. It was restored at a considerable cost in 1854, and furnished with oak stalls. The north aisle, anciently the Chantry of St. Nicholas, was the burial place of the Boyntons, the former lords, of Sedbury. A black marble gravestone, sculptured in low relief, bears the following inscription, in black letter, to Sir Henry Boynton, "the last heir of Sydbery of that name," and Isabel Lumley his wife:—"Hic iacet. d'n's. He'ricus. boynton. myles. vltim'. heres ds. sydbery. isti'. no'is. et. essabella. vxor.

eius. qui. vii., id'. inauarii. obiit. a'no. d'ni m. cccco. xxx. i. quor'. ani'b'. p'picietur. deus. ame'."

The *Living* is a Vicarage, rated in the King's Books at £23. 11s. 5½d., and now worth upwards of £1,000. It has subject to it five parochial chapelries, viz., Forcett, Hutton, Barton, Cowton, and Eryholme. Patron and impropiator of Gilling, John T. Wharton, Esq.; Vicar, Rev. James Charles Wharton. The Vicar of Gilling is the patron of the chapelries. The *Vicarage House* is a spacious building in the village, erected in 1801.

The tithes were commuted under an Act of Inclosure in 1815, for land and money payments.*

The *Wesleyan Chapel*, a building of stone, was erected in 1808. The *National School* and the teacher's house were re-erected in 1847, by subscription, aided by a grant of £280. from Government. It receives the capitation grant, and is well supported by subscription; and since the sending of boys from Hartforth School to the University has ceased, this school receives £5. and £10. every alternate year, i.e., £5. one year and £10. the next year, for apprenticing poor boys.

The poor have the rent of 20 acres of land, left in 1704, by Matthew Hutchinson; and the interest of £200., bequeathed by George Wilson.

Hartforth.—This hamlet is situated about 1½ mile W.N.W. from Gilling.

Hartforth Hall, the seat of Christopher Cradock, Esq., is a good building, delightfully situated in a large and fine park.

Hartforth School was founded and endowed in 1678, by Sir Thomas Wharton, Knt., of Edlington, for boys of Hartforth, Gilling, Aske, Skeedby, Melsonby, Carlin, and Layton—two of them to have apprentice fees of £5. each every year, and one of them to be sent to either of the Universities, and have a yearly stipend of £5. The endowment comprises a farm of 118 acres

* At page 31 of this volume, we have noticed the murder of John Moore. The remains of the murdered man were interred in the Churchyard of Gilling, and his grave-stone contains the following odd inscription:—

Unto the mournful fate of young John Moore,
Who fell a victim to some villain's power;
In Richmond Lane, near to Ask Hall, 'tis said,
There was his life most cruelly betray'd.
Shot with a gun, by some abandoned rake,
Then knock'd o' th' head with a hedging stake,
His soul, I trust, is with the blest above,
There to enjoy eternal rest and love;
Then let us pray his murderer to discover,
That he to justice soon may be brought over.

of land at West Rounton, exclusive of the house, garden, &c., occupied by the Master. No boys are now sent to the Universities, but the money allowed for that purpose is expended in apprentice fees. Thirty children are taught free. The head master is allowed £80. a year, and the usher £20. a year. The Lords of the Manors of Aske and Gilling are the trustees.

In this locality is *Jagger Lane*, one of the oldest roads in the country. It is supposed to have been used in former times for conveying lead on horses' backs from the mines.*

Sedbury.—This hamlet is distant 2 miles E. from Gilling.

Sedbury Hall is the seat of George Gilpin Brown, Esq. It is an ancient mansion in the Grecian style, pleasantly situated on the declivity of a hill gently sloping to the south, and sheltered on the west by plantations. This mansion has been the residence of several ancient families, and has frequently passed from one to the other by the marriage of heiresses. Christopher Boynton, Esq., son of Sir Thomas Boynton, of Barmston, who married Johanna, daughter of Henry, Lord Scrope, of Bolton, was the owner of Sedbury about the middle of the 15th century. In 1463, it appears from the Register of the Archdeaconry of Richmond, license was granted to this Johanna, then a widow, to have mass celebrated in her chapel or oratory in Sedbury Hall, by a proper chaplain, in a low voice, for one year. After two generations the Sedbury estate was taken in marriage to the Gascoignes, of Gawthorpe. In Leland's time "Sir Henry Gascoigne dwellith in a pretty place caullyd Sedbyre, having a pretty parke and a little lake in hyt: it is iii miles benorth of Richemont." In 1611 Sedbury was carried in marriage to Sir Marmaduke Wyvill, Bart., whose daughter took it in marriage to the Hon. James D'Arcy, sixth son of Coniers, Baron D'Arcy, of Hornby Castle, in which family it remained for a long time.

A few particulars of the family of the present owner of Sedbury will be found in the account of the parish of Arkengarthdale, at p. 485 of this volume.

* "It is said that the devil was once very much vexed with the Hartforth people, who were perhaps too good for him; finding a stone of enormous bulk and weight, to the south of Gilling, his majesty, in his rage raised the ponderous mass in one hand, and uttering this extraordinary couplet—

'Have at thee Black Hartforth,
But have a care o' Bonny Gilling!'

cast it from him with all his strength. It would appear that the devil's vision is of rather a telescopic character; for, as luck would have it, he missed his aim, and the stone, which flew whizzing through the air, at last fell harmless far beyond the former place; and now lies, bearing the impressions of his unholy fingers, on the rising ground to the north side of Gaterley Moor."—Longstaffe's *Richmondshire*.

North Cowton Township.—Area, 1,321 acres; population, 312; rateable value, £1,521. The township is in East Gilling Wapentake. The land belongs to the Welbank, Oxendale, Charter, and other families, but the manorial rights are the property of the Countess of Tyrconnel. The *Manor House* is in the occupation of Mr. William White, farmer. The great tithes have been commuted for £84., and the vicarial for £10.

The *Village of Cowton*, or *Cawton*, is on the road from Richmond to Stockton, about 8 miles N.W. by N. of Northallerton. The *Wesleyan Chapel* was erected in 1827. The *School* was built by subscription in 1851. The poor have £4. a year, left by Thomas Mattison and other donors; and three roods of land allotted at the enclosure.

South Cowton Township and Chapelry.—The township of South Cowton or Cawton, situated in East Gilling Wapentake, contains 2,136 acres of the rateable value of £1,534; and 165 inhabitants. The principal landowners are W. F. Webb, Esq. (Lord of the Manor), the Hon. Miss Arden, and Mr. Butler. *South Cowton* is a scattered hamlet, 8 miles E.N.E. of Richmond.

On "Cuton (Cowton) Moor," situated between this place and East Cowton, was fought the famous battle of the Standard, in which the English defeated the Scots with great loss (See vol. i., p. 123). The township is intersected by the road leading from Richmond to Darlington, as well as by the North Eastern Railway. The Moulton and Cowton Railway Stations are in the immediate locality.

The townships of North and South Cowton form together the *Chapelry* of Cowton. The *Church* (St. Mary) is an ancient stone building, consisting of a nave, with a north aisle and south porch, a chancel, and a square tower containing three bells. Style of architecture, Early English. It is furnished with oak stalls, and has some remains of stained glass in the windows. The *Living* is a Perpetual Curacy, in the patronage of the Vicar of Gilling, and incumbency of the Rev. John Todd. ImproPRIATOR, W. F. Webb, Esq. The value of the benefice is but £39. a year.

The *Parsonage House* stands in North Cowton.

There is a *Wesleyan Chapel*; and a *School* supported by subscription.

Attley Hill is a hamlet, or small village, about a quarter of a mile W. of the Church. There is a good view from this place of the Hambleton range of hills, extending to the sea.

Pepper Hall is the property of the Hon. Miss Arden (sister to the late Richard Pepper Arden, Lord Alvanley), and residence of W. F. Webb, Esq. The mansion is situated in a fine park, with extensive pleasure grounds.

An ancient building, with towers, called the *Old Castle*, was once an im-

portant mansion in this place. It is the property of the Lord of the Manor, and in the occupation of Mr. Roger Harrison, farmer.

Eryholme Township and Chapelry.—Eryholme is a detached township and Chapelry in Gilling parish, East Gilling Wapentake, containing 2,198 acres; population, 195; rateable value, £1,323. The Lord of the Manor, and owner of a great part of the soil, is Lord Rokeby. The place is on the south side of the Tees. Coal is said to exist here, but the attempts to find it have not been successful hitherto, though there appears some chance, from the broken nature of the ground, of meeting with it.

The *Village* is delightfully situated on a gentle acclivity above the Tees, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles S.S.E. from Darlington, and about 2 miles from the Dalton Station of the North Eastern line of Railway. Some pleasant views of the Durham side of the dale are obtained here. The *Church* (St. Mary) stands between the village and the Tees, and is a plain stone building, having a nave or body, with a porch and a chancel. The *Perpetual Curacy* is in the patronage of the Vicar of Gilling. Incumbent, Rev. John Todd. Net income, £49. Improprators, the landowners.

GRINTON.—The parish of Grinton, which is upwards of twenty miles in length, and partly in the Wapentake of Hang West, includes the townships of Grinton, Melbecks, Muker, and Reeth, and comprises 48,961 acres, upwards of 30,000 acres of which are moor and mountain. A valley here forms the first twenty miles and upwards of the course of the river Swale (See vol. i., p. 19), and hence is called Swaledale,* into which runs a portion of Arkengarthdale. The country abounds in grand and picturesque scenery, which, in the neighbourhood of Keasdon Force, in the upper part of the

* The district called *Swaledale* formerly belonged to Walter de Gaunt, a kinsman of William the Conqueror, who, marrying Matilda, daughter of Stephen, Earl of Richmond, had the Lordship and Seigniorship of Swaledale in frank marriage, that is, quiet and free from all secular service which might belong to the lord of the fee. Still it was subject to services due to the King or supreme lord. The Gaunts were of a very noble and worthy family, and descended from the ancient Earls of Flanders. Walter founded and endowed a Priory of Black Canons at Bridlington, in the beginning of the reign of Henry I., and died in 1138. Gilbert succeeded to the large possessions of his father in Swaledale. He married Rohais or Hawise, daughter and heiress of Wm. de Romare, Earl of Lincoln, whereby in right of his wife he enjoyed afterwards the title of Earl of Lincoln. He died in 1115, and was succeeded by his brother Robert, who, at his death, was succeeded by his son Gilbert, surnamed "the Good." Gilbert, his son and heir, succeeded to the inheritance of his father, and at his death, in 1274, was buried as his three predecessors had already been, in the Priory of Bridlington. Gilbert, the fifth and last of the Gaunts, died without issue, making Edward I. his heir.

In the 22nd of Richard II. (1399) the King granted to Wm. Scrope, Earl of Wilt-

parish, is peculiarly striking and romantic. A portion of the population is employed in lead mines, of which here are some that were a few years ago, amongst the most valuable in Great Britain. An inferior kind of coal, too, is found here. The population of the parish in 1851 numbered 4,924.

Grinton township includes the moorland districts of *Cogden*, *Harkerside*, and *Whiteaside*, and the romantic hamlet of *Crackpot*, comprising altogether 2,934 acres. Population, 598; rateable value, £2,293. The land belongs to a number of freeholders—the manorial rights to the Crown.

The *Village of Grinton* is situated on the south side of Swaledale, near the confluence of the rivers Swale and Arkle, 1 mile S.E. from Reeth, 7 miles N.W. from Leyburn, and 9 miles W. by S. from Richmond.

The *Church* (St. Andrew) is an ancient and spacious structure, the component parts being a nave with side aisles and a south porch, a chancel with side chapels, and a low square tower in which are six bells. It is in the Early English style of architecture. The chancel is separated from the chapels by a carved oak screen of very early date, and the windows present the remains of some choice specimens of stained glass. There are memorials of Sir Solomon Swale, and of some members of the D'Arcy family. In the Churchyard, near the porch, embedded in the ground, is a stone coffin, having a floriated cross on the lid. The *Benefice* is a Vicarage, valued in the King's Books at £12. 5s. 7d., and now at about £250. The patronage is vested in the Crown, and the Rev. Percy Smith is the present Vicar. The *Vicarage House* is a commodious residence, pleasantly situated at the south end of the village, and surrounded with neat pleasure grounds, &c. Between the house and the high road is a gill and brook.

Cogden Hall, the seat of Matthew Whitelock, Esq., a large landowner in the township, is situated about 1 mile E. of Grinton, on a gentle eminence, from which the prospect is good. The house was built by John Readshaw, Esq., son of Caleb Readshaw, Esq., the said Caleb having, in 1740, purchased the estate for £2,000., from Matthew Wilson, Esq., of Eshton in Craven. The hall and estate were afterwards purchased by James Fenton, Esq., who in 1802 sold them to Messrs. Christopher and Matthew Whitelock, of Ellerton. The present owner is son of the above Matthew Whitelock.

Grinton Lodge is the shooting residence of J. C. D. Charlesworth, Esq., who rents the game of the Manor of Grinton under the Crown. The house,

shire, in fee a moiety of the manors of Swaledale and Helangh; in the 16th of James I. (1619) Sir John Molyneux, Knt., had a grant of a moiety of the Manor of Swaledale; and in a few years afterwards Sir Thomas Vachell, Knt., and others, had a grant of the same manor.

which stands on the hill side S.S.E. of Grinton, was built for a "Shooting Box" by the above-named James Fenton, Esq.; but was afterwards sold by Godfrey Wentworth, Esq., to Mr. Charlesworth.

Swale Hall, an antique house, in Harkerside, a short distance W. from Grinton, is at present in the occupation of Mr. Thomas Hammond, farmer. Here was formerly seated for several generations a family of great antiquity in this locality, called Swale. Alured de Swale, the first we find mentioned, was son of John by Alice, sister to Walter de Gaunt, the first Lord of Swaledale, who granted in fee to his said nephew, the Manor of West Grinton, lying on the river Swale. It is supposed that from this river he took the surname of Swale, which his posterity afterwards assumed. The last of the family was Sir Solomon Swale, Bart., who described himself "of Swale Hall in Swaledale by the river Swale." This person became very unfortunate. A retired clerk in the Exchequer Office (Reginald Marriot), having discovered that the Swales family had their chief estate by a lease from the Crown, which they had neglected to renew for many years, procured by petition to the Lords of the Treasury, in the name of George Tuffingham, a lease of the greater part of the estate to himself. Many law suits ensued; Sir Solomon was thrown into the Fleet Prison, where he died of a broken heart in 1733, and was buried near the altar in Paddington Church; but his adversary had previously become *felo-de-se*. A baronetage was given to the family in 1660, and became extinct in the last century.

The *Hamlet of Crackpot* (probably a corruption of Crag-port) is about 5 miles W. from Grinton. At the source of the rivulet called Crackpot Gill, is a curious cavern, very spacious, but approached by a narrow entrance, and having in one place a deep water issuing out of the rock below. This hamlet belongs to the Manor of Healaugh.

Dr. Whitaker tells us that in the year 1809 several pieces of iron armour, together with some battle axes, were dug up at Crackpot. About a mile from this place is a valley, called the "bloody vale," the scene, unquestionably, of a sanguinary combat at some remote period. Crackpot is about 3 miles westward of the encampment called Maiden Castle.

At Crackpot was formerly a worsted mill, which of late years has been discontinued. The building has been converted into a corn mill.

Charities.—The School at Crackpot was endowed by Ruth Garth, in 1765, with £100. The poor of Crackpot and Whiteside have 40s. a year left by Thomas and Richard Garth, about 1735; the poor of Grinton and Reeth have 50s. a year bequeathed by Ann Colville; the poor of Reeth 20s. a year, left by two unknown donors; and those of Grinton, 13s. 4d. yearly out of an estate at Cogden. The poor of the whole parish have the dividends of £100. navy 5 per cent. annuities left by a former Vicar of the name of Joy.

Melbecks Township.—This is a large moorland township on the north side of Swaledale, and includes the hamlets of *Blaides, Barf-End, Kearton, Low Row, Feetham Kearton, Gunnerside, Lodge Green, Wintering Garths*, and *Smarber*, extending along the romantic dale from 3 to 6 miles W. of Reeth. Area, 10,106 acres, of which nearly 7,000 acres are wild uncultivated fells and moors. The whole township forms part of the Manor of Healaugh, of which Thomas Smith, Esq., is Lord; but Messrs. John and James Knowles, Ralph Milner, Joseph Peacock, and others, have estates here. Population, 1,661 souls; rateable value, £3,442. This township was noted a few years ago for the manufacture of knit hosiery, but this branch of trade has become very insignificant. There are extensive lead mines here.

The township of Melbecks, and part of those of Grinton and Reeth, were formed into an *Ecclesiastical District* in 1841. The *Church* (Holy Trinity) was erected at Feetham about the same time, by subscription, aided by a grant of £800. from the Ripon Diocesan Society. It is a light and handsome edifice, in the later English style. The Perpetual Curacy has been endowed with £147. by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and is in the gift of the Vicar of Grinton. The Rev. Edmund Peard Luscombe is the incumbent.

There is a neat *Parsonage House*, erected by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners in 1846, at a cost of £900. Whilst digging a mound in a field at the rear of this house, for gravel, for the garden walks of the parsonage, in 1847, the remains of seven human bodies were discovered, with their heads lying towards the west. The teeth in one of the skulls were quite perfect, and the buckle of a sword belt, and other small matters, were found in the mound with the skeletons. These bodies are supposed to have belonged to some of the followers of the Young Pretender, in 1745, as the inhabitants have a tradition that a skirmish between the Scots and the "Dalesmen" took place in this neighbourhood. In the immediate locality in which the bodies were found, are places called "bloody wall" and "bloody gap"—near to which, some years ago, a battle axe was dug up. We have before observed at p. 489, that battle axes and pieces of armour have been found at Crackpot.

Feetham School was built by subscription in 1806. The Rev. David Simpson, an Independent minister, left a legacy of £50. to this school; and the master has 40s. a year, as the rent of two rooms over the school room.

Gunnerside and *Lodge Green* are only separated from each other by a beck, and both together form a considerable village under the general name of Gunnerside. Here is a *Wesleyan Chapel*, erected in 1789, and a *Wesleyan School*, which is under Government inspection. Here is likewise a *National School*, erected in 1845 and opened in April, 1856. It is a commodious

stone building, with a house for the teacher, which cost about £750., raised by subscription, aided by grants from the National Society, &c. The school is well attended. Mr. Thomas Fenney is the master.

There is also at Gunnerside a neat *Catholic Chapel*, dedicated in honour of the Blessed Virgin, which was erected in 1853, and is in the Gothic style of Architecture. The windows are filled with stained glass, the principal east one bearing figures of Our Lord as the Good Shepherd, the Blessed Virgin, and St. John the Apostle. Adjoining is a Presbytery, or residence for the priest.

At Low Row is an *Independent Chapel*, built in 1809, in lieu of an old Presbyterian Chapel, which was founded by Philip, Duke of Wharton, who endowed it with about £80. from land in Westmorland. The Rev. John Boyd is the minister. Near the Chapel is a house for the minister. The old Chapel, just noticed, is now in ruins, and was attached to Smarber Hall.

Muker Township and Chapelry.—Muker township extends over an area of 30,262 acres, about 22,000 acres of which form a high and rugged district of moors and fells, on which is an abundance of grouse. It comprises the following hamlets lying on both sides of the Swale, from 6 to 8 miles N.W. from Muker, and extending to the borders of Westmorland:—*Angram, Birkdale, Calvert House, Frith, Ivelet, Keld and Thorns, Oxnop, Rash, Ravensseat, Saltron, Spring End, East and West Stonesdale, Thwaite*, and part of *Tan Hill*. The population of the township, in 1851, numbered 1,321 persons. Rateable value, £5,179. The township is a member of Healaugh Manor, of which Thomas Smith, Esq., is Lord, but a great part of the land belongs to a number of proprietors, amongst which are the families of Clarkson, Broderick, Metcalfe, and Alderson.

The district abounds with mineral wealth. Lead mines are worked by several companies. Iron ore can be obtained, but in consequence of the difficulty of inland carriage, it is not wrought. Coal as well as ironstone are got at Tan Hill, which is partly in Bowes parish. At Swaledale head is an excellent quarry of slates for hearth stones, roofs, &c.

The junction of Birkdale and Sledhill becks form the source of the river Swale, about 3 miles W. of Keld. (*For the course of the river see vol. i., p. 19.*) In its windings through Muker township it forms several small, but beautiful, waterfalls, the most considerable of which is the romantic cataract called *Kensdon*, or *Kisden Force*, where the water falls about 15 feet, amidst an amphitheatre of rocks finely fringed with underwood. This cataract is about a $\frac{1}{4}$ mile E. of Keld. There are several pleasing waterfalls on the Ivelet Beck, one of which is from a considerable height.

The *Village of Muker*, situated in the higher part of Swaledale, between Muker Beck and the Swale, is large, and consists chiefly of ancient houses of stone, irregularly built. It is distant 10 miles W. from Reeth; 11 miles W. of Grinton; 7 miles N.E. of Hawes; and about 20 miles W. from Richmond. A small customary *Market* for meat, vegetables, &c., is held weekly on Wednesday, but it is of little moment; and a *Fair* is held on the Wednesday before Old Christmas Day. There is also a fair for sheep, at the hamlet of Thwaite, on the 25th of October.

About $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles S.W. of Muker, close to the road leading to Hawes, are several openings or fissures in the ground, called *Buttertubs*—the two largest being from 15 to 20 feet in diameter, and one of them is about 100 feet deep. Projecting up from the bottom, to the level of the surface, are pillars of solid rock of divers shape, the sides of some of which are worn so as to have the appearance of being carved. *Swinner Gill Kirk* is the name given to a cavern, or tunnel, at the head of Swinnergill, about $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile N. of Muker. This tunnel is of great length (we penetrated it about 60 yards), and appears to have been formed by the action of water. *Bryan's Cave*, near Muker, is another natural curiosity.

Muker is an ancient *Parochial Chapelry*, paying church rates and surplice fees to the mother Church at Grinton. The *Church or Chapel* (St. Mary) is a plain oblong structure of stone, built in 1580. It stands in Muker village, and has a tower containing two bells. It contains monuments to the Knowles and Calvert families. The *Perpetual Curacy*, which was augmented with £800. of Queen Anne's Bounty, from 1719 to 1810; with £1,000., in Parliamentary grants, obtained in 1811 and 1812, as well as with £24. per ann. by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, in 1844, is now worth £122. per ann. The patronage of the Living is vested in the Vicar of Grinton, and the Rev. Richard Lowther is the present incumbent, and resides in the *Parsonage House*.

The *Muker Grammar School*, rebuilt in 1849, by subscription, is endowed with 16 acres of land at Whiteside, given by an unknown donor; and 2 acres bequeathed by Anthony Metcalfe, in 1678. The whole produces £23. a year, for which ten boys are taught free, by the master, the Rev. R. Lowther.

The *Wesleyan Chapel*, erected in 1845, is a small stone building, a short distance west of Muker. At the hamlet of Keld, 3 miles W. of Muker, is an *Independent Chapel*, built in 1745. It is endowed with land, let for £6. a year, left by the late Mr. Knowles. Here is also a *School*, taught by the Rev. James Wilkinson, the Independent Minister; and likewise a Mutual Improvement Society, with a reading room, &c.

Reeth Township.—Reeth, with the hamlets of Fremington and Healaugh, forms one township, containing 5,659 acres, and 1,344 inhabitants. The rateable value of the whole is £2,578. The principal proprietors of the soil are Sir George W. Denys, Bart.; Thomas Smith, Esq.; George Robinson, Esq., M.D.; Matthew Whitelock, Esq.; Mr. Ralph Milner, &c. About 2,000 acres of the land are open moors, which rise abruptly on the north side of Reeth to a considerable altitude. These, and the neighbouring hills, abound in lead ore. The lead mines of Swaledale and Arkengarthdale give employment to a considerable number of the inhabitants. Thomas Smith, Esq., is Lord of the *Manor of Healaugh*, which comprises Reeth, Melbecks, Muker, and part of Griuton, but a great part of the soil is held by copyholders, subject to small certain fines.

Reeth is a small *Market Town*, picturesquely seated at the southern foot of the lofty moors of Arkengarthdale, on the small river Arkle, near its confluence with the Swale, 8 miles N.W. of Leyburn; and 10 miles W. from Richmond. The town is nearly quadrangular, and is irregularly built, having in its centre a large open market place. It commands a beautiful view of the adjacent country.

In the reign of William III. and Queen Mary, Philip, Lord Wharton, obtained, for himself and his heirs and assigns for ever, a charter or grant of a *Market* at Reeth, "to be held on Friday in every week," and four annual *Fairs* "for buying and selling all, and all manner of cattle, goods, things, and merchandise, one of which to begin every Thursday and Friday next and before the feast of Palm Sunday—another every Thursday and Friday next before the Sunday next preceding the feast of Philip and James the Apostles—another every Thursday and Friday next before the Sunday next preceding the feast of St. Bartholomew the Apostle; and another every Thursday and Friday next before the Sunday next preceding the feast of St. Martin;" together "with a Court of Pye Powder* at the time of the several fairs aforesaid; and with all liberties, customs, tolls, and tollage, pillage, stallage, commodities, and other profits and emoluments whatsoever to such market and fairs in anywise respectively belonging and appertaining, arising or forthcoming," &c. This charter is dated the 23rd of March, in the 6th year of the reign, 1695. The weekly market is still held on Friday, but it

* The Court of Pye Powder is a Court of Record incident to every fair or market, of which the Steward of him who owns or has the toll is the Judge; and its jurisdiction administers justice for all commercial injuries done in that very fair or market, and not in any preceding one, so that the injury complained of must be done, heard, and determined in one and the same days, until the fair continues longer.

has almost fallen into desuetude; and the fairs for cattle are now held on the Friday before the first Monday in March; the first Friday in May; the Friday before Masham Lamb fair; and the last Friday in October. These days were appointed on which to hold the cattle fairs, in October, 1856. Fairs for merchandise and pleasure take place on the Fridays before Palm Sunday, Old May-day, 6th July, 5th September, 23rd November, and 21st December. The cattle fairs were formerly held at Grinton, where the parish Church is situated.

The only places of worship in Reeth are an *Independent Chapel*, built in 1788, and a *Wesleyan Chapel*, erected in 1796. The Society of Friends had formerly held their religious meetings in the Friends' School. This body had another Meeting-house, with a burying ground up, in Swaledale, which is now let to the Independents at a nominal rent.

The *Friends' School*, for boys and girls, open to all denominations, was erected in 1780, at the expense of George, Leonard, and John Raw, three brothers, who, in 1814, endowed it with £2,195. 2s. 6d., three per cents. In consideration of the endowment thirty children are taught free. Mr. James Hunter is the present master.

The *Dispensary*, for the benefit of the poor of Grinton and Marrick parishes, is endowed with £30. a year from Hutton's Charity. Mr. John Richard M'Culloch is the surgeon and dispenser. In Reeth is a Union Workhouse and a Lock-up. Here too is a large water mill for grinding corn, the property of Mr. Ralph Milner.

Fremington hamlet is situated about 1 mile E. from Reeth. Here is a *Free School*, founded and built in 1643, by Mr. Alderman James Hutchinson, of York, and endowed by him with an estate at Gate Fulford, which lets for upwards of £50. a year; two small gardens; two acres called Langley-croft; and a yearly rent charge of £10. a year out of his estate at Fremington. An allotment of five acres was awarded to the school at the enclosure of the open fields.

Draycott Hall, the seat of Sir George William Denys, Bart., occupies a pleasant situation at the foot of a steep hill about half a mile from Reeth. The mansion consists of a centre and side wings with embattled towers. The pleasure grounds, which comprise about three acres, are surrounded by a high castellated wall. At the top of the grounds is a castellated grotto, from which a fine view of the surrounding country is obtained. The house was formerly called Fremington Hall; afterwards, A. D. Hall, from the Arken Dale lead mines; and, subsequently, Draycott Hall, to commemorate Miss Anna Maria Draycott, who had inherited from Lady Jane Coke, sister

to the famous Duke of Wharton, the royalties of the mines in the manors of Healaugh and Muker, and who married George, the second Earl of Pomfret. In the grounds in front of the mansion is a statue of *Saturnus*, seated upon a pedestal of lead, emblematic of the nature of the property.

The present Baronet is son of Sir George William Denys (the first Baronet, created Nov. 23, 1813), of Easton Neston House, Northamptonshire, and was born at Blacklands House, Chelsea, in 1811. The first Baronet, who was the eldest son of Peter Denys, Esq., of Hans Place, Chelsea, by Charlotte, daughter of the second Earl of Pomfret above-mentioned,* married the second daughter of Edward George Lind, Esq., of Burton, Westmorland, and died in April, 1857. The present Baronet married in 1835, the eldest daughter of the late Henry M. Perceval, Esq. *Town Residence*, 42, Onalow Square, Brompton.

Healaugh, or *Halah* hamlet is situated about 2 miles S.W. of Reeth, between the lofty hills of Harker and Calver. On the eminence called Harker Hill are traces of a British or Roman encampment, 100 yards square, called *Maiden Castle*; and from this a line of other entrenchments may be traced across the valley. There are also vestiges of barrows and cairns in the neighbourhood. To the west of Healaugh, in a field called Hall Garth, it is said that a mansion stood which belonged to the renowned John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, who was Lord of the Manor. There is no doubt but that a castellated mansion, or large Manor house, once existed at Healaugh, seeing that the place was, and continues to be, the head of an extensive manor. At Healaugh is a *Methodist Chapel*, erected in 1843.

HUTTON MAGNA.—The parish of Hutton Magna (Great Hutton) includes the townships of Hutton and West Layton, and the hamlet of Lane End, comprising 1,640 acres. The area of the township of Hutton is 1,510 acres; population, 189; rateable value, £1,683. The Lord of the Manor and owner of the soil is Sir T. A. Clifford Constable, Bart. The soil is loamy upon limestone, and the subsoil gravel. A portion of the land in this township may be classed among the best and richest lands in the North Riding.

The *Village of Hutton* is scattered, but pleasantly situated 6 miles S.E. of

* Lady Charlotte, daughter of the second Earl Pomfret, and sister to the third and fourth Earls, and who married Peter Denys, Esq., grandfather of the present Sir G. W. Denys, Bart., received one fourth of the royalties of the above mentioned manors in part of her marriage portion, which went to her only daughter, Anna Maria Draycott, Lady Shuckburg. George, the third Earl Pomfret, left by will his two fourth shares to the late Sir G. W. Denys, his nephew, and the remaining fourth goes to the present (the fifth) Earl at the death of his mother.

Barnard Castle; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles E. by S. from Greta Bridge; and 10 miles N.N.W. of Richmond.

The *Church* is a plain ancient building, consisting of a body, chancel, porch, and bell turret in which hang two bells. The Perpetual Curacy, which is in the gift of the Vicar of Gilling, and incumbency of the Rev. Wm. Heslop, was augmented with £800. of Queen Anne's Bounty, from 1783 to 1824, and is now worth only £52. a year. The *School* has an endowment of £2. a year.

Lane End hamlet is nearly a mile S. of Hutton. Here is a fine limestone quarry.

West Layton Township.—This township contains 730 acres of good limestone land. Lord Rokeby and Thomas Allison, Esq., are the landowners. The *Village* is small, and stands on an eminence 7 miles N. by W. of Richmond, and 2 miles from Hutton Magna Church. Population of the township, 77; rateable value, £1,147.

West Layton Hall, once the seat of the Lords of Rokeby, is now in the occupation of Mrs. Powell; and *White House* is the residence of Thomas Allison, Esq.

KIRKBY RAVENSWORTH.—The parish of *Kirkby Ravensworth*, or *Kirkby*, or *Kirby-on-the-Hill*, includes the townships of Kirkby, Dalton, Gayles, New Forest, Newsham (part of), Ravensworth, and Whashton, comprising altogether 15,911 acres. Population, in 1851, including the whole of Newsham, 1,406 persons. A considerable part of the parish is open moorland. The surface of the parish is varied with hill and dale, and the scenery is pleasingly picturesque. The soil is generally fertile, and the arable lands are in good cultivation. There are quarries of good freestone; and a copper mine, discovered many years since, was wrought for a short time, but not yielding a remunerative supply, has been discontinued. The area of the township of Kirkby, according to the Parliamentary Return, is 1,164 acres; its population numbers 96. Christopher Cradock, Esq. (Lord of the Manor), and the Duke of Northumberland, are the chief landowners. The Roman highway, *Walling Street*, intersects the parish.

The *Village of Kirby-Hill* (as it is popularly designated) is small, but neatly built, on the four sides of a neat green, in the centre of which is a beautiful spring. It stands pleasantly, as its name implies, on an eminence, commanding some fine prospects, and is distant $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles N.W. of Richmond. Mr. Longstaffe, in describing the place, says that it "presents a parish Church mounted upon a rock, and a Castle surrounded by a morass beneath." This Castle is noticed further on.

The *Church* (St. Peter and St. Felix) is a stone structure, in the Early English style, built in 1397. Its parts are a nave, with aisles and a porch, a chancel, and a lofty square embattled tower which contains two bells. This tower, from its elevated situation and white colour, being like the rest of the Church, rough cast or dashed, can be seen from a great distance, and is even said to form a beacon at sea. In the Church is a monument to the Rev. Dr. Dakyn, Rector of this parish, and founder of the free school and hospital noticed below. Also an ancient stone to the memory of one Geraudus de Hornbie, and an epitaph of Lucy Robinson, who died in 1667. There are likewise memorials of the Lax and Wycliffe families. The *Living* is a Perpetual Curacy, worth about £120. per ann. It was augmented with £600. of Queen Anne's Bounty, from 1725 to 1816; £200., by the Rev. J. Stubbs, in 1725; and £200., given by D. Stratford, in 1764. The Rectory and the advowson of the Curacy was (with other Rectories) appropriated to the See of Chester, in 1541 (to which Diocese this parish then belonged), and the Bishop of Chester still possesses them. The present incumbent is the Rev. Isaac Close. The *Parsonage House* is close to the Churchyard.

A *Free Grammar School* and *Hospital*, in the village, were founded and endowed, with other charities, by the Rev. John Dakyn, D.D., in 1555 (2nd and 3rd of Philip and Mary), "for the instruction of boys and youths, and the sustentation and relief of the poor and indigent." The letters patent, which are dated at Westminster, the 26th of October, in the above year, gave the founder, his heirs and assigns, from time to time, power to make statutes for the government of the school and almshouse; and ordained that the two wardens, schoolmaster, and almspeople, should be a body corporate, by the name of "*The Wardens, Master of the scholars and the poor of the Almshouse or Hospital of St. John the Baptist, of Kirkby-Ravensworth*," and to have a common seal, and be capable of holding and receiving any lands, tenements, &c., given by the founder, or other persons, for the use of the institution. The property of the institution, which now produces about £1,530. per ann., consists of about 405 acres of land in East Cowton, with the impropriate Rectory, and the advowson of the Vicarage of that parish; the corn tithes of Thirkleby; a yearly rent charge of £3. 6s. 8d. from the corn tithes of Newton; nearly 5 acres of land at Kirkby-Ravensworth: four dwellings at Sleggill, adjoining Richmond; about 89 acres of land in St. Martin's, near Richmond; and 110 acres of land, awarded at the enclosure of Hudswell-middlemoor, about the year 1808, in respect of the above-named property near Richmond, which appears to have been acquired under a gift of William Walker, in 1557, for augmenting the number of almspeople.

By a decree of the Commissioners of Charitable Uses, in 1808, the yearly income of the charity, then amounting to £1,238. 18s., was ordered to be dispensed as follows:—£658. for the 24 almspeople; £205. to the schoolmaster; £68. to the usher; £41. to the school at Dalton; £27. to the school at Ravensworth; £27. to the school at East Cowton; £18. 14s. to the school at Helwith; £82. to the poor of Kirkby-Ravensworth; £27. 8s. to the poor of East Cowton; £27. to the Wardens; £6. 17s. to the steward; and about £50. for repairs. An alteration has since been made in the distribution of the income of this charity.

The *School* is free to all the boys of the parish and neighbourhood who are eight years of age and able to read. They are instructed gratuitously in English, writing, and arithmetic; and those who desire it are likewise taught Latin and Greek. The general number of scholars is from 30 to 40. The master now receives a salary of £164. per ann., and the usher £55. 13s. 9d. per ann. The present master is the Rev. Joshua Wood, and the usher is his son, Mr. J. Wood. The school building is in the village, adjoining the Churchyard, and there is a house for the schoolmaster.*

The *Hospital* is a mean building, containing 16 rooms, four of which were added in 1803, when the number of almspeople were reduced from 27 to 24—twelve of each sex. The inmates of the hospital, according to the statutes, must be of the age of 70 or upwards, and natives of the parish of Kirkby-Ravensworth, or be ten years resident therein at the time of their admission. All of them must be "poor indeed;" but provided they are afflicted with any "continual disease," they may be admitted when under 70 years of age. The almspeople are supplied with clothing, medical assistance, &c., and each of them receives £1. 8s. per month. Owing to the advanced age of most of them, six persons are employed as nurses or servants, to take care of them, with an allowance of £1. per month.

* On a screen in the Church, near the monument of Dr. Dakyn, are chained the statutes given to the school and hospital by the founder. By those statutes the master of the school, who was to be an honest man, a priest, and unblameable, was sworn not to read to his scholars any reprobate books set forth at any time contrary to the determination of the Universal or Catholic Church, whereby they might be infected with corrupt doctrine or be induced to an insolent manner of living. He was bound to say mass at least twice every week, at the altar of St. John the Baptist (which we presume was in the parish church), and pray for the safety, while living, of John Dakyn, Philip and Mary, and others, and after death, for the repose of their souls. On entering the school, at all times, he was to repeat the *Kyrie Eleison*, and other prayers; on the illness of the "Rector" he was obliged to celebrate mass and administer the Sacraments, and after ten years get the living of East Cowton.

The poor parishioners have two acres of land, left by John Heslop, in 1606; to which $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres was allotted at the enclosure of Whashton Common.

Dalton Township.—The township of Dalton, or Dalton-Travers, contains 2,619 acres of land, partly fertile and well wooded, and partly high moorland, picturesquely broken into hill and dale. The rateable value of the township is £1,461., and the largest landowners are George Sowerby, Esq. (Lord of the Manor), the Duke of Northumberland, William Lister, Esq., and Thomas Hutchinson, Esq. Population, 265.

The *Village* is situated $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles W. of Kirkby, and 7 miles N.W. from Richmond. Here is a small *Chapel of Ease*, erected in 1839, by subscription, aided by a grant from the Ripon Diocesan Society. The *School* is now supported with £36. a year out of the Kirkby School and Hospital Charity; and £3. a year, left by T. Buckton, in 1756. For these sums 89 children are taught free. A School for girls is supported by subscription.

A *Methodist Chapel* was built here in 1855.

Within this township, south-west of the village, is an elevated promontory between two rivulets, on which is a *Castra Æstiva* or *Camp*, called *Castle Steads*. It is immersed in plantations. Further south still is a stone pillar, called *Stone Man*, where was formerly a large heap of stones, or *cairn*. The stones were led away to make fences, but a skeleton of a man being found beneath them, the bones were replaced, and some of the stones built over them into the present irregular structure. Nearly a mile S.E. of the Stone Man, another tumulus, or *cairn*, contained a square stone coffin, or chest, in which was a "kale pot," said to contain money. A field near the village of Dalton is or was formerly held by the service of finding a grindstone for ever for the people of the place.

Gayles Township.—The area of this township is 2,467 acres, mostly the property, as well as the manor of the Duke of Northumberland. The township is partly high moorland. Its rateable value is £1,907.; population, 178 persons. The *Village* is scattered, and is situated on the road between Kirkby-Ravensworth and Newsham, about 1 mile N.W. from the former place, and 5 miles N.W. from Richmond. *Gayles Hall*, an ancient mansion, situated on an eminence, long the seat of the family of Wycliffe, is now in the occupation of Mr. William Morton, farmer.*

* "When anything is suddenly found in the north, the companion of the finder, if he has one, will cry *halves*! In the park wall at Gayles Hall it was necessary to make an opening. While pulling down the stones, two men being engaged, something was observed wrapped up with great care. Discovery having been made shortly before of money in a similar situation in the park wall of Ravensworth Castle, one of them called

New Forest Township.—This is a moorland township, including the small hamlets of *Helwith*, *Hall Gate*, and *Casey Green*, from 4 to 5 miles N.E. of Reeth. Its area is 2,978 acres, and the number of its inhabitants is 67. Above 2,000 acres of the land are common, moor, or waste. At *Helwith* is a *School*, supported from the funds of the Kirkby-Ravensworth School and Hospital.

Newsham Township.—This township is situated partly in Kirkby, and partly in Barningham parish. Its area is 3,312 acres; population, 434; rateable value, £3,281. The soil is mostly fertile, but partly high moors. The principal landowners are Mark Milbank, Esq. (Lord of the Manor), H. J. Milbank, Esq., J. E. Johnson, Esq., W. Hutchinson, Esq., and Sir T. A. Clifford Constable, Bart.

The *Village*, which is considerable, is well built, and consists of one long and broad street, pleasantly seated a little west of the road from Greta Bridge to Middleton Tyas, and sheltered on the south and west by high moors. It is distant 8 miles N.N.W. from Richmond, and 3 miles N.W. from Kirby Hill. Towards the west end of the street is an old stone cross, which was repaired by subscription in 1828. Near the cross are the wooden *Stocks*, in a good state of preservation.

Ravensworth Township.—Ravensworth township extends over an area of 2,176 acres, of which the soil is generally fertile, but a portion is high moorland. Population, 327 souls; rateable value, £2,088. The principal landowners are Christopher Cradock, Esq. (Lord of the Manor), Ralph Page, Esq., and George S. Beecroft, Esq.

The *Village of Ravensworth* is an exceedingly neat one, having in its centre a large green. It is situated beneath the hill upon which Kirkby stands, about 1 mile distant from it, in a direct line, by a pathway, but more than 2 miles by the road, which is circuitous. On the village green is the base and about a foot of the shaft of an ancient stone cross.

A short distance from the village are the ruins of *Ravensworth Castle*. The period of the erection of this ancient stronghold is not known, but is said to have existed before the Conquest; and after that period, together with the manor, to have belonged to a Baron, named Bardulf, who in his old age became a monk in the Abbey of St. Mary, at York. It afterwards, according to Camden, "belonged to the Barons called Fitz-Hugh, who flourished till

out *half mine*. The other, who was the stronger of the two, nearly at the same moment shouted out, as usual, *nae halves*, and seizing the cloth, proceeded to open it, but when he saw what it was, he said to his companion, 'Thou may have it all.' It proved to be the skeleton of a new born babe."—Longstaffe's *Richmondshire*.

the time of Henry VIII." It then descended to the Parrs, heirs of the Fitz-Hughs. In Leland's time, it belonged to "Lord Parre." That quaint old topographer tells us, that then (reign of Henry VIII.) "the Castle, excepting two or three towers, and a faire stable, with a conduct coming to the haulte side, hath nothing memorable. It is three miles north-west from Richmond," he continues, "and thereby is a pratty village." This Castle and estate were in the hands of the Crown from 1571 to 1629, when, by letters patent, they were granted to Edward Ditchfield, and other trustees. In 1677 they were in the possession of Sir Thomas Wharton, with whose daughters they passed in marriage to Thomas Byerley, Esq. They were afterwards sold to Mr. Humphrey Fletcher, of Minksip, to whom they belonged in 1829. Ralph Page, Esq., is the present owner. From the appearance of the ruins the Castle was of considerable extent. Several of the mouldering walls remain, amongst which are the ruins of two towers, and a gateway. The architecture is Gothic. In a turret near the middle, and between two of the courts, is a black letter inscription, surrounding a very diminutive apartment. This inscription appears to have run thus:—*Christus Dominus Jhesus via fons et erigo, alpha et omega.*

The *School*, in the village, which was erected by subscription, in 1841, is partly supported from the funds of the school and hospital at Kirkby. It is used as a Chapel of Ease on Sunday evenings. The Methodists have a Chapel here.

Washton Township.—Washton, or Washton, township, contains 1,195 acres, of the rateable value of £1,084. Population, 140 persons. C. Craddock, Esq. (Lord of the Manor), George Sowerby, Esq., and Miss Sweetman, are the chief owners of the soil. The *Village* is situated on an acclivity, under the eastern verge of the high moors of Arkengarth Forest, 4 miles N.W. of Richmond, and less than 1 mile S.E. of Kirby Hill.

MARRICK.—The parish of Marrick, or Marwick, comprises 5,560 acres, including the hamlet of *Hurst*. Much of it is high moorland. Francis Morley, Esq., is Lord of the Manor and principal owner of the soil. The rateable value of the parish is £2,479.; and the population 555 souls.

In Domesday, Marrick is written Marige and Marrig, and on one of the rafters of an old house in Richmond, belonging to the Priory, it is Maryk, which seems, says Clarkson, the historian of Richmond, "to be derived from Mary, and Wich, *habitatio*, the habitation of Mary, now corrupted to Marrick."

The Manor of Marrick passed from the Askes, through the failure of Roger de Aske in male issue, and Ann, his daughter and coheiress, carried it in marriage, about the year 1535, to Sir Ralph Bulmer, Knt. Dorothy,

daughter and heiress of this marriage, marrying John Sayer, Esq., of Worsal, the same property was transferred to the Sayers. About 1660 this estate was again carried in marriage to the Bulmer family. The manor, with the presentation of the living, tithes, &c., was sold by one of the Bulmers to Charles Powlett, Marquis of Winchester, afterwards created Duke of Bolton, who left them to his second son Lord William Powlett. In 1817 they were purchased of the Powletts by Josias Morley, Esq.

The Priory.—A Priory, dedicated in honour of the Blessed Virgin, for nuns of the Benedictine order, was founded at Marrick, either in the latter end of the reign of King Stephen, or the beginning of that of Henry II., by Roger de Aske, then Lord of the Manor, with the consent of Conan, Earl of Richmond; and gave to it the Church of St. Andrew in Marrick. It was endowed by the founder, his successors, and many other benefactors. The Hospital of Reycross, or Rerecross, or the Spital on Stanemoor, was given to it, in 1171, by Ralph, son of Ralph, Lord of Moulton. The close near the Hospital was the gift of John, Earl of Richmond. The nuns of Marrick were accustomed to pay the chaplain of it a yearly pension of £4. 13s. 4d., for doing the duty, according to a foundation by Conan, Earl of Richmond. At the Dissolution of Marrick Priory, in the reign of Henry VIII., the gross yearly revenues were rated at £64. 18s. 9d., but the nett income was only £48. 13s. 2d. It was surrendered (having had the King's license to continue after the dissolution of the lesser monasteries), in 1539, by Christabella Cowper, the Prioress, and sixteen nuns.

In 1540 the Priory and its possessions were granted, or disposed of, by the King, to John Uvedale. They afterwards passed to the Brackenburys, as we find that, in the 34th of Elizabeth, they passed by deed of feoffment from John Brackenbury, Esq., to Timothy Hutton and his heirs. The Priory, and the tithes of Marrick, were sold by his son Matthew, about the year 1638, for £3,280., the rental being £230., to the Blackburn family, with whom they continued for many years. The premises passed from the Blackburnes to the Bulmers, Pigotts, and various other persons. The body of the old Priory Church, says Clarkson, was not long since used as the parish Church—but most of it was pulled down, and a small Church built on its site, mixed with parts of the old fabric.

The *Village of Marrick* is seated on the northern acclivities of Swaledale, 3 miles E. by S. of Reeth, and 7 miles W.S.W. from Richmond. *Marrick Park*, the property of F. Morley, Esq., is about 1 mile S.E. of the village, pleasantly situated on the north banks of the Swale. The mansion is of stone, and modern, and stands upon the site of the old hall built by Paulet Paulet,

Esq. The place is now in the occupation of Mr. William Ake, farmer. *Marrick Lodge* is the residence of John Harland, Esq.

The *Church* (St. Andrew) occupies part of the site of the Nunnery or Priory above mentioned. It consists of a nave, north aisle, chancel, and tower. The east window and the tower are the only parts of the Priory Church left. The tower contains three bells. The Church appears to have served the purposes of a parish Church as well as a Conventual Church. A few ancient tombstones remain: one is inscribed to the Pudseys of Barforth Hall. The *Living* is a Perpetual Curacy, in the gift of the Lord of the Manor (also impropriator), and incumbency of the Rev. John W. Mason. It was augmented with £1,900. of Queen Anne's Bounty and Parliamentary grants, from 1778 to 1822; with an annual rent charge of £10., given by W. P. Powlett, Esq., in 1785; and with £200., left by John Marshall, Esq., in 1822. Its present annual value is about £105. a year. The *Parsonage House*, a neat stone building, has recently been erected about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile east of the village.

The *Catholic Chapel* (St. Joseph) is a plain building, formerly a school, but purchased and repaired for its present purpose. It was opened on the 27th of April, in the present year, 1858, and Divine Service is celebrated in it once a month, by one of the priests from Richmond.

The hamlet of *Hurst* extends from 3 to 6 miles N. of Marrick. Here are lead mines and smelt works, supposed to be the oldest in the Kingdom. The mines were formerly very productive. They are worked by a shaft; and the depth from the summit level is 100 fathoms. They belong to the Lord of the Manor, and are worked by a company. At the smelt works was, some years ago, a large pig of lead, which bore the name of the Roman Emperor, Hadrian. This "pig" has been removed to the British Museum.

There is a *Methodist Chapel* at Hurst.

Oxque, a farm in Marrick parish, was the birthplace and residence of Mr. Thomas Forcett, a gentleman who justly received several honourable testimonials from the Society of Arts, for his skill in the management of bees.

The poor parishioners have about £5. 12s. per ann. from the Duke of Bolton's charity, and also the following annuities, viz., 52s. left by John Blackburn, in 1655; 10s. left by Leonard Lamb, in 1754; 45s. left by Thomas Hudson, in 1699; and a noble yearly from land in Reeth.

MARSKE.—This parish lies on the north side of Swaledale, and comprises 6,557 acres, including the hamlets of *Felham* and *Skelton*. Population, 244. Timothy Hutton, Esq., of Marske Hall and Clifton Castle, is Lord of the Manor and sole owner of the soil. The rateable value of the parish is £2,844. The soil is clayey, and a great portion of the parish is moor and woodland.

The estate of Marske was anciently in the possession of a family distinguished by the name of De Merske. According to an old deed, without a date, the first John, Earl of Richmond, granted to one William certain lands in Mersk; and in Kirby's Inquest, made in 1286, soon after this grant, Robert de Mersk held here six carucates of land of Roaldus of Richmond. Hence it has been concluded that William, on taking possession of this estate, first took upon himself the surname of De Mersk, which his family ever after adopted. In 1340 the possessions in Marske were purchased by Harsculphus de Cleasby, Constable of Richmond Castle, of Nicholas de Mersk; and after six generations the male line of Cleasby ended, and Marske was carried in marriage to the family of Conyers of Hornby. In the reign of Henry VIII., Leland says, that "Mr. Cunniere of Maske hath a fine place at Maske village, within a quarter of a mile of Swale, ripa ultra, two miles be west of Richemont."

In the reign of Elizabeth, about the year 1559, Marske passed in marriage to Arthur Phillips, of the house of Brignall,* from whom the demesne was purchased in 1596, by Sir Timothy Hutton, who died at Richmond in 1629, and to whose memory there is a handsome monument in the parish Church of that town. (See page 46.) The present owner, Timothy Hutton, Esq., succeeded to the estate on the death of his brother, John Hutton, Esq., in 1841.

The *Village of Marske* is small, and picturesquely seated 5 miles W. of Richmond, and about the same distance E. of Reeth. *Skelton*, or *Clints*, hamlet is situated about half a mile W. from it; and the hamlet of *Feldon*, or *Felham*, which consists of a few scattered farms, is situated on the high moors, about 1½ mile N. of it.

Marske Hall, one of the seats of T. Hutton, Esq., stands in a very pleasant lawn, and is a stone mansion, in the Grecian style of architecture. It is surrounded by hills, which shelter it from the cold winds. In the grounds, in the midst of plantations, on the summit of a hill, is an obelisk, sixty feet

* In 1575 a suit at law took place between this Mr. Phillips and John Sayer, the neighbouring Lord of Marrick, as to bounds. Among those sworn to, were "a hoole callide *Hell pot*," in Bradhowe becke, and the *Stone Man* on the height of Cock howe, commonly called "the steane of Cochowe." (In all ages, stones, rocks, streams, and old trees have been favourite boundary marks.) One of the witnesses on the trial was "Wylliam Hall, of the Castell of Stangsyde, in Swadell, *gresman*." Grassman was in some places the title of an officer appointed to look after the parish commons and other property; but in other places it was of much wider import, and the designation, like the expressions of the masculine gender in modern Acts of Parliament, included females. In the parish register of Sowerby, near Thirsk, is the following entry:—"1598, The 5 of August was Elizabeth Plewes, weadowe, a *poor grasman*, buried."

high, erected over the remains of Matthew Hutton, Esq., formerly a Captain in the army, who died at Macclesfield, in December, 1814, and left much of his property for the support of Dispensaries at Reeth, Leyburn, and other places. He requested his executors to bury him in this place, where, when a boy, he had often sat, enchanted with the beauties of this mountainous country.

The Huttons are said to be the only family in the Kingdom who have produced two Archbishops. Dr. Matthew Hutton died Archbishop of York, in 1606; and another Dr. Matthew Hutton held the same See, from 1747 to 1757, and died Archbishop of Canterbury, in 1758.

Clints Hall and estate, in this parish, was formerly the seat of the Willans, from whom it passed to the Bathursts, and from them to Sir Charles Turner, who sold it to Miles Stapleton, Esq., of whom the late John Hutton, Esq., purchased it. The hall, which was of great antiquity, has been pulled down, except a small portion of it which is occupied by a cottager.

The *Church* (St. Edmund) is an ancient Gothic structure, consisting of a nave, north aisle, south porch, and chancel, with an open bell turret containing two bells. In the chancel is a neat monument to the late John Hutton, Esq., who was born in 1774, and died August 14th, 1841. This gentleman filled the office of High Sheriff of Yorkshire, in 1825, and was, according to the inscription on the monument, a "generous patron of societies for agriculture, literature, and science;" a "liberal landlord and kind encourager of all practical improvements;" a "steady supporter on every occasion of political reform;" and a "hospitable gentleman in the hall of his ancestors—honoured and beloved by all who entered it as guests and as friends." The *Living* is a Rectory, valued in the King's Books at £12. 6s. 5½d., and now worth £480. a year. Patron, T. Hutton, Esq.; Rector, Rev. Thomas William Robson. The *Rectory House* is situated close to the Churchyard. The tithes were commuted for rent charges amounting to £890.

The *School* was erected in 1814 by the late Mr. Hutton. The above-mentioned Captain Hutton left £20. a year to this school, for which fifteen children are taught free; £5. a year is paid to it out of Jackson's charity; and the present lord of Marske allows the schoolmaster a liberal sum for teaching the children of his workpeople.

Charities.—In 1695 the Rev. John Jackson bequeathed certain rent charges for the use of the poor of this parish; but, pursuant to his will, these annuities were sold, and the purchase money invested in lands in Marske, which let for upwards of £30. a year, and in tithes at East Harsley, let for about £50. a year. With the exception of £5. a

year paid to the schoolmaster, these sums are applied with the poor rates. In 1655 Thomas Hutchinson left £100. for the use of the poor parishioners, which was vested in a yearly rent charge of £5. out of the Clints estate.

MELSONBY.—Melsonby parish comprises 2,669 acres of land, exclusive of a portion of the township of East Layton, which belongs to it. The rateable value is £3,325.; population, in 1851, 528—and inclusive of the portion of East Layton, 559. The surface, which is elevated, is broken into hills and dales. The higher grounds command a view of the Hambleton Hills on the one side, and of Stainmore on the other: the lower lands are watered by a rivulet, which flows through the parish. The scenery is in many parts highly picturesque; and the soil, which rests on a substratum of limestone, is generally fertile. Freestone is found, and on Gaterley Moor, partly within the parish, are some quarries. Limestone is also obtained. The principal landowners are Messrs. Swan, Clough, and Co., of York; the Duke of Northumberland, the trustees of the late Mr. P. Catherick, and Mr. W. Smith.

Gaterley, or *Gatherley Moor*, is noticed by Camden as one of the most distinguished places in England for the celebration of races and other sports. Over its surface, and through Melsonby, passed that great ancient bank of earth called the *Scots Dyke*. Here it was about twelve yards in breadth, with a trench of equal width on each side (See page 70). There are two hamlets called High and Low Gaterley, in Moulton township, Middleton Tyas parish, where Geta, one of the sons of the Roman Emperor, Severus, is said to have founded a town or city, and where Roman coins, urns, and other antiquities have been found. Gaterley is supposed to have had its name from this Geta. On the moor were several barrows, now obliterated since its enclosure. As has been observed in the account of the parish of Brignall, at page 474, two curious magical tables were found on Gaterley Moor, in 1789.

In a field opposite Melsonby Rectory House, are some slight remains of a religious house, thought to have been a *Benedictine Nunnery*, founded in the latter part of the reign of Stephen, or in the earlier part of that of Henry II., by Roger D'Ark, and destroyed previous to the Reformation.

The *Village of Melsonby* lies 5 miles N. from Richmond, and 8 miles S.W. from Darlington.

The *Church* (St. James) is an Early English structure, consisting of the usual parts of a parish Church. "The tower of Melsonby," writes Mr. Longstaffe, "is a Norman Keep in miniature, and has several unusual characteristics." These latter he describes as central slips of buttresses against the tower, pierced with lancet windows, and a square aperture below the western light, as if for passing in provisions, perhaps supplies for a recluse, of whose

habitation some remains, he says, he had been told, appear in the Church, or to supply the garrison of the tower, the proportions of which are extremely massive; and also windows cancellated with rude lamina of stone. The porch was rebuilt in 1850. In the chancel is a small stained glass window, erected in memory of the Rev. James Barnby, late Rector of this parish, presented by his son, the Rev. James Barnby, in 1852. The *Living* is a Rectory, valued in the King's Books at £10. 2s. 11d., and now worth £800. a year—the tithes having been commuted for £690., and there being a large *Rectory House* and 94 acres of glebe land. The patronage is vested in University College, Oxford, and the present Rector is the Rev. Henry Ellison.

The *Wesleyan Chapel* was built in 1844. The *National School* was recently erected at a cost of about £740., raised by subscription, and a grant of £280. from Government. It is a neat building, and connected with it is a residence for the schoolmaster. An *Infant School* has been established, and is supported by the present Rector.

Charities.—In 1757 William Cookin bequeathed to this parish 12a. 3r. 7p. of land at Gaterley, and directed 20s. of the rent to be distributed yearly among the poor, and the remainder to be applied for the education of six poor children. At the enclosure of Gaterley Moor, in 1816, an allotment of 8a. 1r. 20p. was awarded to the Wood-hill closes, and the whole is now let for £25. a year, which sum is applied to the support of the National School. The poor have the interest of £100. arising from several benefactions.

ROKEBY.—The area of Rokeby parish, including part of the neighbouring hamlet of *Greta Bridge*, is 1,114 acres, and its population in 1851 was 189 souls. William John Sawrey Morritt, Esq., is Lord of the Manor and sole owner of the soil. Rateable value, £1,488. There is no village, strictly speaking, but the Hall and Church are situated about 2½ miles S.E. from Barnard Castle, and 11 miles N.W. by N. from Richmond.

Rokeby appears to have been a Roman Station, and a Roman Road passed through the parish. The Roman Camp at Greta Bridge has been already noticed at page 473. "The boundary of the manors of Rokeby and Brignall passing through the centre of the fortress," observes Mr. Longstaffe, "the inscriptions fell into the hands of two manorial families, the Edens and Morritts. A third set of remains, some of which bear the title of the *Cohors prima Dacorum*, most extraordinarily found, their way from Burd Oswald, the well known quarters of that body, north of Naworth Castle (in Cumberland), being presented by Lord Carlisle to Sir Thomas Robinson, and deposited at Rokeby." Dr. Whitaker has engraved in his *History of Richmondshire* several Roman altars and inscriptions found in this parish.

This place belonged to the Rokebys, a Saxon family, Robert de Rokeby lived in the time of the Conqueror. The family had a fortified peel and mansion here, which were destroyed in the incursions made by the Scots after the battle of Bannockburn, except the Chapel and doorway, with the old *groundsaells* of the walls; in which state they remained from the time of Edward II. until the family became extinct. Rokeby, in whose days the fire occurred, having married the heiress of Mansfield of Mortham, in this parish, left Rokeby, and built Mortham. Sir Thomas Rokeby was Chief Justice of Ireland in the reign of Edward III. Another Sir Thomas Rokeby, being then High Sheriff of Yorkshire, encountered and utterly quenched the rebellion at Bramham Moor, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.* In the year 1513, during the celebration of Divine Service, part of the Church of St. Mary, Beverley, fell, and 55 persons were killed. Sir Richard Rokeby, Knt., and Dame Jane, his wife, gave £200. towards its restoration.

The owner of Rokeby having, as before stated, become proprietor of Mortham, built the Tower of Mortham, and a dwelling there, and the principal branch of the family made it their residence until the period of the Commonwealth, when they gradually declined, and ultimately sold the estate to the

* Ralph Rokeby, a lawyer, who lived in the time of Elizabeth, wrote a curious Memoir of the House of Rokeby, in which many anecdotes of members of the Rokeby family are related. In the reigns of Henry VIII., Edward VI., and Queen Mary, Thomas Rokeby, Esq., resided at Mortham. He was "a plain man as might be," and was so beloved by his countrymen, that when his son, Christopher, was assaulted at Gatterley Moor horse race, by Christopher Neville, brother to Henry, Earl of Westmorland, whom the Earl had sent to kill him, there was not a gentleman in the field but cried *a Rokeby!* and took part with him. But the good old Thomas, in his capacity as Magistrate or Justice, by his great influence restored peace on the spot. Another worthy of this family, John Rokeby, a priest, filled the judicial place in the Exchequer Court at York for 32 years, and during that period he never had sentence annulled by appeal, save one that had been given by a rash chaplain, in his absence. It is said that he was inclined to the opinion that the Pope had power to dispense with the divine prohibition as to marriage with a brother's wife, and that in consequence Henry VIII. offered him the Bishopric of London, but that he refused it for a quiet life in the Church of York, with "Nay, I pray your Grace, give me rather some poor living in my own country, far from your Grace." The same Monarch once commanded him to give sentence in a matrimonial cause betwixt Sir Henry Lee and one of the King's favourites, when he entered this noble record, "It is the King's pleasure, but against the law."

A rude ballad, given in Scott's *Rokeby*, and more correctly in Dr. Whitaker's *History of Richmondshire*, relates the amusing circumstances attending the gift of Ralph Rokeby, in the time of Henry VII., to the friars of Richmond, of a *Felon Sow*, which frightened poor friar Middleton almost to death.



Robinsons* and others. Sir Thomas Robinson built the present Rokeby Hall, planted the park and grounds, and added to the estate the manor and lands of Eggleston Abbey, which he purchased from the Lowthers. He afterwards disposed of the whole to John Sawrey Morritt, Esq., of Cawood, who removed hither, and died in 1791, leaving it in the possession of his son, the late J. B. S. Morritt, Esq.

Rokeby, which is situated at the confluence of the Tees and Greta, has always been distinguished for the beauty of its scenery, and has been celebrated by the poetry of Mason and Sir Walter Scott, both friends of the above-mentioned J. B. S. Morritt, Esq., and the former of whom made the place his favourite retreat. "The pen of a wondrous Scott," says Longstaffe, with reference to the "Great Wizard of the North's" splendid poem of *Rokeby*, "has rendered the scenery of Rokeby a matter of general history, and for any description here of the rosy Geta, and the marble-bedded Tees, repeated for the fiftieth time, cui bono?"

Rokeby Hall, the seat of W. J. S. Morritt, Esq., stands on the site of the ancient Manor house, and is an elegant mansion in the Palladian style, built, as stated before, by Sir Thomas Robinson, Bart., in 1724, but much enlarged and improved by the Morritt family. It is one of the most enchanting seats in the north of England. The gallery in it, 67 feet long, contains a profusion of rare marbles, statues, sculpture, and paintings, with urns, altars, and other relics of high antiquity, chiefly collected by Sir Thomas Robinson. The park is an irregular area, shaded by luxuriant woods, bounded by the Tees and the Greta, for the space of about a mile upwards from their confluence. The majestic woods and verdant pastures on the banks of the rivers, are proofs of the fertility of the fine rich loamy soil.

Mortham Tower, an embattled structure, probably built about the time of Henry VII., is a true border mansion, with all the peculiar features of that era—a thorough lobby, kitchens, butteries, a hall on the right hand up to the roof, and a handsome tower beyond the hall. At one end of the building is a barnekyn enclosure for the nightly protection of the cattle from depre-

* One of the Robinson family, an Archbishop of Armagh, was raised to an Irish peerage, in 1777, by the title of *Lord Rokeby*. The title of the first peer (the Archbishop) was in remainder to Matthew Robinson, Esq., of Edgeley, Yorkshire, who was reversionary heir to the baronetcy, which the Archbishop had inherited upon the death of his elder brother without issue. The peerage has descended to the Montague family, but they have no estates in the neighbourhood. Henry Robinson Montague is the sixth and present Lord Rokeby. His seat is Denton Hall, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

dators, strongly walled about with stone. On the exterior is a shield of arms, viz., the rooks of Rokeby, and on a wall within they again occur. The letters I.H.S. appear in another stone within a circle, inscribed *Soli † deo † honor et gloria*. Mortham Tower is at present in the occupation of a farmer.

In a close adjoining the embattled keep of Mortham, are the remains of a large and magnificent altar tomb, of Greta or Tees marble, removed hither by vast labour from Eggleston Abbey. The sides of this tomb are ornamented with shields. Leland mentions this monument. Allen in his *History of Yorkshire*, published in 1829, says that it was removed within memory from Eggleston Abbey.

The beautiful glen of the Greta has acquired the name of *Blockula*, from the place where the Swedish witches were supposed to hold their sabbath. The place is much adapted to the idea of superstition. The *Dobie of Mortham* is a female spectre, the spirit of some mystic lady, who was murdered in the wood: her blood is shewn upon the stairs of the old tower at Mortham:

EGGLESTON ABBEY.—Upon the high cliffs of the Tees, almost opposite to Barnard Castle (in the parish of Startforth) are the picturesque ruins of Eggleston Abbey. This house was founded by Ralph de Multon, in the latter end of the reign of Henry II., or beginning of that of Richard I. It was for Præmonstratensian monks, or White Canons, and was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin and St. John Baptist. The Dacres, descendants of the Multons, were great benefactors to it. At the Dissolution, the revenues of the institution were of the yearly value of £65. 5s. 6d. gross, and £37. 7s. 2d. nett; and the site was granted, in the 2nd of Edward VI. (1549), to Robert Shelley. The ruins of the Church are cruciform, and principally of Early English work, but the fine arch of the eastern window is oddly filled with nothing but five mullions only, like props. Part of the monastic building has been converted into a farm house, &c. In Leland's time there were in the Church "too fair tumbes of gray marble: in the greater was buried, as I learned, one Syre Rafe Bowes; and in the lesser, one of the Rokebys." It was one of these tombs that was removed to Mortham, as already noticed. Below is "a faire quarre of blak marble spottid with white, in the very ripe of Tese."*

The *Church* of Rokeby (St. Mary), situated near the hall, is a small plain building, with an open belfry and arched windows. It was completed in

* The township and manor of Eggleston Abbey contain about 900 acres, of the rateable value of £727. It lies about 2 miles S.E. of Barnard Castle. The Tees is here crossed by a bridge of one noble arch, built in 1778; the height of the battlements is 76 feet above the bed of the river. The views from this bridge are beautiful.

1778, at the cost of Sir T. Robinson, in lieu of the ancient parish Church, which occupied a different site, and was demolished in 1780. In 1855 it was fitted up with neat oak stalls, at the sole expense of W. J. S. Morritt, Esq. The *Benefice* is a Rectory, in the gift of the Crown, valued in the King's Books at £4. 3s. 6d. The tithes have been commuted for a rent charge of £151., and there are five acres of glebe and a good *Rectory House*. The present Rector is the Rev. George Bowness.

The *School*, built in 1810, is supported by the Lord of the Manor.

ROMALD-KIRK.—This very extensive parish occupies the extreme north-western portion of Yorkshire, and is eighteen miles in length. It is bounded on the N.E. by the County of Durham, and on the S.W. by that of Westmorland; and it stretches from the immediate vicinity of Barnard Castle, along the banks of the Tees, to the source of that river. The district embraces numerous romantic features, and is diversified by lofty acclivities and pleasant streams. The parish comprises the townships of Romald-Kirk, Cotherston, Holwick, Hunderthwaite, Lartington, Lune Dale, and Mickleton—the area of the whole being 53,776 acres. Population, in 1851, 2,599 souls. Area of the township of Romald-Kirk, 1,295 acres; population, 857; rateable value, £1,204. The chief proprietors of the soil are the trustees of the late Robert Hugginson, Esq., T. Hutchinson, Esq., and W. Kipling, Esq., but the Rector, in right of his Church, is Lord of the Manor and owner of *St. Romald's Hall*, the ancient Manor house, in which he resides. It stands a little east of the Church.

The *Village of Romald-Kirk*, which is built round a verdant green, in the higher and most romantic part of Teesdale, is sheltered on the north and south by lofty acclivities and moorland fells. It is distant from Barnard Castle, 6 miles N.W.; 4 miles S.W. from Middleton-in-Teesdale; and 20 miles N.W. from Richmond. It is a polling place at the election of the Parliamentary representatives of the North Riding. Cattle fairs are held here on the first Thursday in April, and the first Thursday after Brough Hill fair. In 1855 a public library was established in the village.

The *first Church* is supposed to have been built in the Saxon era, and to have been named after Rumwald or Romald, son of Alchfrid, King of Deira, a pious youth, who was canonized, and from whom the village takes its name. The *present Church* (St. Romald) is an antique cruciform edifice, in the Decorated style (without side aisles), having a square tower in which are three bells. The principal portion of the structure was rebuilt by Hugh Fitz Henry of Cotherston Castle, about the year 1300. This Fitz Henry died in 1304, and was buried here, and in the north transept is a cross-legged effigy of a

crusader, supposed to represent him. There is also a fine brass of John Newelyne, a Rector, who founded a perpetual Chantry at the south altar of this Church, and a Chapel at the end of one bridge over the Tees. The *Living* is a Rectory, rated in the King's Books at £58. 14s. 2d., and now worth £800. per ann. It is in the patronage of John Bowes, Esq., of Streatham Castle, Durham, whose ancestor, the Earl of Strathmore, purchased the advowson from Mr. Maire, of Lartington Hall. The present Rector is the Rev. Henry Cleveland.* The tithes were commuted for land, under an Act, passed in 1811, for the enclosure of Romald-Kirk, Lune, and Holwick.

Charities.—In 1693 William Hutchinson, Esq., of Clements Inn, London, having purchased certain lands and buildings at Streethead (Startforth parish), subject to a rent charge of £20. per ann. to *Parkin's Free School*, at Romald-Kirk, he bequeathed the same, with his other estates at Streethead, Cragg, Sleightholme, and Romald-Kirk, to certain trustees, together with an *Hospital* or *Almshouse*, which he had built at Romald-Kirk, in 1674, and a *School*, which he had erected at Bowes, for the maintenance of the said hospital and school, and the payment of the above-named rent charge. The property so devised has since been considerably augmented by allotments at enclosures, and by purchase; so that the annual income of the charity is now £404. The School at Bowes is already noticed with that parish. The *Hospital* at Romald-Kirk was rebuilt in 1829, and contains apartments for the reception of six poor men or women, to be selected—one from each—from the villages of Cragg, Cotherston, Romald-Kirk; one from Lartington, or Naby; one from Hunderthwaite, Briscoe, Hurry, or Baldersdale; and one from Mickleton, Louton, Holwick, or Lune—all of them to be of the Protestant religion, of good behaviour, and poor. Each of the six poor inmates has now a yearly stipend of £14., paid quarterly; and £10. a year is allowed to a nurse, and a like annual sum to the custos.

The *School* at Romald-Kirk was founded, in 1686, by the Rev. Charles Parkin (nephew of the founder of the Almshouse), who endowed it with £300., which was expended in the purchase of the yearly rent charge of £20., noticed above. The school-house was burnt down in 1783, and was not rebuilt till 1831. At the enclosure, an allotment of 1A. 16P. was awarded to the school. The schoolmaster is appointed by the trustees of Hutchinson's charity.

The poor of Romald-Kirk have the interest of £16., left by an unknown donor; and those of the whole parish have the interest of £15., left by Julian Browell, in 1772.

Cotherston Township.—The township of Cotherston, or *Cotherstone*, according to Parliamentary Returns, contains 8,228 acres of land, mostly a hilly moorland tract; but by local estimation, 6,948 acres, viz., 3,072 acres of old reclaimed land, and 3,876 acres of moorland, now being enclosed. The rateable value is £2,940.; population, 607. The township includes the

* Three Rectors of Romald-Kirk were promoted to Bishoprics within fifty years:—Knight, to Bath and Wells, in 1541; Best, to Carlisle, in 1560; and Barnes, to Carlisle, in 1570. The latter prelate was afterwards translated to Durham.

scattered hamlets of *Briscoe*, *Naby*, *Corn Park*, *Loup House*, and *Towler Hill*. The principal landowners are John Bowes, Esq., of Streatlam Castle, Durham (Lord of the Manor) and the Rev. Thomas Witham, of Lartington Hall. On the moor are two lofty fells, called *Robin Hood's Butts* and *Goldborough*.

Cotherston is a long village, pleasantly situated on the south bank of the Tees, 4 miles N.W. of Barnard Castle, and 8 miles S.E. of Romald-Kirk. The name is supposed to be a corruption of *St. Cuthbert's town*—one of the resting places of St. Cuthbert. The place is noted for the manufacture of cheese, of the same form and quality to the *Stilton* cheese. There were formerly two large boarding schools in this village, but Dickens's *Nicholas Nickleby* gave the death blow to all the cheap establishments of that kind in this neighbourhood. The Independents, Wesleyans, and the Society of Friends, have each a place of worship in this village. The *School* is endowed with land, which lets for £16. per ann.

Hall Garth, on the north side of the village, is the site of *Cotherston Castle*, anciently one of the seats of the Fitz-Hugh family, the former owners of this neighbourhood. The Castle was destroyed in one of the devastating inroads of the Scots. It stood on a height overlooking the Tees, near the confluence of Balderbeck with that river. The scanty remains of the building consists of a piece of wall about 4 feet thick, 8 or 10 feet high, and 10 or 12 feet long. In the Chapel-garth adjoining, a font and various other curious remains have been turned up.

About half a mile from Cotherston, a few yards south of the road to Romald-Kirk, stands the pedestal or socket of a stone cross.* Before the present road was made, the cross stood on the side of the old road, in its present position.

The copyhold manor attached to Thwaite Hall formerly belonged to the Fitz-Alans, lords of Bedale. On this estate, in 1784, the workmen turning up the sward in some ancient pasture, found a leaden jar, containing a large quantity of English pennies, many of which were cut in halves and quarters. Singularly enough a dim tradition of hidden treasure had induced many money hunters to dig about the place previously.

Cotherston has £30. poor's money.

Holwick Township.—The area of Holwick township is 5,910 acres, mostly in high moors and fells. Population, 237; rateable value, £1,868.; and the

* There is a tradition that some hot-headed fanatics of the 17th century did actually christen calves at this cross—the profane rite being performed in contempt of Baptism. “Cotherston, where they christen calves, hopple lops, and kneeband spiders!” is an old saying. Mr. Longstaffe, who alludes to this subject, says, “Never mind, Cotherston cheeses will cover a multitude of sins.”

chief proprietors of the soil are John Bowes, Esq. (Lord of the Manor) and Mr. William Raine.

The *Village* is scattered, and lies near the head of Teesdale, 11 miles N.W. of Barnard Castle, and 4 miles N.W. from Romald-Kirk, near the picturesque scenery of *Wynch Bridge* and *High Force*.* The *School* is likewise used every Sunday as a *Chapel of Ease*. *Unthank* is a farm (called a hamlet), $\frac{1}{2}$ mile S. of Holwick; and *Lonton* is a hamlet of four houses, about $8\frac{1}{4}$ miles S. of Holwick. The tithes were commuted for land in 1811. Holwick has £17. poor's money, and the interest is divided among poor widows.

Hunderthwaite Township.—This township contains 6,259 acres of land, of which nearly 5,000 acres are open moors, now in process of enclosure. It extends westward on the north side of Baldersdale, and on both sides of the Woden Beck; and contains the small scattered hamlets of *Hurry* and *New-houses*, in Baldersdale; and *Thorngate Hill* and *Woden Croft*. The rateable value of the township is £2,310.; population, 239; principal landowners, T. Hutchinson, Esq., and John Bowes, Esq.—the latter being the owner of the manorial rights. Freestone is found in the township.

The *Village of Hunderthwaite* is situated on the western acclivities of Teesdale, 6 miles N.W. of Barnard Castle, and 1 mile from Romald-Kirk. In Baldersdale is a *School*, in which Divine Service is performed every alternate Sunday. The tithes have been commuted for £77. Hunderthwaite has £10. poor's money.

Lartington Township.—There are in the township of Lartington 6,300

* *Wynch Bridge*, across the Tees, is suspended by a chain between two rocks, and connects the counties of York and Durham. Of this bridge, Hutchinson says, "About two miles above Middleton (on Tees), where the river falls in repeated cascades, a bridge suspended on iron chains, is stretched from rock to rock, over a chasm near 60 feet deep, for the passage of travellers, but particularly for miners; the bridge is 70 feet in length, and little more than two feet broad, with a hand rail on one side, and planked in such a manner that the traveller experiences all the tremulous motion of the chain, and sees himself suspended over a roaring gulph on an agitated restless gangway, to which few strangers dare trust themselves."

High Force is a beautiful waterfall which, according to Longstaffe, "may be justly considered as unrivalled in Britain." Here the whole body of the river Tees rushes over a perpendicular rock 69 feet high. Higher up the river is another waterfall called *Caldron Snout*, where the waters pour over a succession of shelves and falls for several hundred yards, through a deep gully in the rocks. "Over the deepest and most awful part of the gulph, but where the rocks approach to each other," says Hutchinson, "a bridge is laid, formed of one piece of timber without any rail; where only passengers, who have a brain befitted to aerial flight, may go without horror. The length of the beam appears to be upwards of 40 feet from buttress to buttress."

acres of land, a large portion of which is in Stainmore Forest, an extensive waste, chiefly in Westmorland. The owner of most of the land, and Lord of the Manor, is the Rev. Thomas Witham, a Catholic Clergyman. Ironstone, freestone, and limestone are found in the township. The soil is loamy, on a subsoil of blue and yellow clay, overlaying freestone and millstone grit. Rateable value, £2,084.; population, 185 souls. The South Durham and Lancashire Union Railway passes through the township.

In the 16th century the Lartington estate belonged to the family of Maire, descendants of the Fitz-Hughs. At a later period, on the death of Sir John Lawson, Bart., of Brough, Henry Lawson Maire, Esq., of Lartington, became Sir Henry Lawson, Bart. (See page 356.) The father of the present proprietor of the estate, Henry Thornton Maire Witham, Esq., was of the family of Silvertop, of Minster Acres, Northumberland, but he assumed the name of Witham instead of his patronymic, upon his marriage with Miss Witham, the heiress of Lartington.

The surface is finely diversified with hill and dale, and intersected by deep rocky glens well-wooded, and abounding with romantic features. A large quantity of moorland was inclosed by the late proprietor, and brought under profitable cultivation. The moorlands are stocked with grouse.

The *Village of Lartington*, which is a neat rural one, is situated on the southern acclivities of Teesdale, 2 miles W.N.W. from Barnard Castle. The houses on one side have gardens before them; and on the other side is a spacious green, shaded by lofty trees.

Lartington Hall, the seat of the Rev. Thomas Witham, is a spacious mansion, situated on the banks of the Tees, in a richly wooded park. The pleasure grounds command some fine views of the river, combining a variety of interesting scenery. Adjoining the hall is a *Catholic Chapel*, in which is one of the best frescoes in imitation of sculpture extant. The subject is the Crucifixion, and the picture, painted by Da Bruyn, a Dutch artist, is done in so masterly a manner, as almost to deceive the most able connoisseurs. There is likewise a beautiful stained glass window, representing the Blessed Virgin and the Divine Infant, which was executed at the cost of the Rev. Thomas Witham. The priest is the Rev. Michael Ellis. A Chantry was founded here in ancient times by the Fitz-Hughs.

In 1831 the late H. T. M. Witham, Esq., who was a distinguished geologist, laid the foundation stone of a museum, in which he placed an extensive collection of geological and mineralogical specimens. This building was finished with a highly ornamented ceiling, and the walls were hung with splendid mirrors, and adorned with a valuable collection of paintings. In

1838 a beautiful clock was presented to this Mr. Witham by the inhabitants of Barnard Castle, in testimony of his attention to the interests of that town, and his exertions to promote infant education, and diffuse useful knowledge among the humbler classes.

The *School* was founded in 1686, by John Parkyn and Francis Applebye, who endowed with £100., with which was purchased an annual rent charge of £5. It has also a yearly rent charge of £7., derived from the bequests of Wm. Hutchinson and John Jackson. In consideration of these sums, eight children are taught free; and, in addition, the Rev. T. Witham pays for the schooling of twelve other children, making a total of twenty free scholars. This township participates in the Romald-Kirk Hospital charity.

The tithes of Lartington, payable to the Rector of Romald-Kirk, have been commuted for a rent charge of £53. 13s.

Lune Dale Township.—The greater part of this township is a high tract of open moors, called *Lune Forest*, extending to the borders of Westmorland. The small hamlets of *Laith Chapel*, *Grasholme*, *Thwing-Garth*, *Birtle*, *Bow Bank*, *Carbeck*, and *Wemergill*, are situated in the romantic dale of the small river Lune, from 9 to 16 miles N.W. of Barnard Castle. The township contains 21,680 acres of land, mostly the property of John Bowes, Esq. (Lord of the Manor), Messrs. G. Raine, J. Dent, and R. Raine. Mr. Bowes has a Shooting Box here, *Wemergill Hall*, finely embosomed in wood.

The townships of Lune Dale, Holwick, and Mickleton, have been consolidated into an ecclesiastical district called the *Chapelry of Laith-Kirk*.

The *Church* (formerly a Chapel of Ease to Romald-Kirk) is a plain ancient building. The Perpetual Curacy is in the patronage of the Rector of Romald-Kirk, and incumbency of the Rev. James Charles Gregory. The tithes were commuted for land in 1811, under an Enclosure Act.

The *School* at Carbeck has a yearly rent charge of £10., out of the estates of J. Bowes, Esq.; and the poor of this township have the interest of £92.

Mickleton Township.—This is another high moorland township. It extends along the south side of Lune Dale, to the borders of Westmorland. Its area is about 4,890 acres; rateable value, £2,401.; population, 658. Part of the soil is leasehold, subject to certain fines. John Bowes, Esq., is Lord of the Manor, and he, and the Rev. H. Cleveland, and the Dent family, are the principal landowners.

The *Village* is picturesquely situated on the south bank of Teesdale, 8 miles N.W. from Barnard Castle, and about 1 mile from Romald-Kirk. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have places of worship here. The *School* is used as a Chapel of Ease. The poor of this township have 6s. a

year, left by John Dent, in 1728; and a house and garden, bequeathed by John Blarton, in 1725. The tithes were commuted for land, in 1803.

On the bank of the Tees, at a place called *Carr Croft*, is a petrifying spring.

STANWICK ST. JOHN.—This parish, comprising the four townships of Stanwick, Aldbrough, Caldwell, and East Layton, contains 6,045 acres, and 959 inhabitants. The township of Stanwick contains 1,368 acres, the property and manor of the Duke of Northumberland, whose seat here, *Stanwick Hall*, is a fine mansion, situated in an extensive park.

This hall was for several generations the seat of the Smithson family, one of whom, Sir Hugh, married the heiress of the Percy family, and, after assuming their name, was created Duke of Northumberland in 1766.* In the park are some very extensive earthworks, called *Jack-dike-arches*. These entrenchments encompass an area of several hundred acres, extending into Forcett township, and are called in the neighbourhood, *Roman Riggs*. The ramparts vary from five to twelve or fourteen feet in height, and the area which they enclose is nearly square, encircling Stanwick Hall in a very remarkable manner. It is not known whether these earthworks are the work of the Britons, Romans, Saxons, or Danes.

Leland was greatly struck with these entrenchments. "There appear," he observes, "divers hillethes cast up by hand, and many ditches, whereof some be filled with water; and some of the dikes appear about St. John's, that is the paroche Chirch to both (meaning Aldbrough and Stanwick.) The dikes and hills were a camp of men of war, excepte menne might thinke they were ruines of some old towne."

Deposited together in a pit, at the depth of about five feet in the earthworks, was discovered a remarkable collection of bronze ornaments, fragments of horse furniture, and weapons of war; and not far from this spot were found large iron hoops, as if of chariot wheels. The date of these articles has been much disputed, partaking, as they do, of a kind of transitional character, Romano-Saxon. The curiosities thus found have been deposited in the British Museum. A bone comb, with a human scull, and several heads of oxen, were discovered in a marshy spot near the Church.

* Mr. Longstaffe gives the following anecdote, on the authority of the *Morning Post*. "Sir Hugh Smithson was considered the most handsome man of his day. A female friend happened to mention to the Lady Elizabeth Percy that Sir Hugh had been rejected by a friend of hers; whereupon the heiress observed that the lady in question was 'the only woman in England who would have refused Sir Hugh Smithson.' The expression soon reached the ears of Sir Hugh, he wooed and won Lady Elizabeth, and was the only Duke created by George III."

The *Village of Stanwick* stands a little to the west of the Roman Watling Street, and in the line of the Scots Dyke, which joined the entrenchments above-mentioned. (See page 70.) It is distant 8 miles N. of Richmond, and 8 miles S. of the Pierse Bridge Railway Station. The surface of the neighbourhood is beautifully diversified, and the soil is generally fertile. The population of the township of Stanwick was 91 souls in 1851.

The *Church* (St. John the Baptist) stands near the hall, and is an ancient edifice, in the Early English style, having a nave, transept, chancel, porch, and tower containing three bells. The south side of the chancel is the property of the Duke of Northumberland, and the north side of the Earl Brownlow. There are some interesting monuments, amongst which are two finely executed marble figures, recumbent, of Sir Hugh Smithson and his lady; and a beautiful monument erected by Lord Prudhoe, in 1888, to three sisters of the present Duke of Northumberland. Near the Communion table is a brass (1485), in memory of Emma, wife of Sir Ralph Pudsey, lord of Barforth, whose gigantic tomb, with the figures of himself, his three wives, and 25 children, is in the Church of Bolton in Craven. There are likewise some memorials of the Smithsons. The *Living* is a Vicarage, valued in the King's Books at £6. 18s. 4d., and now at £60. per ann., with 18 acres of glebe land, and a *Vicarage House* at the east end of the village of Aldbrough. Patron, J. T. Wharton, Esq.; Vicar, Rev. Bernard Gilpin.

Aldbrough Township.—Area, 1,636 acres; population, 546; rateable value, £2,020. The land is fertile and productive, and the Duke of Northumberland is Lord of the Manor and owner of the soil. The *Village of Aldbrough*, which is large and pleasant, stands 7 miles N.N.E. of Richmond, and 1 mile S. of Stanwick. In its centre is a large green, through which runs a fine trout stream or rivulet. A *Feast* is held here annually on the first Sunday after the 8th of August, to which the Lord of the Manor contributes £5., and allows the use of a field for rural sports. This feast, which is also a fair for pedlary, is well attended.

The *Hall* is the residence of George Raper Spenceley, Esq. Gale, in his *Honour of Richmond* (1806), says, "At the north side of the village is the mansion of Mr. Spenceley, whose family has possessed the same ever since 1223, the 7th of Henry III. This circumstance serves to show that the family was in good estimation in those days."

Carlton Hall, about one mile from the village, was the seat of the late S. B. Moulton Barrett, Esq.; but it, together with the estate attached to it, has been purchased by the Northumberland family. The greater portion of the

house, and the remaining part of the estate is occupied by the Duke's Steward. The park is fine and well-wooded.

The *School*, built by Mr. Barrett about 1815, together with a *Girls' School*, are supported by the Duke and Duchess of Northumberland, and other subscribers. There is a place of worship for Methodists. The poor have a rent charge of £2. a year, as a consideration for a watercourse.

Caldwell Township.—The area of Caldwell is 2,000 acres, and the number of the population is 190. Its rateable value is £1,902. Earl Brownlow (now a minor) is Lord of the Manor and owner of the soil. The *Village* is small and scattered, and stands 9 miles N. from Richmond, and 2 miles S.E. from Stanwick. This was formerly a place of much greater importance than it is at present. Near the village is Hall Garth, where there are traces of the foundations of a large mansion, and where many Roman and other coins have been found. The Scots Dyke passed through the township (See page 70), on the west side of which, N.E. of Caldwell, are traces of a camp.

A neat Gothic Church was erected here, in 1844, by the late Countess of Bridgewater, the then owner of the Caldwell estate. The Countess also endowed the Perpetual Curacy with £1,526. 14s. 4d., three per cent consolidated bank annuities. The *Living* is held by the Vicar of Stanwick.

The *School* is supported by the Earl Brownlow's trustees.

East Layton Township.—This township, which is partly in the parish of Melsonby, contains 1,046 acres and 132 inhabitants. Edward Roundthwaite Kemp, Esq. (Lord of the Manor), and Messrs. T. Allison and T. Eels, are the largest proprietors of the soil. The *Village* is scattered, and stands on the crown of a fertile eminence, commanding extensive prospects, 7 miles N. from Richmond, and 2 miles W.S.W. from Stanwick. *East Layton Hall*, the residence of E. R. Kemp, Esq., is a neat stone building, near the centre of the village, situated in pleasant grounds, &c.

There is a *Chapel of Ease* in the village, in which Divine Service is celebrated every alternate Sunday, by the Rector of Melsonby. A Sunday School is held in the building. The poor have charities amounting to 50s. a year.

STARTFORTH.—Startforth parish includes Boldron and Eggleston Abbey township, and lies on the south bank of the river Tees.* Its area is 3,060

* The river Tees divides the North Riding of Yorkshire from Durham County, throughout its whole length (about 27 miles) as shown in vol. i. p. 19. In its passage along the most northern dales of Yorkshire, it enriches many beautiful and romantic spots. The interesting cataracts of *High Force* and *Caldron Snout*, and the picturesque scenes about *Wynch Bridge*, noticed at page 514; the venerable ruins which overhang the river at Barnard Castle; the tranquillity of the scene where Eggleston Abbey adorns

acres, and its population in 1851 numbered 828 persons; of which, 1,070 acres and 582 persons belonged to the township of Startforth. The rateable value is £1,851. The surface is undulated, the soil is loamy with a clayey subsoil, and in the scenery is embraced a fine view of Barnard Castle and its fortress, and the hills above the town. The principal landowners are Timothy Hutchinson, Esq., and the Rev. Thomas Witham.

The *Village of Startforth* is seated near the old Roman Road from Bowes, which crossed the Tees here, and ran through Streatlam to Binchester. It has its name from the ford across the river (Street-ford), and is distant about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile from Barnard Castle. The Tees is here crossed by a bridge* which connects the counties of York and Durham. The township contains three hamlets, or rather, the village may be said to be in three parts, called *High*

the bank; the delightful walks of Rokeby; the hanging woods and romantic cliffs at Winston and Gainford; and the rural beauties of Hurworth and Dinsdale, rank among the most enchanting features of nature. The Tees falls into the German Ocean at the north-eastern termination of Yorkshire below Yarm, Stockton, and Middlesborough.

In the great frost of 1740, the Tees presented some very remarkable features. A race between six horses was run on the river near Barnard Castle, three heats, two miles each. The *Newcastle Journal* furnished to the *Gentleman's Magazine* a paragraph descriptive of the river at that time. "From Middleton-in-Teesdale, we have an account of a very remarkable piece of frost-work. A natural cascade near that place, whose stream pours from a rock about 12 yards high, has (by the violence and continuance of the frost) been converted into a prodigious icicle, which measures 20 yards in circumference, but is hollow within, and the cavern is big enough to contain 12 men together."

* About the year 1760, a small house stood on the centre of Barnard Castle bridge, and was tenanted by Cuthbert Hilton, son of the curate of Denton, and who had been educated as a bible clerk. This "Pontifex Maximus" celebrated illicit marriages in the middle of the river "between the County Palatine of Durham and Yorkshire, where the Lord Bishop's writ did not run;" and after making the parties leap over a broomstick, he recited the following rhyme for their edification:—

" My blessing on your pates,
And your groats in my purse,
You are never the better,
And I am never the worse."

Hilton pursued his unlawful calling for several years, making this place a kind of Gretna Green. But he appears not to have been the first or the last irregular marryer in Barnard Castle and its vicinity. In 1587, it was complained of the Rev. Thomas Clark, who officiated then, that he married couples out of his own parish. One of the instances mentioned was the marriage of an unknown tinkler with a girl of twelve years old, for 2s. 6d., after the curate of Startforth had refused to perform such a ceremony. In 1716 Wm. Brockell, clerk, curate of Wycliffe, was admitted to the opposite curacy of Whorlton, on the suspension of John Moresby, a *late* and celebrator of clandestine marriages, and guilty of other misdemeanors.—*Surtees*.

and *Low Startforth*, and *Bridge End*. At the latter place is a shoe-thread manufactory, in which about 200 operatives are employed.

Startforth Hall, pleasantly situated a short distance from the Church, is the residence of George Milner, Esq.; and *Low Startforth Hall* is the residence of Captain Davison.

The *Church* (Holy Trinity) is an ancient edifice, on an eminence, commanding a good view of Barnard Castle. It was much improved in 1844, when the Communion table, seats, and pulpit, were re-arranged. Its parts are a nave, chancel, and south porch; and there is a small bell turret, in which hang two bells. The east window is decorated with stained glass, presented by R. Harvey, Esq. The font is very old. In the Church are memorials of Sir Thomas de Bland and his wife, and of the Fielding family; and in the N.E. corner of the Churchyard is a neat pyramidal monument, erected by subscription, to Hannah Latham, aged 19 years, who was murdered near Brignall, on the 1st of January, 1813, and whose murderer was never discovered. South of the chancel is a gravestone, exhibiting a curious carving of a whole length female, having the hands crossed on the breast. A carved representation of an hour glass on this stone, has led the common people to suppose, that the lady, whose remains moulder beneath, had poisoned herself.

The *Living* is a Discharged Vicarage, in the gift of the Earl of Lonsdale, and incumbency of the Rev. Henry Kendall. It is rated in the King's Books at £4. 0s. 10d., and was augmented in 1779, with £200. of Queen Anne's Bounty, and £200. given by the Rev. Thomas Martindale. There is a *Vicarage House* and also 26 acres of glebe. The great tithes were commuted for £66. 16s., and the vicarial for £112. 5s.

The poor have 85s. a year, left by Ralph Spenceley, Charles Hutchinson, and two other donors.

The *Township of Boldron* is given with Bowes parish—See page 471; and the *Township of Eggleston* with Rokeby parish—See page 510.

WYCLIFFE.—The parish of Wycliffe—i. e. the cliff by the water—is bounded on the north by the river Tees, and contains 2,162 acres and 144 inhabitants. Its rateable value is £2,137. The Lord of the Manor and owner of Wycliff is Sir T. A. Clifford Constable, Bart.; but the hamlet and manor of *Thorpe*, containing about 1,000 acres, belong to Christopher Cradock, Esq. The surface is agreeably diversified, and the soil fertile.

The *Village*, which is very small, is picturesquely seated on the banks of the Tees, 5 miles E. by S. of Barnard Castle, and 11 miles N. from Richmond. At *Thorpe*, half a mile to the S.W., a Suspension Bridge across the Tees was erected in 1829, at an expense of £1,200.

Wycliffe Hall, at present in the occupation of George Sowerby, Esq., is an elegant mansion, situated near the Church, in a highly embellished demesne, and is surrounded with beautiful pleasure grounds. *Thorpe Hall*, on the banks of the Tees, is now the residence of Mrs. Brown.

The *Church* (St. Mary), which was rebuilt in the reign of Edward III., is a neat structure in the Decorated style of architecture, consisting of a nave, chancel, and square embattled tower crowned by pinnacles. There are two bells in the belfry. The Church has lately been repewed, and there is some stained glass in the windows. Some brazen and other memorials of the family of Wycliffe*—the ancient possessors of the Manor of Wycliffe—exist in the Church. Near the entrance to the chancel is a marble figure—a kind of cameo—covering the remains of John Forster, one of the Rectors. The *Benefice* is a Rectory, valued in the King's Books at £14. 12s. 1d. The tithes have been commuted for a rent charge of £427. 17s. 6d., and there are about forty acres of glebe land. The *Rectory House* is a large building close to the Tees. In it is a portrait of John Wickliffe, by Sir Antonio More, which was presented as an heir-loom to his successors, by Dr. Zouch, a former Rector. Sir T. A. C. Constable, Bart., is patron of the living, and the present Rector is the Rev. Charles Thomas Glyn.

The *Catholic Church of St. Maris*, founded by Sir T. A. C. Constable, Bart., and Cuthbert Watson, Esq., in 1848-9, is a very neat, though plain and simple stone structure, in the Early Decorated style of Gothic architecture, and consists of a nave and sanctuary, with a west porch and a bell turret. It is lighted by three pointed windows, on the north and south sides respectively, and a fine east window of five lights, with geometrical tracery. The latter window is glazed with stained glass, executed by Wailes, and exhibits beneath rich canopies, figures of the Blessed Virgin bearing the Divine Infant, in the centre, and on each side, St. Charles of Borromeo, St. Cuthbert, St. Thomas Aquinas, and St. Henry, Emperor; whilst below them are the

* Of this family it is supposed that John Wickliffe, or Wycliffe, the founder of the sect called Wickliffeites, was a member; and some assert that he was born in this parish. Leland, however, affirms, "they say that John Wyclif, *hereticus*, was borne at Spreswell, a poore village, a good myle from Richmond." Whitaker thinks Leland must mean Hipswell for Sprewell, as there is no such place as the latter at present known. In the immediate neighbourhood of Richmond is Whitcliffe (See page 66), formerly written Wittecliff. In the reign of Elizabeth, the Grammar School at Richmond held closes at the end of *Whytcliffe* pasture; and in 1701, a close called *Whicklyffe* Intact. Here we approach nearer to the pronunciation of the name of the early reformer. It is not, however, improbable that the Wycliffes of Richmond were a junior branch of the old family of this place. John Wickliffe died in 1384.

four evangelistic symbols, and the Agnus Dei—and in the tracery at the top, the Crucifixion, St. Elizabeth with miraculous roses, and the coronation of St. Henry, by the Pope. The carved stone altar is supported on three pillared arches, painted and gilt. The tabernacle is richly carved, and on each side are curtains of damask, of mediæval pattern, giving depth and solemnity to the altar; whilst hanging before it, burns night and day the “lamp of the sanctuary.” On the left is erected the “Ladye altar,” surmounted with a fine statue of the B. Virgin carved in oak. This altar is furnished with antependium, candlesticks, and elegant vases of mediæval pattern. On the south side is a statue of St. Aloysius, the patron of the young, erected by the young children of the parish. The statue rests upon a pedestal adorned with gold and colours, and is surmounted with a canopy of similar design. Round the walls of the Church are hung the fourteen “Stations of the Cross,” or representations of the different scenes of Our Lord’s sufferings on his way from Pilate’s house to Mount Calvary. They are coloured engravings on steel (after Zier, an ancient German artist, of the Christian school of art, founded by Overbeck), and are hung in carved oak frames of correct ecclesiastical design. The Church is furnished with open seats for about 250. The Angelus bell rings morn, noon, and night for the recitation of that form of prayer known as the “Angelus.” The sacristy communicates with the Church and Presbytery, and there is a School in connexion with the mission. The Rev. Samuel Walshaw is the present incumbent.

Many of the inhabitants of Wycliffe seem to have remained attached to the ancient faith, through and subsequent to the period of the Reformation. Until the last century, the rites and ceremonies of the Catholic Church were celebrated in the concealment of a garret of an ancient Elizabethan hall, now a farmhouse. More favourable times allowed a Catholic Chapel to be added as a wing to Wycliffe Hall, which was only disused on the completion of the present Church. In the times of persecution several distinguished ecclesiastics have found a secluded and safe retreat in the rural shades of Wycliffe; among others, Bishop Smith, the first Vicar Apostolic of the North of England, who retired on the accession of William III.

The poor of Wycliffe have the interest of £50., left by Marmaduke Tunstall, in 1755.

East Gilling Wapentake.

THE Wapentake of Gilling East lies between the Eastern and Western Moorlands, and is, in shape, a long irregular figure, having the rivers Tees, Swale, and Wiske, as its boundaries on the north, south, and east; and West Gilling Wapentake on the west. It extends from Pierse Bridge on the Tees, southward to the confluence of the Swale and Wiske, near Thirsk, a distance of about twenty-two miles, but averaging only from four to eight miles in breadth; its southern part being only from one to three miles broad. It is all in the Liberty of Richmond, and was formerly in the Diocese of Chester; now it is in the Diocese of Ripon, Archdeaconry of Richmond, and Deaneries of Richmond and Catterick. It comprises seven parishes, parts of six other parishes, and twenty-nine townships. Its area is 35,358 acres.

AINDERBY-STEEPLE.—This parish, which includes the townships of Ainderby-Steeple, Morton, Thrintoft, and Warlaby, contains, according to the Parliamentary Return of the Census of 1851, 4,605 acres, and 845 inhabitants; of which, 1,138 acres and 323 persons belong to the township of Ainderby. The rateable value of that township is £2,0£0.; and the principal landowners are A. P. Frazer, Esq., Cooper Preston, Esq., Mr. William Kirby, Mr. William Lancaster, Miss Ann Squire, and Mrs. Chapman. The land is nearly all freehold. The soil is very fertile.

The *Village of Ainderby-Steeple*, which stands pleasantly above the vale of the Wiske, is skirted on one side by the high road from Northallerton to Bedale, and by the Northallerton and Bedale railway on the other; and is built chiefly around a large green. It is distant 3 miles W.S.W. from Northallerton, and derives the affix to its name from the lofty tower of the parish Church, which is situated on an eminence, and may be seen at the distance of thirty miles. Nearly half a mile from the village is the Ainderby Station of the Northallerton, Bedale, and Leyburn line of railway.

The *Church* (St. Helen) is situated in the village, and is a Gothic structure, consisting of a nave with side aisles, a chancel, and a west embattled tower containing three bells. The nave is clerestoried. In the west front of the tower is a small door, and above it a window of three lights. The porch on the south side has a massive stone roof. Both sides of the Church are finished with plain parapets; the pointed windows of the south aisle are good, and of two lights; those of the north aisle are small and mean; the clerestory windows are small, and of two lights; and the east windows of

the north and south aisles are of three lights. The architectural character of the east window, which is of five lights, has been entirely destroyed, by the removal of its original tracery, and the substitution of a plain circular head for the original pointed one. The whole edifice is buttressed, and the roofs are covered with lead. In the heads of the four side windows of the chancel are some remnants of very ancient stained glass. Three pointed arches on each side separate the nave from the aisles; the tower arch is built up, and there is a small gallery at the west end of the nave. The chancel arch is large and pointed. All the roofs are open to the rough timber. The chancel, or choir, is large, having been one of the fine monastic ones—the Church having belonged to Jervaux Abbey. The sedilia exhibits an Abbot's head, but the rich carving of the canopies of its seats is destroyed by repeated coats of whitewash; the piscina belonging to the high altar also remain, as well as portions of a niche on each side of the east window. The east end of the south aisle was anciently a chantry, as a piscina and part of a bracket testify. The font is supported by a handsome pillar, and bears the date of 1662. There are two ancient collecting boxes; the Church is fitted up with pretty good pews; but the arches are spoiled with whitewash.

Mr. Barker, in his *Three Days of Wensleydale*, says that an Abbot of Jervaux, whose name is unknown, lies buried in this Church; his gravestone in the centre of the nave being a large blue slab, robbed of its brazen crozier, cross, and chalice. A brass of the 16th century, torn up, has, in Roman characters, the name of John Darwyntwater, Esq., of York. Within the Communion rails is the brass of Sir William Caleys, Rector of this Church, and confessor to John, Lord Scrope. There is likewise in the chancel a tablet to the Rev. John Dent, who died in 1795, aged 77. He was Vicar of this parish for half a century, and had one-and-twenty children. There are two tablets belonging to the Wastell family.

The chancel also contains a beautiful Italian marble monument to Edward Squire, Esq., of Southfield, Romanby, who died in 1858, aged 76. In the centre part of the memorial there is a Vision sculptured in bas-relief, chiefly composed of Angels, who appear standing upon clouds above the moon, and upon whom is descending a supernatural light, in the midst of which is indicated a symbol of the Holy Spirit and of the Almighty. Upon a scroll held between two of the Angels is a monogram of the Alpha and Omega, below which, in letters slightly raised, appear the words, *Blessed is he that considereth the Poor*. The principal Angel is pointing to these words, and the whole composition of the Vision is surrounded by a wreath of olive in bronze. Above is a medallion likeness of the departed gentleman, and

the inscription to his memory is below the bas-relief. The back ground of the vision and medallion is a high pedestal, on which there is a sarcophagus to denote the tomb. This is crowned with the stars of Hope, and at its end is the symbol of the soul in the light of eternal peace.

The *Living* is a Discharged Vicarage, valued in the King's Books at £13. 6s. 8d., and now worth about £200. per ann. The patronage is in the Crown, and the Rev. Joseph Carter Raw is the present incumbent. The *Vicarage House* is a comfortable residence, situated in a neat garden. The great tithes belong to the landowners, and there are 58 acres of glebe land in Ainderby township, and nearly four acres in each of the townships of Morton and Thirftoft.

The *National School* was erected in the latter part of the year 1857, at a cost of £640.—of which sum £267. was a Government grant; £30. was given by the National Society; and £15. by the Diocesan board—the remainder was raised by subscription. The site was given by the late John Hutton Esq., and Miss Squire. The building is in the Gothic style, and is very neat. Attached to it is a house for the master, as well as play grounds for both boys and girls. Before the erection of this building, the school was held in the lower story of the Church tower and the west end of the south aisle.

Ainderby Hall, in the village, a good old-fashioned residence, surrounded with neat gardens, is the property of Wm. Armitage, Esq., and in the occupation of Sir James Maxwell Wallace, K.G., Colonel of the 17th Lancers. Sir James was created a Knight Bachelor in 1830; he married the eldest daughter of John Stein, Esq., and relict of Sir Alexander Don, Bart.; and served in Waterloo.

Ainderby Villa, a neat house of brick, situated near the Vicarage, is the property of Mr. Thomas Jackson, and the residence of Alfred S. Dowling, Esq., Barrister-at-law. *Ainderby Cottage* is a small brick building, the property of the Messrs. Bearpark, and stands a quarter of a mile from the village. *Barstow Hall*, a farmhouse, 1½ mile N.E. of Ainderby, is the property and residence of Mr. William Kirby. There is but one farmhouse in the village, but there are several others scattered over the township. There is a brick and tile manufactory in Ainderby township.

Morton-upon-Swale Township.—This township is situated on the east bank of the river Swale, which river is crossed here by a good stone bridge of four arches. Its area is 1,533 acres; population, 263 persons; and rateable value, £2,070. The Earl of Harewood (Lord of the Manor), T. B. Wood, Esq., and Messrs. John Fryer and John Wright, are the chief proprietors of the soil.

The *Village of Morton* (Moor-town) stands on the road between Northallerton and Bedale, about $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles W. by S. of Northallerton, and half a mile W. of Ainderby. There is a *Methodist Chapel*, a brick building, erected in 1815; and the Wesleyan Reformers have a place of worship here. The *Manor House*, at the west end of the village, an ancient brick building, now occupied by a farmer, is remarkable for its windows of four lights with stone mullions, and a stone chimney of great size. In the field, at the west end of the house, foundations of buildings may be traced, from which it is to be inferred that the place was formerly of considerable importance. It is the property of the Earl of Harewood. *Morton Hall* is another ancient brick house, the property of Mr. John Fryer. There is a tradition that Mary Queen of Scots slept one night at this hall, on her way to Bolton Castle, in 1568. (See page 442.)

Morton Grange, a good substantial building of brick, about half a mile distant from the village, is the residence of Mr. William Lancaster.

Fairholme is a hamlet, where there are two farmhouses, about two miles S. of Morton; and *Swale Field House*, and *Langland's House*, are the names of two other farm residences in this township.

The impropriate tithes of Morton-cum-Fairholme have been commuted for a rent charge amounting to £241.; T. B. Wood, Esq., is the impropiator. The house in Morton, called *Morton Flatts*, was used, before the tithes were commuted, as a tithe barn, where the tithes were received *in kind*.

The *Ainderby Railway Station* is situated in this township. There is a brick and tile yard here.

Charities.—John Wright, of Langlands, by will dated in 1797, left to the poor, a house in Morton (now an inn), which lets for £14. a year. The rents are now partly expended in bread for the poor, and partly in liquidating the debt incurred in repairing the house and premises. The poor have likewise a small piece of land, which lets for 50s. a year. This was bequeathed by Robert Theasby, in 1723.

Thirntoft Township.—Area, 1,183 acres; population, 168 souls; rateable value, £1,378. The largest landowners are the Earl of Harewood and Lord Teignmouth; the former nobleman is Lord of the Manor. The soil varies from a strong clay to a loamy soil. The *Village*, which is small, is seated in low ground about 4 miles W. from Northallerton, and 1 mile N.N.E. of Ainderby Steeple. The farmhouses are mostly scattered outside the village.

The impropriate tithes of the township have been commuted for a rent charge of £160.: T. B. Wood, Esq., is the impropiator.

Warlaby Township.—This township is situated in the vale of the Wiske, and contains 751 acres and 91 inhabitants; rateable value, £951. The

land is mostly the property of Richard Booth, Esq., C. H. Cooke, Esq., the Messrs. Jolly, W. Rutson, Esq., and Mr. T. Heslington. The soil is good.

The *Village* is small, and lies about $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles S.S.W. from Northallerton, and 1 mile S.E. from Ainderby. *Warlabby Grange*, an ancient brick building, is the property and residence of R. Booth, Esq., the noted breeder of short-horned cattle. *Warlabby Lodge* is a neat brick residence near the village.

BARTON (*St. Mary and St. Cuthbert*). The townships of Barton and Newton Morrell are comprised in this parish, the area of the whole being 2,790 acres of good fertile land; about 600 acres of which belong to Newton Morrell. Robert Henry Allan, Esq., L. L. Hartley, Esq. (Lords of the Manors), and Thomas Charge, Esq., are the chief proprietors of the soil of Barton township. Population, 587. There is an abundance of limestone.

There are three distinct manors in Barton, one of which belonged to the Abbot of St. Agatha, Easby. Two of them now belong to Mr. Allan, whose ancestors have held them for some descents, as representatives of the Dods-worths of Barton, a branch of the ancient family of Thornton Watlass. The Court rolls in the possession of the Allan family ascend to an early date, and contain some suggestive names, such as Castell Hilles, Swan Syke, and Conyers Lonyng. In 1599 certain resiants were amerced, "for keeping a goose without a gander!" In a survey and plan of the manor, of the reign of Elizabeth, which has descended with the rolls, hundreds of odd names occur; and also a strange service, supposed to have been originally that of the lord's farrier, the presentation to the lord of a horse-shoe with eight or nine nails stuck in it.

The *Village of Barton* is pleasantly situated on the banks of a small rivulet, a little to the west of the Roman road Watling Street, now known as Leeming Lane, about 7 miles E. by N. from Richmond. "Barton," says Mr. Longstaffe, "is famous for two bridges and two churches, which sometimes, it is added, wanted a parson." In the centre of the village are the remains of a stone cross.

Barton Hall is the residence and property of T. Charge, Esq.

This parish formerly comprised the chapelries of St. Mary and St. Cuthbert, both perpetual curacies, of which, the latter was in the gift of the Vicar of St. John's, Stanwick, and the former in that of the Vicar of Gilling. St. Mary's curacy, valued at £60., was augmented with £600. of Queen Anne's Bounty, in 1732, 1771, and 1810; and St. Cuthbert's was valued at £49., and augmented with £800. from the same fund, from 1754 to 1810. For a long time the Church of St. Cuthbert, being in ruins, Divine Service was performed only in St. Mary's. In 1840 that edifice being in a dilapidated

condition, the two curacies were consolidated in one benefice, and the Church was re-erected by subscription. It was consecrated September 7th, 1841.

This *Edifice* (St. Mary and St. Cuthbert) is a neat stone building, with a small square tower in which hang three bells. The cost of its erection was about £900., of which sum £100. was the grant of the Incorporated Society, and £150. was given by the Ripon Diocesan Society. The east window is filled with stained glass, executed by Wailes, and contains the Lord's Prayer, the Apostles' Creed, and the Commandments, with the royal arms, and the armorial bearings of John Allan, George Hartley, and Rd. Wilson, Esquires, and the patron, the late Rev. W. Wharton, Vicar of Gilling, who contributed largely to the building of the Church. There is a monument to Robert Dodsworth, Esq., his wife Margaret Hebburne,* and their son. The *Living* is a Perpetual Curacy, in the alternate patronage of the Vicar of Stanwick St. John, and Gilling, with a net income of £120. a year, and a Parsonage House. The Rev. William Raine Atkinson is the incumbent. The great tithes have been commuted for a rent charge of £125., and those of the Vicar of Gilling for about £75.; 28½ acres of glebe are attached to the benefice of Easby, and 37½ belong to that of Gilling.

The *School*, rebuilt in 1831, is endowed with a tenement and half an acre of land, purchased in 1702, with money left by Captain Harrison. The master has also half of the interest of £100., left to the school and poor, by Mark Smithson, in the reign of Charles II. The poor have also 42s. 6d. a year, left by Ann Dodsworth and John Robinson. The latter likewise left 20s. a year for repairing St. Cuthbert's Church.

There is a *Wesleyan Chapel*, built in 1829.

Newton-Morrell Township.—Newton-Morrell lies one mile N.E. of Barton, and contains about 600 acres, laid out in two farms, the property of Richard B. Wilson, Esq. The soil is fertile, and the fields are inclosed with fences of thorn, thickly planted with hedge-row timber, adding much to the effect of the general scenery, which in some parts is pleasingly picturesque. Population, 28 souls. The vicarial tithes, payable to the Vicar of Gilling, have been commuted for £31. 14s. 8d. in rent charges.

CLEASBY.—The parish of Cleasby is bounded on the north by the river Tees, and comprises 970 acres, of the rateable value of £1,150. Population,

* This Mrs. Dodsworth, who was a Northumberland lady, saw three centuries, being born in 1598, and dying in 1704, aged 105. She re-married Colonel Henry Chaytor, the loyal and gallant defender of Bolton Castle, during the Civil wars. She made her will a few months before her death, stating that she was "in health of body and of sound, good, and perfect memory," and she signed it by a mark of three strokes, I I I.

197 persons. The surface is generally flat, but with a singular and very high embankment, which runs through the parish on the south side. The scenery is pleasing. John Church Backhouse, Esq., is Lord of the Manor and the largest landowner. The soil is various.

The *Village of Cleasby* is small, but neat, with a green in the centre, on which is a very large tree. It is distant $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles W. by S. from Darlington.

The *Church* was rebuilt in 1828, and is a plain stone structure, with circular headed windows and a bell turret. The ancient Church which it replaced had been rebuilt by Dr. John Robinson, Bishop of London, who was a native of Cleasby.* The *Living* is a Perpetual Curacy, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Ripon, and incumbency of the Rev. Joseph Jamieson, Precentor of Ripon Cathedral, for whom the Rev. John Henry Coombe officiates.

The *Free School*, for six poor boys, was founded by Bishop Robinson, who endowed it with sixteen acres of land, and a house and garden. Here is also a *Friends' Day School*, a very neat brick building, erected in 1848, at the cost of Thomas Pease, Esq.

In 1781 Letitia Cornwallis bequeathed £100., now increased to £358. 15s. 5d., three per cent. consols, for the relief of poor housekeepers of this parish.

COWTON (EAST).—The area of this parish is 3,310 acres; population, 461 souls; rateable value, £8,977. The surface is low, but undulated, and the soil is clay, partially gravelly, with beds of sand. The largest landowners are the Hon. Miss Arden, W. F. Webb, Esq., the Lord of the Manor, and the trustees of Kirkby Ravensworth Hospital.

The *Village of East Cowton*, or *Long Cowton*, called also *Middle Cowton*, from its proximity to North and South Cowton, is situated 8 miles N.W. of Northallerton, 8 miles S.S.E. of Darlington, and 10 miles W. from Richmond. A Station on the North Eastern Railway has been established here.

The *Church* (St. Mary) is a plain edifice, situated at the distance of half a mile from the village. It is partly of stone and brick, and consists of a nave, chancel, and tower; the chancel end is of very early date and the tower is modern. The latter is of brick and contains two bells. The *Living* is a Discharged Vicarage, valued in the King's Books at £4. 6s. 8d., and now at about £210. per ann. The patronage is vested in the Master and Wardens

* In 1650 Dr. Robinson was born at Cleasby. He was educated at Oriol College, Oxford, and in 1710 was preferred to the Bishopric of Bristol; and whilst filling that See was Plenipotentiary at the treaty of Utrecht. In 1714 he was translated to the See of London, which he held till April, 1723, when he died at Fulham. At Cleasby he built the Church, Parsonage House, and School, and endowed the latter.

of Kirkby Ravensworth Hospital, who are also the impropiators, and the present Vicar is the Rev. James Holme. The *Vicarage House* is a plain brick building. The impropriate, or rectorial tithes, have been commuted for rent charges amounting to £270., and the vicarial for £210.

The *School*, founded by the Dakyn family, in 1556, receives about £24. a year from the funds of the above-mentioned hospital at Kirkby Ravensworth.

CROFT.—Croft parish lies on the banks of the Tees, and comprises the townships of Croft, Dalton, and Stapleton, containing altogether 7,080 acres, and, in 1851, 750 inhabitants. The township of Croft, including the hamlet of Halnaby, contains about 1,480 acres, and a population of 447. Rateable value, £4,401. Sir W. R. C. Chaytor, Bart., John Wilson Todd, Esq., and Mr. Robson, are the principal owners of the land. The place was the seat of the long race of Clervaux, or Clervaux, to whom the manor belonged in ancient times. One of the Clervaux family obtained a grant of the mill here from Alan, Earl of Richmond, in the time of William the Conqueror. The representative successors of the Clervauxs are the Chaytors, one of whom, the late Sir William Chaytor, was created a Baronet in 1831.

The *Village of Croft* is situated on the south bank of the Tees, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles S. of Darlington, 10 miles N.W. from Richmond, 12 miles N.N.W. from North-allerton, and 44 miles N.W. from York. It is neatly built, and the river is crossed by a handsome stone bridge of seven arches. This bridge, which is 414 feet in length, and from the bed of the river to the top of the iron railing, 59 feet high, was completed by Henry Welch, Esq., C.E., in 1839. At about a quarter of a mile below the village, the North Eastern Railway crosses the Tees, and enters the County of Durham over a splendid oblique viaduct of four inches to an angle of 45 degrees, and 54 feet above the level of the river: it is supported on four massive arches. The railway runs through the parish for about two miles, and the Croft Station on the line is only about one hundred yards from the village, though locally in the parish of Hurworth.

For several years Croft has been a place of fashionable resort, for the benefit of its copious *Sulphureous Springs*, which are similar to those of Harrogate, both in smell and medicinal properties, and are used both for drinking and bathing.

The *Spa* was first brought into notice in 1668, and so early as 1713 the water had acquired such fame, that it was sold in London, in sealed bottles, at a very high price.* The late Sir William Chaytor (who resided occa-

* One gallon of the water of the mineral spring at Croft contains, of Muriate of Lime, 9 grains; Carbonate of Lime, 43 grains; Sulphate of Magnesia, 74 grains; Sulphate of Lime, 28 grains; and Carbonate of Iron, 1 grain.

sionally at *Croft Hall*, an elegant mansion near the village, now let for a lodging house) erected a handsome and capacious *Hotel*, with suitable conveniences, and a number of good lodging houses, for the accommodation of visitors. This hotel, which is kept by Mr. Thomas Winteringham, is most commodious, and is elegantly furnished. The air of Croft is remarkably pure, the surrounding country is pleasant, and the views on the banks of the Tees are delightful, commanding a prospect over an extensive tract in the highest possible state of cultivation. "From a noble Gothic bridge," writes Mr. Longstaffe, "the visitor will look up the Tees, blushing on a bed of ruddy sandstone, to the confluence of a dainty nymph, the Skerne, happily purified from her contaminated and sluggish passage through divers mills at Darlington, but carrying with her the dim prospect of St. Cuthbert's noble spire, and the classic groves of Blackwell."

Clervaux Castle stands on a gentle eminence a short distance from the village. It is a castellated mansion with five towers, built by the late Sir W. Chaytor, about twenty years ago, and is now occupied by his daughters, the Misses Chaytor. The park contains about 160 acres.

Halnaby Hall, a mile south of the village, was formerly one of the seats of the Milbanks, and is now the property of John Wilson Todd, Esq.

The *Church* (St. Peter) is an ancient structure, and exhibits specimens of various styles of English architecture; some portions are as early as the 14th century. Its parts are a nave, north and south aisles, chancel, porch, and tower. With the exception of the tower, more recently introduced, the building is of rough stone. The chancel contains a piscina, and the triple sedilia is curiously but very rudely carved. In 1845 the present incumbent, who was appointed to the living in 1843, placed a new roof of oak upon the chancel, after the exact pattern of the old one, some of the ancient bosses being retained. The present pews in the chancel were built by the preceding incumbent, the Rev. James Dalton. The north aisle of the Church is the property of the owner of the Halnaby estate, J. W. Todd, Esq.; and the south aisle belongs, in like manner, to the Chaytor family. In the north aisle is an altar tomb, which Mr. Longstaffe calls "an incongruous heap of extravagance," to the memory of Miss Dorothy Milbank, of Halnaby; and in the other aisle is "a glorious but simple and chaste tomb of grey marble" to "Sir Richard Clervaux, the *magnus* of his house." The inscription on the latter, details the cousinship of Sir Richard, in the third degree, to the monarchs of the house of York. The *Benefice* is a Rectory, in the patronage of the Crown, valued in the King's Books at £12. 8s. 4d., and now at about £850. The tithes were commuted in 1841, for a rent charge of £923.; a

portion of which is payable out of the Monk End estate, belonging to the Robson family, which, although forming a detached portion of Great Smeaton parish, always paid its tithes to the Rector of Croft. There are 21 acres of glebe land. Among the annual pensions payable out of the Rectory, is the sum of 25s., commonly called the *Beggars' Tithe*, from having been originally granted to certain mendicant friars; now payable to Mr. Richardson. The present Rector is the Rev. Charles Dodgson, who is likewise Archdeacon of of Richmond and Canon of Ripon Cathedral.

The *Rectory House* is an old brick building, three stories in height, and covered with red tiles. Several portions are of recent addition.

The *National Schools* for boys and girls, stands on a piece of glebe ground given in 1844 by the present Rector, under the provisions of the 4th and 5th Vict., cap. 38. In 1850 another piece was added by the Rector, for a master's house and garden. The buildings, which are in the Gothic style, and cost about £900., are very commodious. The master (Mr. Hobson) and mistress (Mrs. Hobson) are from the Training Institution at York, and their salary is £120. a year, with the house and garden above-mentioned. These schools are admirably conducted. The published Report of Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools for the County of York has the following with reference to them, under the date of March 6th, 1856:—"Discipline good; instruction excellent, especially in the exercise of the mind, and the practical application of religious principles. The attainments of the first class are unusually extensive, sound, and accurate, and the instruction is equally good throughout. The boys appear to be influenced in the happiest way by the master. There is an excellent tone throughout the school, and I have no doubt it is working powerfully for good." The school is supported in the usual way.

Charities.—In 1686 Thomas Barker left 10s. a year to the poor. Sir Mark Milbank, Bart., of Halnaby, in this parish, by will dated 1680, bequeathed £100., to be invested as a stock for the poor of the parish. The annual interest of £5. was paid upon the legacy by successors of Sir M. Milbank; but, in 1854, John Todd, Esq., who had become the purchaser of the estate, in lieu thereof invested £166. 13s. 4d., in consolidated three per cent. annuities. The parish has also a share in Dame Calverley's Charity. (See page 100.)

Biography.—At Croft was born in 1685, Dr. Thomas Burnett, a most ingenious and learned writer, the author of the *Theory of the Earth*. He received his early education at the Grammar School of Northallerton, whence he was removed, in 1651, to Clare Hall, Cambridge, where he had Dr. Tillotson for his tutor; but he afterwards removed to Christ's College, of which he was chosen a Fellow. In 1688 he was appointed Master of the Charter House, and died in 1715.

Dalton-upon-Tees Township.—This township, which is in the Liberty of St. Peter, contains 1,539 acres, chiefly belonging to the Dean and Chapter of York (Lords of the Manor) and Mr. John Wilkin. Population, 218 souls. Rateable value, £2,835.—of which sum, the North Eastern Railway Company is rated for that portion of their line which passes through the township, £930. The *Village* is situated 5 miles S. from Darlington, and about one mile from the Croft Railway Station. Here is the Dalton Railway Station on the above line; and the Richmond Junction of the same railway.

Stapleton Township.—This township lies on the banks of the Tees, is partly in the parish of Barton, and embraces an area of about 920 acres. Population, 136; rateable value, £981. The Lord of the Manor and principal landowner is Robert Bower, Esq. The *Village* is pleasantly situated on the south side of Teesdale, about 3 miles S.W. of Darlington. On the green stands a very large elm tree with a hollow trunk, and wide spreading branches, which has weathered the storms for several centuries. The tithes have been commuted for £162. 13s.: of which £160. are payable to the Rector of Croft, and £2. 13s. to the Vicar of Gilling.

A bridge across the Tees here, called *Blackwell Bridge*, connects this township with the County of Durham.

DANBY-WISKE.—The parish of Danby-Wiske, including Yafforth, comprises 4,547 acres and 554 persons. The township, which gives name to the parish, contains 3,247 acres and 359 inhabitants, including the hamlet of *Streetlam*. The rateable value is £2,325.; and the largest landowner is the Rev. Edwards Cust, the Lord of the Manor, who resides at *Danby Hill*, a good residence, about half a mile distant from Danby.

The *Village of Danby-Wiske* is pleasantly seated on the western bank of the river from which it derived the prefix to its name, about 4 miles N.N.W. of Northallerton. The North Eastern Railway passes within a quarter of a mile of it. *Streetlam* hamlet is about 2 miles distant from Danby.

The *Church* is an ancient Gothic fabric, having a nave, with a clerestory, a north aisle, chancel, south porch, and west tower in which are two bells. The east and west windows are of three lights each. In the centre compartment of the east one, is a representation, in stained glass, of Our Saviour blessing the bread, with an inscription—"Do this in Remembrance of me;" and there are remnants of stained glass in some of the other windows. The *Living* is a Rectory, in the patronage and incumbency of the Rev. Edwards Cust. It is valued in the King's Books at £9. 8s., and is now worth £450. a year. The *Rectory House* is a plain building, occupied by a labourer.

There is a *Wesleyan Chapel*, erected in 1839; and a *School*, supported by subscription.

Yafforth Chapelry.—The area of Yafforth, which lies in the vale of the Wiske, is 1,300 acres, of the rateable value of £1,488. Population, in 1851, 195 souls. The common was enclosed about 1832. The principal landowners are the Misses Rawson, Thomas John Masterman, Esq., the trustees of the late John Hutton, Esq., John Hood, Esq., and the Rev. T. Matthews.

The *Village*, which is a neat one, stands about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile W. of Northallerton. A small hill, near the river, is called *Hows Hill*. The *Church*, or *Chapel*, is a small ancient structure, with a low tower. The Perpetual Curacy is annexed to the Rectory of Danby-Wiske.

Yafforth Hall, an old building of brick, with stone mullions in some of the windows, is now a farmhouse, in the occupation of Mr. Thomas Wilkinson.

Little Danby House, the property and residence of T. J. Masterman, Esq., is a neat modern building, consisting of a centre and wings, picturesquely situated on the west bank of the Wiske. In the east end of the grounds are indications of an ancient village. *Yafforth Grange*, about a mile from Yafforth, is the property and residence of Mr. J. W. Ostler; and *Wiske Moor House* is the residence of Mr. R. Brown.

KIRBY-WISKE.—The townships of Kirby-Wiske, Maunby, Newby-Wiske, and Newsham-with-Breckenbrough, are comprised in this parish, the entire area of which is 5,853 acres; population, 1,079 persons. The township of Kirby-Wiske contains 1,089 acres and 282 inhabitants; its rateable value is £1,775., and the principal landowners are Colonel Crompton, Thomas Stubbs Walker, Esq., William Rutson, Esq., and William Pawson, Esq. The soil is generally good. The parish is intersected by the North Eastern and the Leeds Northern Railways.

The *Village of Kirby*, or *Kirkby-Wiske*, is small, and stands in a pleasant situation, on the west bank of the river Wiske, about 4 miles W. by N. of Thirsk. Near it are traces of an ancient encampment, and a tumulus, in which human remains have been found. About four years ago, men employed by Col. Crompton to make an embankment near the bridge, dug up great quantities of bones, chiefly of sheep, oxen, boars, horses, and dogs. In clearing the foundation for the Rector's residence, in 1855, upwards of forty human skeletons, apparently of fine young men, who seemed to have been buried in haste, were discovered. The bodies had been laid east and west, and not more than eighteen inches from the surface, and with them were found three spear heads. These bodies are supposed to have belonged to some of those slain at the battle of the Standard, fought on Cowton Moor, in

1138 (See vol. i., p. 123). About forty years ago, whilst cutting an embankment here, some ancient coins and a silver handled weapon were found, and at the same time an ancient pavement was discovered.

The *Church* (St. John the Baptist) is an ancient edifice of stone, consisting of a nave, with side aisles, and a modern south porch, a chancel with an aisle on the north side continuous with the north aisle of the nave, and now used as a vestry, and a well-proportioned west embattled tower, in which are three bells and a clock—the latter reported to have been removed from Breckenbrough Castle. The building is in the Decorated style, but the architecture of the chancel is more florid than that of the nave. Nearly all the windows of the nave have been modernised, but the windows of the chancel are very good. Nothing remains of the east window excepting the five principal lights, the whole of the gable having been cut away to admit of the construction of a flat roof. On the north side of the nave there is a very good Norman doorway, and the "priests' door," in the chancel, is an excellent example of the Decorated style. All the corbal heads are in good preservation, and very beautifully executed. The triple sedilia in the chancel, of equal height, terminates in finials, and there is a trefoiled piscina, the basin of which is eight-foiled. In the chancel wall is an altar tomb beneath a trefoiled recessed arch, which has a crocketed pediment terminating in a finial. This appears to be the founder's tomb, but the effigy is gone. Of the two bays forming the north aisle of the chancel, the first is separated from the chancel by a plain and elegant arch; and the more eastern one, enclosed for a vestry, seems to be partitioned off westward by a wall, perhaps run up when the window was destroyed. The eastern partition has also a mutilated window of two small lights to the east, which have been curtailed for the formation of a chamber above. There can be little doubt that this part of the Church originally formed a Chantry Chapel, and it is not improbable that, from the failure of funds, or other reasons, a receptacle was formed in it for the *Anchorite* to whom, in 1415, Henry, the third Lord Scrope of Masham, left 13s. 4d.

The *Living* is a Rectory, in the gift of the Duke of Northumberland, rated in the *Liber Regis* at £27. 16s. 5½d. The tithes have been commuted for a rent charge of £643., and there are 60 acres of glebe land. The Rector receives as his fee, for a funeral, the sum of one shilling, and a pennyworth of bread, which latter may be supposed to have been intended for the "poor anchor." The *Rectory House* is a plain building, now uninhabited. In 1856 the present Rector, the Rev. Robert Pulleine, built a handsome and commodious residence, in the Domestic Gothic style, on his own freehold, near the

Church, from a design of Mr. Thomas Raper, of East Witton, at a cost of about £2,000. There is a *Wesleyan Chapel*, which was built in 1825.

Sion Hill is the name given to a neat mansion, the property of Colonel Crompton. The house is pleasantly situated on a gentle eminence.

Half a mile west of Kirby-Wiske is a farmhouse called *Danoty Hall*, which was formerly the residence of a *coiner* named Dan Oty. His son-in-law, one Busby, who used to assist him in his illegal calling, having had a dispute with him, murdered him, for which crime he was hanged in chains, near Carlton (in Sand Hutton township), in 1702; and the spot where the gibbet stood is still called *Busby Stoop*.

The poor have about £36. a year, arising mostly from about 14 acres of land at Bagby, left by Thomas and Christopher Carter, in 1680 and 1688; and partly from three small rent charges, bequeathed by persons named Palliser, Ward, and Toes. In 1758 William Crank left the interest of £80. for putting to school, or apprenticing poor children of Newby Wiske.

EMINENT MEN.—*Roger Ascham*, Greek professor in St. John's College, Cambridge; instructor in Latin and Greek to Prince Edward and Princess Elizabeth; Latin secretary to Queen Mary, and afterwards to Queen Elizabeth, was born at Kirby Wiske, in 1513—being the third son of John Ascham, Steward to the ancient family of Scrope. He was the author of *Toxophilus*, published in 1544; and the *Schoolmaster*, composed in 1563, and published after his death by his widow. His collected works were published in one vol. 4to. in 1761, by Bennett, with a life, and remarks upon him by Dr. Johnson.

Dr. George Hickee, Dean of Worcester, and a learned author, was born at *Moor House* (now a farm house) in the village of Newsham, in this parish, in 1640, and was educated at the Grammar School at Northallerton (See page 93.) He was then admitted a servitor of St. John's College, Oxford; thence removed to Magdalen College; afterwards to Magdalen Hall; and in 1664 he was chosen Fellow of Lincoln College. In 1676 he became chaplain to the Duke of Lauderdale, who took him in the following year into Scotland, where he received the degree of D.D., from Sharp, Archbishop of St. Andrews. He took the same degree at Oxford, and was promoted to a Prebend at Worcester, in 1679. In 1681 he was made a chaplain to the King, and Dean of Worcester in 1688. At the Revolution, refusing, with others, to take the oaths, he was deprived of his Deanery. In 1699, Lord Somers, out of respect to his literary character, obtained an order in Council, directing the Attorney-General to enter a writ *noli prosequi* to all proceedings against him. Dr. Hickee was a man of great learning, and died in 1716.

Dr. Palliser, Archbishop of Cashel, also a man of eminent abilities, was a native of Kirby-Wiske, and received the rudiments of his education at the Northallerton Grammar School—See page 93.

Mawby Township.—Area, 1,500 acres; population, 397; rateable value about £1,900.; and the proprietors of the soil are T. S. Walker, Esq., and

William Rutson, Esq. The Leeds Northern Railway passes through this township. The *Village* is small, and stands about $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles S. by W. of Northallerton. *Maunby Hall* is the residence and property of T. S. Walker, Esq. The mansion is situated in a fertile locality, surrounded with neat pleasure grounds; and in front of it is a double row of fine lime trees.

The *Wesleyan Chapel* was built in 1836, and the Wesleyan Reformers have a Chapel, erected in 1855. The poor of the township have 18s. a year from the Pick family, near Darlington.

Newby-Wiske Township.—This township contains 1,395 acres, and 269 inhabitants. Rateable value, £2,304. Principal landowners, William Rutson, Esq., and the trustees of the late John Hutton, Esq. The land is fertile.

The *Village* is a very neat one, and is distant 5 miles S. of Northallerton. The Newby-Wiske Station of the North Eastern Railway is but a short distance from the village. The Wiske is crossed at Newby by a bridge of five arches. *Newby Hall*, the seat of William Rutson, Esq., is a handsome building, having a centre and wings, with well-wooded grounds surrounding it. On the 9th of March, 1858, was found under a thorn tree, in Wandle field, on this estate, about a quarter of a mile from the village, a red clay pot, containing 270 silver coins, of the reigns of Elizabeth, James I., Charles I., and Philip IV. of Spain. The English coins are of the size of our sixpences, shillings, and half crowns; and some of them—those of Charles I.—were struck at Oxford; but the Spanish coins were all dollars. The thorn, beneath which this treasure was found, is more than 200 years old, and the coins were in a state of excellent preservation. *Souber Hill*, the residence of Mrs. Hutton, is another good mansion, well situated in a park containing some fine wood. The prospect from the house is good.

A small *Methodist Chapel* was built at Newby, in 1814.

Newsham-with-Breckenbrough Township.—The area of this township is 1,869 acres, and the number of its inhabitants is 191. Rateable value about £2,020. Lord Greenock (Lord of the Manor), Thomas C. Hincks, Esq., and Colonel Crompton,* are the principal owners of the soil. The *Village of Newsham* is small, and stands about $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles W. of Thirsk and 1 mile from Kirby-Wiske, near the confluence of the rivers Swale and Wiske.

The *Manor House* is a neat modern building. The *Manor Farm*, containing about 500 acres, the property of Lord Greenock, is a *model farm*, conducted on the best and latest system of improved farming. The land

* Sir Samuel Crompton, the late Lord of the Manor of Newsham, was created a Baronet in 1838, and died in 1849, when his title became extinct.

under cultivation is of a lightish nature, and is fertile, and well adapted for the growth of swedes or mangold wurzel. The grazing land is not of the best quality. The fences, ditches, and roads cannot be surpassed for neatness and condition; the land is well drained; the farm buildings are extensive, occupying three sides of a square; and on the fourth side are the engine house, mills for grinding flour and all kinds of grain, and bones, as well as for sawing. Beyond these are the stackyard, with its metal bases for the corn stacks, and the manure tank.

George Hicke, D.D., Dean of Worcester, and a learned antiquarian, was, as before stated, born in the township of Newsham.

Breckenbrough, or *Breckenborough* hamlet, adjoins Newsham. Here was formerly a *Castle*, or castellated mansion, belonging to the Lascelles family. Sir Thomas Lascelles died here in 1619. No traces of the Castle are now extant, and its site is occupied by a farmhouse.

Breckenbrough House, the seat of Thomas Cowper Hincks, Esq., is a handsome mansion, surrounded with pleasant grounds and thriving plantations. The house commands good prospects, and the pleasure grounds are neat and compact. There are some fine old trees on the estate.

LANGTON, GREAT.—The township of Great Langton and that of Little Langton form a parish containing 1,840 acres, and 271 inhabitants, of which 856 acres and 153 persons belong to the first-named township. Its rateable value is £852.; and the chief proprietors of the land are H. E. Waller, Esq. and Wm. West, Esq. The manorial rights and a small portion of the soil belongs to the Countess of Tyrconnel. The *Village of Great Langton*, or *Langton-upon-Swale*, is situated on the north side of that river, about 6 miles N.W. from Northallerton. The Swale here runs very swiftly, and after heavy rains overflows its banks.

The *Church* is an ancient fabric, situated in a retired spot, about a quarter of a mile from the village. It has a nave, chancel, south porch, and open bell turret in which hangs one bell. The porch, bell turret, and vestry, are of recent construction. The *Living* is a Rectory, in the gift of the Duke of Leeds, valued in the King's Books at £6. 10s. 10d., and now at about £300. per ann. The Rev. Walter Hamilton Etty is the present Rector. The *Rectory House* is a plain building. The old Rectory House is said to have been washed away by the Swale, with two acres of glebe land.

The *School* is endowed with the interest of £600., left, in 1849, by Mrs. Redfearn, late of Langton Lodge. H. E. Waller, Esq., gave a piece of ground, upon which Lord Teignmouth built a house for the master. They also contribute handsomely towards the support of the school. The poor

have 50s. a year, left by John Gretam, of Richmond, in 1618, and Dr. Drake, late Rector of the parish, by deed dated 1st January, 1845, gave them the sum of £100.

Little Langton Township.—Area, 984 acres; population, 118; rateable value, £972. Lord Teignmouth is the principal landowner, and one of his seats is *Langton Lodge*, a neat mansion on the banks of the Swale.

Charles John Shore, second *Baron Teignmouth*, is son of the first Baron, by the only daughter of James Cornish, Esq., of Teignmouth. He was born in 1796; married, in 1838, the third daughter of Wm. Browne, Esq., of Tallentire Hall, Cumberland; succeeded his father in 1834; and is author of a work on Scotland and its scenery, and has published a life of his father. The first Baron was raised to the peerage in 1797, for his services as Governor-General of India, in which office he succeeded Lord Cornwallis, in 1792. His lordship's heir is his son, Hon. Charles John, born in 1840.

There is no village, but the hamlet of Little Langton adjoins Great Langton, and is about 5 miles W.N.W. of Northallerton.

MANFIELD.—This parish, which includes also Cliffe township, and is bounded on the north by the Tees, comprises 3,455 acres, and 435 inhabitants. R. B. Wilson, Esq. (Lord of the Manor), and Timothy Hutton, Esq., are the principal landowners in Manfield township, which contains about 2,400 acres, and 372 persons. The soil is a strong clay, the subsoil is sandy and gravelly, the surface is undulated, and the scenery is picturesque.

The *Village of Manfield* stands about 9 miles N. by E. from Richmond. "Manfield," says Cade, "is now an insignificant village, but anciently a very considerable place, of great extent, on an elevated situation, and probably once a British oppidum, being everywhere strewed with small hillocks resembling tumuli; and the neighbouring fields are lined with the foundations of buildings, and other vestigia; but nothing can be gleaned of its origin or downfall."

The *Church* (All Saints) was in 1335 appropriated to the Abbey of St. Agatha, Easby, by Robert de Wodehouse, Archdeacon of Richmond, who had the patronage of it, reserving to himself and the future Archdeacons, a portion of 25 marks out of the altarages, and tithe of lamb and hay, and a pension of 40s. The fabric of the Church, which is ancient and handsome, is in the Early English style, and consists of the usual parts of a parish Church. It was restored in 1855, and re-seated with oak, at a cost of about £1,100., which was raised by voluntary contribution. The tower is massive, and contains three bells, and the nave is clerestoried. The "priests' door," in the chancel, is of Norman architecture, and has been preserved for its an-

tiquity. The pulpit and font are both of white stone, finely carved. All the windows of the chancel are filled with stained glass, as well as one in each of the aisles. The east window exhibits the Four Evangelists, and a small window above it, the Holy Trinity. The subjects of the window in the south aisle are the Lord's Supper, Abraham entertaining the Angels, and the Return of the Prodigal. This window was given by Captain Withington. The one in the north aisle is a memorial window, presented by the present Vicar, in memory of his daughter, who was killed by a fall from a horse, and is in two compartments, containing representations of the five wise and five foolish virgins of the Gospel. There are tablets in the chancel to the Witham family, formerly of Cliffe Hall, in this parish, and Lords of the Manor. The *Benefice* is a Vicarage, valued in the King's Books at £6. 1s. 3d., and now worth £460 a year, with an excellent *Vicarage House* and 95 acres of glebe land. The patronage is vested in the Crown, and the present Vicar is the Rev. John Swire. The landowners are the impropriators.

The *School*, which is a neat building, re-erected in 1857, at a cost of up to £800., is endowed with the interest of £1,000.; and there are 7A. 12P. of land at Melsonby, belonging to the school and poor of Manfield.

Cliffe Township.—The township of Cliffe, containing about 970 acres, belongs to Richard Bassett Wilson, Esq. The *Village* is small, and is seated on the south bank of the Tees, 6 miles W.N.W. from Darlington, and 2 miles N.N.W. of Manfield. It is near the Roman way, Watling Street, which here crossed the Tees, the village of Pierse, or Pierce-bridge, on the Durham side of that river, occupying the site of a Roman Station, which several writers call *Magis*, and which was evidently intended to protect the ford, by which the road from the south passed towards Scotland.*

At *Pierse-bridge*, on the 2nd of Dec., 1642, the Earl of Newcastle, on his march towards York, was opposed for several hours, by Captain Hotham, with a small party of Fairfax's horse and two pieces of cannon. The Royalists erected a battery on Carlbury Hill, the Parliamentarians on the opposite banks. According to Rushworth, "the Earl of Newcastle did overpower the Lord Fairfax's force with great cannon." The Earl, after forcing the passage,

* A part of the western vallum of this station remained till 1822, when it was demolished, and the stones used in the erection of farm buildings, except a few that retained fragments of inscriptions; but the north and west sides of the mounds are still visible. A great quantity of Roman coins, urns, &c., have been found in and around this station. A beautiful gold coin was discovered on the 6th of April, 1853, bearing the following inscription: (obverse) "IMP TRAIANO AVG GER DAC PM TRP." (Reverse) "COS VPPSP QROPTIMO PRINC."

continued his march to York; while Hotham retreated to the quarters of Lord Fairfax at Tadcaster.*

The Cliffe estate was for centuries the property of the family of Witham, but was sold some years ago. *Cliffe Hall*, the ancient seat of the Withams, and now the seat of R. B. Wilson, Esq., has been for a considerable time undergoing extensive repairs. In the park is a tumulus.

MIDDLETON TYAS.—Middleton Tyas and Moulton township constitute this parish, the area of which is 6,108 acres, and the population 728 souls. The township of Middleton Tyas contains 3,154 acres and 501 inhabitants. Its rateable value is £4,203. The surface is undulated, the scenery in many parts is picturesque, and the soil is generally fertile, resting on a substratum of limestone, which is extensively quarried. A *copper mine* was worked here about ninety years ago. The principal landowner in the township is Leonard Lawley Hartley, Esq.

The *Village of Middleton Tyas* is situated a little west of Leeming Lane, about 5 miles N.E. of Richmond, and 7½ miles S.W. of Darlington.

The *Church* (St. Michael) is an ancient stone structure, chiefly in the Early English style, with some Norman details, and consists of a nave with aisles, a chancel, and tower in which are three bells. A monument to a former Vicar, the Rev. John Mawer, D.D., who died in 1763, bears an extraordinary inscription. He was "descended from the royal family of Mawer," and was the greatest linguist this nation ever produced, "speaking 22 languages."

The *Living* is a Vicarage, valued in the King's Books at £15. 10s., and now at about £700. a year. It is endowed with half of the great tithes; L. L. Hartley, Esq., being the impropriator of the other moiety. The patronage is vested in the Crown, and the Rev. James Stevenson Blackwood, D.D., LL.D., is the present Vicar. The *Vicarage House* is a good residence, the front of which was rebuilt in 1858.

* *Pierse Bridge* is said to be a corruption of *Priests'-bridge*. The old Roman bridge across the Tees is stated to have been of wood; but it is said to have been rebuilt of stone by two priests of the neighbourhood, and hence its name. Horsley speaks of the wood remaining of the old bridge, and its last remains appear to have only been carried away in the great flood of 1771. Mr. Longstaffe hints at another derivation. After a mediæval settlement was made in the Roman Station, he says, "a Chapel arose, and the necessity of a bridge for more convenient access to the opposite vill of Cliffe became apparent. The bridge of *Pierre* was completed. When the 'auld brig of tree' was finally dismantled, when the new bridge arose, and when the name was finally settled we know not. The structure was 'sumtime of five arches,' as a little before Leland pranced over it had been 'made new of three arches.' Leland's bridge still exists.

There are some neat houses in the township. *Middleton Lodge*, a good stone building, situated nearly one mile from the village, is the residence of Edmund Backhouse, Esq. *East Hall* is the residence of the Hon. A. C. O. Powlett, Esq. *West Hall*, and *Kirk Bank*, are also very good houses.

Kneeton is a hamlet or farm in Middleton Tyas township. In former times there was a Chapel here. *Kneeton Hall* is a farmhouse.

The poor have 2A. 1R. of land, and the interest of £30., left by John Shaw and another donor.

Moulton Township.—Area, 2,954 acres; population, 227; rateable value, £2,577. In Moulton are two ancient *Halls* (the Manor House and Moulton Hall), one of which was a seat of the Earls of Richmond; but John de Dreux, the seventh Earl, in the reign of Henry III., gave it to the monks of Richmond, who converted it into a Cell. The manor was afterwards held by the Marshall, Wright, and Smithson families. The halls now belong to F. and J. Sanderson, Esquires, but J. W. Todd, Esq., the Rev. H. Duncombe, Mrs. Stapleton, and others, have estates here.

The *Village of Moulton* is in a secluded situation, on the acclivity of a picturesque vale, about 5 miles N.E. of Richmond, and 1 mile S. of Middleton Tyas. In the centre of the village are two powerful springs of good water.

The *Manor House*, south-west of the village, is a remarkable ancient building, forming the three sides of a square, of brick, and roofed with tiles. It is much reduced from its original importance, and is now the property of Francis Sanderson, Esq.

Moulton Hall, the property of John Sanderson, is an old stone mansion in good repair. The entrance is approached by a flight of steps.

A neat *Chapel of Ease*, with an octagon tower of wood, covered with zinc, was built here in 1838, by the late Mr. Ward, Secretary to the Bishop of Chester. There is a *Wesleyan Chapel*, erected in 1835.

High and Low Gaterley are small hamlets in Moulton township. *Gaterley*, as has been observed at page 506, is the supposed site of a Roman town. *Gaterley Grange* is the property of John Sanderson, Esq. The poor of Moulton have 16s. a year, left by John Allen in 1646.

*** GREAT SMEATON parish, formerly a member of East Gilling Wapentake, has been added to the Langbaugh Wapentake.

Worsall (High) Chapelry.—This township and chapelry, though locally situated in East Gilling Wapentake, is a detached member of the parish of Northallerton (See page 327). Its area is 1,511 acres; population, 130; rateable value, £724. The land belongs to Thomas Moore Wayne and

Thomas Meynell, Esqrs. The surface is undulated; the soil, which is a strong clay, is fertile, and winding round the river the scenery is picturesque.

The *Village of High Worsall* is small and scattered, but pleasantly situated on the south bank of the Tees, 12 miles N. from Northallerton, and 3 miles W. by S. of Yarm. The *Chapel of Ease* is a small plain square building. The Perpetual Curacy is valued at £60.; the Vicar of Northallerton is the patron; and the Rev. Henry Graves incumbent. On the exterior of the west wall of the Chapel is a plain monumental stone inscribed to the Rev. John Graves, his wife, and several members of his family. This Mr. Graves, who was for upwards of forty years incumbent of Worsall Chapelry, published, in 1808, a *History of Cleveland*, and died on the 2nd of August, 1832, aged 71 years. The present incumbent of Worsall is the only surviving child of this learned historian.

The *Parsonage House* is situated in the adjoining township of Low Worsall, in Langbaugh Wapentake.

Hallikeld Wapentake

Is bounded on the north by Hang East Wapentake; on the east by the Wapentakes of Gilling East, Birdforth, and Bulmer, from which it is separated by the Swale; on the south and west by Claro Wapentake, in the West Riding, from which it is separated by the Yore; and on the west also by Hang East. It is generally a champaign and fertile district, encompassed on three sides by the rivers Yore and Swale, and extending sixteen miles from north to south, along the great Roman road Watling Street, now better known as Leeming Lane—from Aldborough to the village of Leeming; but varying only from five to seven miles in breadth. The Wapentake is in the baronial Liberty of Richmondshire, and was in the Diocese of Chester, but now belongs to the Diocese of Ripon, the Deaneries of Catterick and Boroughbridge, and Archdeaconry of Richmond, except Brafferton and Topcliffe parishes, which have their churches in other Wapentakes. It contains four parishes, and parts of six other parishes, and is divided into thirty townships. Its area in statute acres is 38,850.

BURNESTON.—The parish of Burneston, which is situated in the rich and fruitful Vale of Mowbray, comprises the five townships of Burneston, Carthorpe, Exelby Leeming and Newton, Gatenby, and Theakstone—the area of the whole being 7,411 acres. The soil for the most part is of good quality, and favourable for the growth of wheat, barley, and turnips; and the surface is level, having itself no picturesque beauty, but commanding a view of the Wensleydale and Masham hills on the west, and of the Hambleton hills on the east. In 1851 the parish contained 1,695 inhabitants, of which 374 belonged to Burneston township. The area of that township alone is 1,185 acres. Its rateable value is £2,061.; and the principal landowners are John Villiers Dent, Esq. (Lord of the Manor) and Lord Rokeby.

The *Village of Burneston* is pleasantly situated about 4 miles S.E. of Be-dale, and a little to the west of the ancient Roman way, Watling Street, now known as Leeming Lane, or the great north road from London to Edinburgh. Here is a large steam mill for grinding bones, rape, cake, corn, &c., worked by Mr. Robert Newcombe, of Helen Lodge. *Allerthorpe Hall*, an ancient building, is now a farmhouse, as is likewise the *Manor House*; and there is a small farmhouse called *Smearholmes*.

The *Church of Burneston* (St. Lambert) was originally built in the time, and partly by the bounty of Ribald and Hugh Fitz-Hugh; but this structure gave place, probably about the close of the reign of Edward III., to the present fine and spacious edifice, which is in the Perpendicular style, and consists of a lofty clerestoried nave, bounded by north and south aisles, a chancel, south porch, and handsome west tower, which is surmounted by a spire. There are three bells in the tower. The building was completely restored and refurnished in 1864, by the Duchess of Cleveland. The interior is handsome; four beautiful pointed arches separate the nave from the side aisles; and the roofs are of carved oak. Some of the ancient dark oak seats remain. All the windows of this part of the Church are filled with stained glass. The font has a lofty and beautifully elaborate ancient cover, and there is a good organ on the floor. The new pulpit and reading desk are north and south of the chancel arch. The chancel, however, alone presents a magnificent effect seldom found in modern ecclesiological restoration. Approaching it through a finely carved screen, the immense newly carved roof and fittings, the altar rails, the flooring of encaustic tiles, the ancient sedilia and rich carpeting, the costly appurtenances to the Communion table, the ecclesiastical chairs, and the rich stained glass of the windows produce an effect which description cannot convey.

The east window occupies the entire east end of the Church, and is a me-

memorial to the late Duke of Cleveland. It consists of five chief openings below the tracery, each of these contain in their upper parts canopies of very lofty tabernacle work, interspersed with various figures, as finials, of the Blessed Virgin and Infant Jesus, angels, with emblems of the Passion of our Lord, &c. Beneath there are displayed the five principal subjects, viz.:—In the centre is Mary meeting our Lord after the resurrection, the text “Woman, why weepest thou?” On either side of these are the chief acts of mercy and charity—“I was hungry and ye gave me meat;” “I was naked,” &c.; “I was sick,” &c.; “I was a stranger,” &c. Each of these are on pedestals on which the explanatory texts occur, and all of them are encompassed by borders of much richness. The tracery of the window, which consists of numerous apertures, contains, in each, angels in choir, with musical instruments and varied costume, the chief ones being occupied with the Evangelists and their attributes. On the pedestals runs the following dedicatory inscription:—“In memory of William Henry, first Duke of Cleveland, erected by Elizabeth, his widow, Ann. Dom. 1854.” The artist of this window, as appears at the foot of it, is Mr. Warrington, of London. The artist of all the other windows of the Church is Mr. Barnet.

The *Living*, a Vicarage, valued in the King's Books at £87. 6s. 8d., is endowed with one-third of the great tithes of Burneston, and the other two-thirds belong to G. J. Serjeantson, Esq., of Camp Hill, and John E. Carter, Esq., of Theakstone Hall. The great tithes have been commuted for a rent charge of £772., and the vicarial for £600., and there are 8½ acres of glebe, and a large *Vicarage House*. The patronage of the living is vested in the Duchess of Cleveland, and the present Vicar is the Rev. Harry Vane Russell.

There is a small *Wesleyan Chapel*, of brick, built in 1826.

Charities.—Matthew Robinson, by deed dated in 1688, charged a farm of 180 acres at Scabbed Newton, now belonging to the Duchess of Cleveland, with a yearly rent of £48. 5s., for the endowment of a *School* and of an *Almshouse*, which he had previously erected. The master and usher of the school to teach Latin, English, &c., to free scholars of this parish; and the almshouse to lodge five poor men and women. The other property belonging to this institution consists of 12½. 3s. of land at Carthorpe, purchased from 1795 to 1818, with various gifts, legacies, and contributions, and now let for £35. a year. The school and hospital were originally under the same roof, and contained apartments for the master and six almspeople, one of whom was the usher or almsmaster. It is now no longer so. The present *School* for boys and girls was erected in 1852 by subscription, aided by a grant from the Committee of Council. There is likewise an *Infant School*.

The *Poor's Land*, 7A. at Exelby, was partly bequeathed by Rd. Foes, in 1637, and partly purchased in 1780, with £80. benefaction money, and £78. 10s. raised by subscription. It lets for £13. a year. The poor have also the rent of a gravel pit (£2. a year) and the interest of £100. saved from the profits of this pit.

Carthorpe Township.—The area of this township is 2,055 acres, of the rateable value of £1,866.; population, 821 souls. The soil is partly clay and sand. George John Serjeantson, Esq. (Lord of the Manor) and William Stead, Esq., are the largest landowners, having recently purchased the estate here of the Marquis of Ailesbury.

The *Village of Carthorpe* is situated in low ground, about one mile south from Burneston. *Camp Hill*, the seat of George J. Serjeantson, Esq., is a handsome modern building, on an eminence half a mile south of the village, where there are vestiges of ancient entrenchments. The grounds are pleasant and well wooded. "At Carthorpe, in the Hall-garth," says Longstaffe, "is the shell of a Saxon or early Norman Chapel, used as a cow-house," &c.

The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a place of worship at Carthorpe. The poor have £4. a year, left by John Gale. The tithes of the township have been commuted for £369. 16s. 6d., of which £201. are payable to the impropriators, and £168. 16s. 6d. to the Vicar of the parish.

Exelby, Leeming, and Newton Township.—Area, 2,381 acres; population, 788; rateable value, £3,815. The township is intersected by the railroad from Northallerton to Bedale and Leyburn. The Duchess of Cleveland and John Ball, Esq., are the chief landowners: the manorial rights belong to the former. The river Swale bounds the township on one side.

Exelby is a small village on the side of a hill, about 2 miles E.S.E. of Bedale, and 1½ mile from Burneston.

The *Village of Leeming* is ancient, and stands about 3 miles E.N.E. from Bedale, on the Watling Street of the Romans, now called *Leeming Lane*.* The place derived its name from the road, for Roman roads abound in localities with *Leam* in their appellations. Leeming Bar Railway Station is one mile to the southward. The Petty Sessions for this division of the Wapentake, formerly held here, have been removed to Bedale.

* The Watling Street Roman way, now the great north road, is called Leeming Lane for several miles in this locality. "The enduring character of its original construction," writes Mr. Longstaffe, "may be imagined, when I inform the tourist that although used for long as a coach road, and suffering continual layers of matter for its improvement, a skeleton of Saxon date was discovered in it (near Leeming) some years ago, at a depth of not more than two feet from the surface. Its breast was transfixed by a long narrow and rusty spearhead; and the deed of blood by which the soul of its owner had passed away, must have been one of a private character, for not a vestige of armour was found, but upon the shoulders were large convex, or tortoise-shaped fibulae, by which the robes had been fastened. These were of bronze, ornamented by silver-twisted threads, and are represented in the *Archæological Journal*. One is in the Edinburgh Museum, the other in private hands." Mr. Longstaffe gives two plates of one of them in his little work on Richmondshire.

Leeming is the head of a Chapelry. The old *Chapel* (St. John the Baptist), founded in 1424, and endowed with £2. 17s. 3d. per ann., out of the Exchequer, was rebuilt in 1889, at a cost of about £600., raised by subscription. It is a small plain, but neat brick building. The *Perpetual Curacy*, now worth £120. a year, having been augmented with £1,000. of Queen Anne's Bounty, is in the gift of the Vicar of Burneston, and incumbency of the Rev. Richard Anderson. A *Methodist Chapel* was erected here in 1844, and a *Primitive Methodist Chapel* in 1853. There is likewise a *National School* here.

Newton, or as it is sometimes called, *Scabbed Newton*, is a small hamlet of scattered houses, about one mile from Leeming, on the Leeming Lane.

Newton House, the seat of the Dowager Duchess of Cleveland, is a handsome stone mansion, situated in pleasant well wooded grounds. It was one of the sporting seats of the late Duke of Cleveland.

Londonderry is a hamlet on the great north road, about 2 miles S.E. from the Railway Station at Leeming Bar, and 3 miles from Bedale.

The poor of this township have the bequests of Ralph Cowley, in 1670, and Thomas Isles, in 1684, together amounting to £7. per ann.

As commutations for the tithes of the township, rent charges amounting to £452. 10s. 6d. have been awarded; of which £313. 16s. 6d. are payable to the impropiator, and £138. 14s. to the Vicar.

Gatenby Township.—Gatenby township contains 849 acres, and 82 persons. Rateable value, £909. The Duchess of Cleveland owns most of the land.

The *Village*, or *Hamlet*, is small and scattered, and situated on high ground on the west side of Swaledale, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles E. of Bedale, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Burneston. *Newton Lodge* is a farm house in the village, in the occupation of Mr. Nathaniel Truett. There are several good farmhouses on Leeming Lane, two of which, in the "old coaching days," were well-known inns called the "Oak Tree," and the "New Inn." There is a fine nursery here, belonging to Mr. Henry May.

The Leeming Railway Station, as well as the hamlet of *Leeming Bar*, is in this township. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £85. 14s., and the vicarial for £49. 1s. 6d.

Theakstone Township.—This is another small township, the area being 991 acres; population, 75; rateable value, £1,446. John Edward Carter, Esq., is the principal landowner. The Grange farm belongs to the Duchess of Cleveland. The *Village* is seated pleasantly near a small rivulet, 3 miles S.E. from Bedale, and three quarters of a mile from Burneston. *Theakstone Hall*, the seat of J. E. Carter, Esq., is a handsome mansion, in pleasant

grounds, and in the vicinity of good plantations. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for £68. 14s. 6d., and the impropriate for £46. 12s.

CUNDALL.—This parish is on the banks of the river Swale, and comprises the townships of Cundall-with-Leckby, and Norton-le-Clay, in the Wapentake of Hallikeld, and the township of Fawdington, in that of Birdforth. The area of the entire parish is 3,351 acres; and the number of its inhabitants is 389. The soil is gravelly, and the scenery is pleasingly diversified with wood and water. The township of Cundall-with-Leckby contains 1,905 acres, and 191 persons; its rateable value is £1,172. William Heathcote, Esq., is Lord of the Manor and owner of Cundall; but Leckby belongs to Thomas Basil Wood, Esq.

The *Village of Cundall*, which is scattered, lies near the Swale, 5 miles N. by E. of Boroughbridge; and *Leckby* is a hamlet of three farms, about one mile distant.

The *Church* (St. Mary and All Saints) was rebuilt in 1854, on the site of a small ancient edifice, chiefly at the expense of W. Heathcote, Esq. It is a neat Gothic structure, consisting of a nave, chancel, tower, and porch. There are four bells in the tower. The *Living* is a Vicarage, in the patronage of Wm. Heathcote, Esq. (the impropriator), and incumbency of the Rev. John Owen. It is rated in the King's Books at £3. 6s. 8d., and now worth about £100. a year. A neat Parsonage House was built in 1850.

Charities.—The poor parishioners have 7A. 3s. of land at Minskip, purchased with poor's money, subject to a yearly rent charge of 50s., which had been bequeathed to the parish school by the Rev. — Linton. This land lets for £15. a year. They have also a yearly rent charge of £3. left by Roger Leadley, in 1682, for children's shoes and clothes. The poor of Cundall and Leckby have 5s. a year left by Mary Moulton, and the dividends on £866. 13s. 4d., three per cent. consolidated bank annuities, purchased with the bequest of Mrs. Clare Smithson, in 1803, for a weekly distribution of bread, and annual doles of money and coals. Out of these Charities the master of the school at Cundall receives £15. a year, for which he teaches fifteen scholars free.

Fawdington Township.—This small township lies on the north-east bank of the river Swale, in the Wapentake of Birdforth, as before stated, and contains only 423 acres, and 40 inhabitants. The common was enclosed in 1821. The land belongs to Mr. James Brown and Captain Dalton.

The *Hamlet* contains but four farmhouses and two cottages, and is situated 5 miles N.N.E. of Boroughbridge, and 2 miles from Cundall.

Norton-Le-Clay Township.—Area, 1,023 acres; population, 158 souls. The Earl of Ripon (Lord of the Manor) and the Rev. J. W. Harrison are the principal landowners. The soil is chiefly a rich loam. The *Village* is pleasantly situated 3 miles N. by E. of Boroughbridge, 2 miles W. of Cundall,

and about 1 mile E. from Leeming Lane. A neat *Chapel of Ease* was erected here in 1839, of brick with stone dressings. The cost was defrayed by subscription, to which the Earl of Ripon contributed £100. It has a small open belfry containing one bell, and is dedicated to St. John.

HUTTON-CONYERS.—Hutton-Conyers, according to the Parliamentary Return of the Census for 1851, is deemed extra-parochial. Its area is 2,05½ acres, and its population numbers 190 souls. Rateable value, £3,296. The Earl of Ripon is Lord of the Manor and principal landowner. It was formerly a detached member of the Liberty and Wapentake of Allertonshire. The place was anciently the residence of a branch of the Conyers family, whose seat appears to have been on the north side of the village, in a field still called the Hall-garth, and in which there are vestiges of a moat and the foundations of buildings. The Mallories of Studley having, by marriage, acquired this estate, it passed from them to the ancestors of the late Mrs. Lawrence, of Studley, with other extensive possessions.

The *Village* is seated on a bold acclivity on the north bank of the Yore, 1½ mile N. from Ripon. The late Mrs. Lawrence erected a *District Church* at Sharow, in the West Riding, and Hutton-Conyers is now a member of its parochial jurisdiction.

KIRBY-ON-THE-MOOR.—This parish, commonly called *Kirby-Hill*, comprises the townships of Kirby, Humberton-with-Milby, and Langthorne. Area of the parish, 1,956 acres; population, 637 persons. It is separated from the parish of Aldborough* by the river Yore. The soil is fertile, the surface is elevated, and the surrounding scenery pleasingly diversified. The township

* At Aldborough, about half a mile of Boroughbridge, is the site of the Roman City of *Iaurum*. Richard of Cirencester tells us that *Iaurum* was the chief City of the Province of the *Brigantes*, although he calls Eboracum (York) their capital.

Tessellated pavements of the most beautiful description have been discovered here, especially in the years 1832, 1846, and 1848. Many other interesting remains of the ancient *Iaurum*, including a hypocaust, the supposed foundations of the basilica, the sites of baths and other public buildings have been laid bare, and the walls, too, of this Roman City have been recently traced. As defined by them, the town formed an oblong rectangular parallelogram, of which the longest sides were upwards of 2,100 feet in length, and the shortest somewhat more than 1,300 feet, making a circuit of rather more than one mile and a half, and enclosing an area of 60 acres. The thickness of the wall varies from ten to sixteen feet; it appears to have been faced with carefully squared stones, without the usual bondings of brick, at least no traces of them have been found. Outside the walls sepulchral urns, graves, deposits of burnt bones, and places which seemed to have been used for the purpose of cremation, have been discovered at different times. The most remarkable sepulchral remains have been found at a spot without the walls, on the south side, known by the name of *Red Hills*.

of Kirby contains 790 acres; population, 185; rateable value, £861. Miss Rawson is the owner of the soil and possessor of the manorial rights.

The *Village* stands on an eminence commanding a view of sixteen Churches, the Cathedrals of York and Ripon, the Castles of Crayke and Sheriff Hutton, and the Hambleton Hills. It is distant one mile N. from Boroughbridge.

The *Church* (All Saints) is an ancient stone structure, having a nave, north aisle, chancel, and tower containing three bells. Most of the windows are square-headed. The *Living* is a Discharged Vicarage, valued in the King's Books at £7. 13s. 6½d., and now worth about £400. a year. The glebe comprises 90 acres, and a commodious *Vicarage House* was built in 1840, by the present Vicar, the Rev. Thomas Allanson. The advowson is in the Crown.

Humberton-with-Milby Township.—Area, 2,820 acres, of which 610 acres are in Kirby-Hill parish, and 1,710 in Aldborough parish. Population, 186 persons, of whom 11 are in the latter parish. Sir E. A. H. Lechmere, Bart., is now Lord of the Manor and owner of the soil of Humberton, having recently married Miss Haigh, of Whitwell Hall, to whom the property belonged. Earl de Grey is Lord of the Manor of Milby.

The *Hamlet* of Humberton, or *Hum-Burton*, which is small, is situated on the north side of the river Yore, one mile E.N.E. from Boroughbridge.

Milby is a pleasant village, three quarters of a mile N.E. of Boroughbridge, but on the south side of the Yore, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, and parish of Aldborough. A little east of Milby, near the confluence of the rivers Yore and Swale, is the hamlet and manor of *Ellinthorpe*, in the constablewick of Myton-on-Swale. *Ellinthorpe Hall* is the seat of Heaton Clarke, Esq.; and *Ellinthorpe Lodge*, the seat of Heaton Edwin Clarke, Esq.

At Ellinthorpe is a *Protestant Dissenters' Chapel*, endowed with £22. per ann., for the support of a Nonconformist minister. The Boroughbridge Railway Station is in this township.

Langthorpe Township.—This township is separated from Boroughbridge by the river Yore or Ure, and contains 556 acres (the property of Earl de Grey) and 277 inhabitants. Boroughbridge and Langthorpe seem to comprise one town, the latter place being on the east bank of the river, and the former on the west side. The Baptists have a place of worship here. The particulars of a battle fought at Boroughbridge, in 1821, are given at page 137 of the first volume of this history.

KIRKLINGTON.—The townships of Kirklington-with-Upeland, and those of Sutton-with-Howgrave, and East Tanfield, are comprised in this parish, the whole containing 3,807 acres, and a population, in 1851, of 553 persons; of

which 1,910 acres and 399 souls belong to the first named township. The Hon. Chas. Howard Butler Clarke Southwell Wandesford is the Lord of the Manor and principal landowner in Kirklington township, the rateable value of which is £3,008.

The *Village of Kirklington* is situated 7 miles N. from Ripon; 6 miles S.E. from Bedale; and 1 mile from the Sinderby Railway Station. It is a pleasant village, with a large green in the centre of it. The *Old Hall*, or *Manor House*, once the seat of the Wandesfords, has been greatly reduced, and is now occupied partly by a farmer, and partly by the curate of the parish. One room in the house is wainscotted with oak, and the ceiling is enriched with fancies and heraldry, appertaining to Christopher Wandesford, whose costly Elizabethan monument is in the Church. Above the mantel-piece is an older coat, let in with thirty quarterings, apparently belonging to Conyers of Hornby. In the "Camp field," behind the hall, a high and irregular dyke runs tolerably parallel with the Burneston road, with a depression on each side. It is about 20 feet high, and is chiefly composed of gravel.

The *Church* (St. Mary) is a fine specimen of the Early English and Decorated styles of architecture, with a good Perpendicular tower in which the staircase is a very prominent and picturesque feature. The other parts of the edifice are a nave, side aisles, chancel, and porch. It has recently undergone a complete restoration, and was re-opened for Divine Worship on the 5th of last January (1859) by the Lord Bishop of Ripon. The exterior of the Church has had several additional portions of masonry, quite in character with the rest of the building. The interior has the appearance of a new Church, the stone work having been re-chiselled and the walls re-plastered. The chancel arch, which has been rebuilt, is five feet higher in the apex than the former one, and is in character with the other arches—the old one not being so. The beautiful Gothic roofs are new and high pitched, and the entire edifice has been new seated. The windows are all new, and filled with Cathedral glass with coloured borders. The new Caen stone font is the gift of the architect, Mr. Jones, of York. The cost of the restoration was raised by subscription, the chief contributors being the Lord of the Manor, the Marquis of Ailesbury, the Bishop of Ripon, the Duchess of Roxburghe, and T. S. Duncombe, Esq., M.P.

The Wandesford Chapel, in this Church, is enclosed by a beautiful parclose screen of flowing tracery. In this part of the building are the recumbent effigies of a Knight and Lady, of the close of the 14th century. His shield, charged with a lion rampant, identifies him as one of the Mowbrays, lords of Kirklington. There is also a fine Elizabethan monument of Christopher

Wandesford, a later lord, and a Wandesford brass of 1463. An heiress of the Wandesfords married the late Earl of Ormonde, of Kilkenny Castle, Ireland, father of the present Lord of the Manor of Kirklington. There are three bells in the tower. In the windows are some remains of stained glass:—in the vestry, the Angel Gabriel; at the north of the chancel the Wandesford insignia; and on the south a singular symbol of the Blessed Trinity—a figure with three heads, but one crown, and in the right hand something like a book or a loaf. The *Living* is a Rectory, valued in the King's Books at £25. 7s. 8½d., and now worth upwards of £1,000. a year; in the patronage of the Lord of the Manor, and incumbency of the Rev. John Prior.

The *Rectory House* is a fine building.

Upsland hamlet, 280 acres in two farms, occupies an eminence one mile W.S.W., and several houses in Leeming Lane, 1 mile E. of Kirklington. The land belongs to Mr. William Thompson.

Charities.—The *Poor's Land*, 18a. at Sykes, purchased in 1732, with £230. benefaction money, and £50. given by the Rev. John Wandesford. The rent of this land belongs to the poor of the parish. The poor of Kirklington have the rent of the Ings Close, 4a., bequeathed by Rd. Storey, in 1718. The poor of the two other townships have three small cottages at Sutton, purchased with £50. left by Philip Bendelowe. In 1725, Mary Wandesford bequeathed a yearly rent charge of 20s. for the education of two poor children of Kirklington.

Sutton-Howgrave Township. Area, 660 acres; population, 117; rateable value, £828.; the principal landowners are George Serjeantson, Esq., the Earl of Brownlowe, and Edward Other, Esq.

Sutton is a very small village, 2 miles from Kirklington; and *Howgrave* consists of two farms called Bury Hills, 1 mile N. of Sutton, and half a mile from the parish Church. Howgrave was formerly a constablewick or grave-shop, comprising Sutton, Holme, Howe, and Nunwick.

East Tanfield Township.—East Tanfield contains 1,297 acres, the rateable value of which is £1,292. The land, which is laid out in three farms, called *Chapel Hill*, *Mire-Barf*, and *East Tanfield*, belongs to the Marquis of Ailesbury. The place is distant 6 miles N.N.W. from Ripon, and about 2½ miles from Kirklington. The population, in 1851, was 37 souls.

PICKHILL.—This parish, called by Spelman, in his *Villare Anglicum*, "Pickall," is bounded on the east by the river Swale, and on the west by the old Roman way, Watling Street, now called Leeming Lane. It comprises the several townships of Pickhill-with-Roxby, Ainderby-Quernhow, Holm, Howe, Sinderby, and Swainby-with-Allerthorpe. The entire parish contains 5,006 acres, and 777 inhabitants, of which 2,131 acres and 392 persons belong to the first-mentioned township. Its rateable value is £2,640. William

Rutson, Esq., of Newby Wiske Hall (Lord of the Manor), Thomas Meynell, Esq., of Yarm, and Mr. John Hurwood, of Pickhill, are the chief proprietors of the land. The surface of the parish is undulated, and the scenery pleasingly varied; the soil in some parts is a strong clay, and in others a sandy loam, but fertile.

The *Villages of Pickhill and Roxby* (anciently *Rokesby*) are contiguous (being separated only by a stream of water), and now form one village under the former appellation. Distance from Bedale, the nearest market town, 7 miles; about the same distance W.N.W. from Thirsk; and from the Railway Station at Sinderby, on the Leeds Northern line, 2 miles. A *feast and races* are held here every Easter Monday. There is a large artificial mound at Pickhill, called *Picts' Hill*,* which now forms part of the railway embankment. The *Manor House*, an ancient brick building, about half a mile from the village, is occupied by a farmer. *High and Low Ness*, *Sandholme*, and *Scarborough House*, are the names of farmhouses in Pickhill township. The last-mentioned house is the property and residence of Mr. Edward Morton.

The *Church* (All Saints) is an ancient structure, situated on an eminence, and exhibits some beautiful transition Norman work. Its component parts are a nave with a north aisle and a south porch, a chancel with a chapel at the north side, which now serves as a vestry, and a tower. At the east end of the north aisle there are remains of a very late parclose screen, inscribed MORITVRA—SI JVDEX PRO. CAUSA. MEA. SENSERIT.—JVDICARE. NON. EST. TVVM.—POST. TENEBRAS. SPERO. LVCEM. Another portion is worked up in a pew, CREDO. CARNIS. RESVRRECTIONEM.—EXPECTO. IN. DIEM. DOMINI. The screen opened into the Chantry Chapel of St. Ann, which Chapel is of later date than the Church. There is a tradition that corpses were always brought

* Mr. Longstaffe gives the following particulars, for which, he says, he is indebted to his friend, M. M. Milburn, Esq., land agent, Thirsk. Mother Shipton is said to have prophesied that Pickhill would never thrive till a certain family became extinct, and *Picks* or *Money Hill* was cut open. Some years ago an old man dreamed that there was an archway in the hill, beneath which was a black chest, with three locks, containing the money which gave the name to the mound. Well, the family did become extinct in 1850, and the Leeds and Thirsk Railway Company cut the hill open in 1851—though it naturally formed part of its embankment, and their line passes over it. Still the directors ordered it to be excavated—the old man, the dreamer, was still alive, and pointed out the spot wherein the archway lay. The hill was cut through in all directions, but nothing was found, save in the foss, where portions of tile and a small brick, both vitrified on one side, and fragments of urns, and a piece of thin iron, like the crest of a helmet, were discovered. The mound was squarish, 115 by 80 feet, and surrounded by a moat.

into the Church through the door in the west end of the screen. The pillars of the Church were painted to imitate granite, with yellow capitals, and numerous other distemper paintings of St. George and the Dragon, &c., were partially developed a few years ago. A bell in the tower is inscribed:—*This bell at Pickhall, Anno Domini, 1584.* In the chancel is a black marble tablet to Colonel Metcalfe Graham, who died in 1758, aged 78 years. This officer, who signalised himself at the Battle of Blenheim, married into the De la Poer family.

The *Living* is a Vicarage, rated in the King's Books at £5. 13s. 4d., and now worth about £150. per ann. The Rev. Wm. Twigg is the Vicar, and the patrons and impropriators are the Master and Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge. The tithes have been commuted for £1,360. 8s., and the glebe comprises 21 acres in this parish, and 13 acres in that of Wensley. The *Vicarage House* is a brick building near the Church. In the Churchyard is the shaft of an ancient stone cross. There is an estate of 22 acres of land at Sinderby, partly given by Wm. Grant and Wm. Byerley, in 1590, the rents to be expended in repairing the Church. With £130. saved out of these rents, the trustees, in 1820, purchased an adjoining house and half an acre of land. The whole lets for £37. per ann.

There is a *Methodist Chapel* here, a small brick building, the property of Mr. Thomas Durham, to whom the society pays a small rent by way of acknowledgment.

Charities—The *School*, built in 1731, was endowed with £20. a year by a Miss Hedon, but the endowment has been lost. The *poor parishioners* have £10. yearly, as the rent of 5A. 2B. 11P. of land at Leeming, purchased with £80., left by John Bickers, in 1694; and the dividends of £160. four per cent. bank annuities purchased with £100. obtained by the sale of timber on the land at Leeming, and the sale of a yearly rent charge of 26s. left to the poor for bread.

Ainderby-Quernhow Township.—This place derives its adjunct to its name from the querns, or mill-stones, obtained from the *howe*, or hill, in the parish. The area of the township is 527 acres; population, 44; rateable value, £807. The soil is freehold, and mostly belongs to the occupiers, Messrs. Thomas Durham, James Raper, and James Whitwell. Mr. Matthew Steel claims the manorial rights as the owner of the Manor cottage and garden. Mr. T. Durham also claims them. The *Village* consists of three farmhouses and a few cottages, and is situated 6 miles W. by S. of Thirsk, and 2 miles from Pickhill. The great tithes, payable to Trinity College, Cambridge, have been commuted for a rent charge of £150.

Holm Township.—This small township, containing 541 acres and 92 souls,

belongs to the Wapentake of Allertonshire, though locally situated in that of Hallikeld, and it forms part of the manor or graveship of Howe. The *Hamlet* is seated on the western acclivities of Swaledale, 6 miles W. of Thirsk, and half a mile from Pickhill. *Holme Lodge*, and much of the land, is the property of — Stockdale, Esq. The tithes have been commuted for £183.

Howe Township.—Area, 397 acres; population, 44 souls; rateable value, £556; principal landowner, Mr. J. F. Ianson. The place forms part of the manor of Howgrave. The *Hamlet* is small, and stands $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles W. by S. of Thirsk. The tithes have been commuted for £134. The poor of Howe have an annuity of 20s.

Sinderby Township.—Sinderby contains 542 acres and 118 inhabitants; its rateable value is £1,130.; and the chief landed proprietors are John Harrison, Esq., and the Rev. George Holdsworth. Mr. William Wilson owns the manorial rights.

The *Village* contains several good houses with pretty gardens, and is situated near the Leeming Lane, and a short distance from the Swale, about 1 mile from Pickhill, and 1 mile from the Sinderby Railway Station, on the Leeds and Thirsk line. In a field adjoining the village, called Chapel Field, are indications of there having been a Chapel. The Wesleyans have a place of worship at Sinderby, built in 1835. The impropriate tithes, payable to Trinity College, Cambridge, have been commuted for £208. The poor of Sinderby have an annuity of 4s.

Swainby-with-Allerthorpe Township.—Area, 868 acres; population, 24; rateable value, £938. Lord Rokeby is Lord of the Manor and owner of the soil. The township is distant from Bedale 5 miles E.S.E. *Swainby*, said to have been formerly a considerable village, contains at present but two houses.

Allerthorpe is an estate attached to Allerthorpe Hall, now a farmhouse, which stands in the adjoining township of Burneston. Here Helewise, daughter of Ranulph de Glanville, founded a *Priory* for Canons of the Præmonstratensian Order, but she marrying the Lord of Middleham, it was removed, in 1215, to Coverham, and no traces of the building now remain, except in the unevenness of the ground where it is supposed to have stood (See page 414). The great tithes were commuted for £153. 8s., and the vicarial for £22.

WEST TANFIELD.—West Tanfield parish, including the hamlets of *Binscoe*, *Nosterfield*, and *Thornbrough*, extends over an area of 3,139 acres; its population in 1851, numbered 628; and its rateable value is £3,110. The Marquis of Ailesbury (Lord of the Manor) and Captain Dalton are the principal landowners. The soil is partly clay, gravel, and limestone.

The *Village of West Tanfield* is pleasantly seated on the north side of the river Yore, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles E.S.E. of Masham. The river, which abounds in trout, pike, &c., is here crossed by a bridge of three arches.

Binscoe is a small hamlet, 1 mile from Tanfield, and 2 miles E. of Masham; *Nosterfield* is $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles E.; and *Thornbrough*, 4 miles E. from Masham.

Earthworks.—Between Nosterfield and Thornbrough, on the Camp House farm, are extensive earthworks called the *Saxon Camps*. They are three enormous entrenchments, all of the same size, and circular in form, and consists each, first, of a high rampart above 40 feet in breadth, and 15 feet in height; secondly, of a ditch, 10 feet deep in some parts, within which is a plain and level area nearly 600 feet in diameter. The external rampart forms a ring enclosing a large level space, but on the north and south sides a portion of each rampart is left open, so as to form two entrances, and thus a clear road or passage is effected into and through the three circles; as the north entrance to the first circle is in a line with the south entrance of the second, and the north of the second faces the south of the third. Thus the three circles constitute one great work. The distance between the north and middle circle is about 660 yards, and that between the middle and the south one 1,100 yards. The north circle is in a good state of preservation, and covered with an oak plantation, by which its character and construction have escaped destruction. The middle one is tolerably preserved, but that on the south has lost much of its original magnitude, although the general character is yet well preserved.

These gigantic remains of former ages have been severally considered to be the work of Britons, Saxons, and Romans, but without any conclusive evidence in support of the opinion. The solution of the question is rendered more difficult, as such various uses have been assigned to them, but they certainly have the appearance of defensive works, and are marked on some maps as "*Saxon Camps*"—an opinion which will scarcely bear investigation. The idea that they are relics of Roman workmanship receives some apparent corroboration from the fact of their neighbourhood to a Roman road (that from Aldburgh to Burgh), but their circular form, their situation in an open moor, on low ground, and all absence of Roman remains, seem to negative their Roman origin. Another opinion is, that, although Roman, they are not camps, but a species of hippodrome, constructed for the exhibition of sports and games. Gibson, in his edition of Camden, believes them to have been tilting circles, the ramparts, which he calls terraces, being allotted for the spectators, who sat round whilst the champions entered at the opposite entrances. The evidence in favour of their British origin is derived from the

general character of the remains. They are said to resemble the works at Aborlow, in Derbyshire (See vol. i., p. 49), which is pretty generally supposed to have been a place for the administration of justice and the assembly of Councils; but at Arborlow there is in addition a large circle of immense stones.

It seems to us, with some degree of probability, that the construction of the Tanfield earthworks might be attributed to the Danes; for it appears that, previously to the Norman Conquest, the lands here were held by *Archil* and *Torchil*, who are generally thought to have been Danes. This is corroborated by the name of the place, for, by substituting the initial D for that of T, it becomes Danfield, or *Danesfield*, as it occurs in old records. This substitution of one letter for the other is not gratuitous, as we find by the inscription on a curious and ancient font in the Church of Bridekirk, in Cumberland, that the Danes call themselves *Tannermen*.* Their barrow remains prove these people to have been in the habit of erecting large monuments of earth. Our ignorance of the especial construction of Danish camps, if camps these entrenchments are, is a great difficulty in forming an opinion respecting their Scandinavian origin.

Between the middle and north circle is a tumulus, the excavation of which might probably determine by which people these huge earthworks were raised.

Castle.—Near the Church, on the banks of the river, are the remains of *Tanfield Castle*, founded by John, Lord Marmion. This nobleman obtained a charter from Edward II. to make a Castle of his mansion here, then called the Hermitage, and situated in Tanfield wood. A lofty dilapidated tower gateway is the only remnant of this building now remaining. It is said that the greater part of the walls were removed to build the halls of Snape, Kirklington, &c. The knightly family of Fitz-Hugh were Lords of Tanfield for several generations after the Conquest, and the manor was carried in marriage, by their heiress, to the Marmions.

Church.—At *Donafelda*, where King Edward's palace stood, which Dr. Gale supposes to be Tanfield, near Ripon, St. Paulinus, first Archbishop of York (See vol. i., p. 388), built a Church of stone, which was burnt by the Pagans, who killed St. Edwin. The present *Church* (St. Nicholas) is a large ancient building, situated on a lofty acclivity above the river. In the tower are three bells. The chancel contains several curious monuments of the ancient lords of Tanfield, and adjoining it is the Chantry of Maud Marmion,

* The Runic inscription on the font alluded to above has been thus translated—
"Here Ekard was converted; and to this man's example were the Danes brought."

founded in the time of Henry III., for a master, warden, and two brothers, to pray for the souls of John, Lord Marmion, his wife, and their son, and for the health of Avioe Grey, and her son Lord Marmion, and his wife, and for the souls of their progenitors and successors. The *Benefice* is a Rectory, valued in the King's Books at £13. 0s. 5d., and now worth upwards of £400. Patron, the Marquis of Ailesbury; Rector, Rev. James Hall.

The *Rectory House* is a large brick building.

There is a Chapel for Wesleyans, and a *National School* for boys and girls.

Charities.—Diana, Countess of Oxford and Elgin, is said to have founded a school here about the year 1657, and to have endowed it with £25. a year for the master, and £15. a year for apprenticing three of the poor scholars; but, since 1730, nothing has been paid by the successive owner to her estates here, except an annuity of £8., which is still paid by the Lord of the Manor. In 1769 Catherine Allen left 30s. a year for the education of three poor children. Ten poor widows of the parish have the rents of 14a. 18p. of land, obtained at the enclosure, in 1793, in exchange for Magdalen Close, which was given by Marmaduke Wilson and William Beckwith, in 1614, and 1799. The poor have also the yearly sum of 44s., left by F. Allen, J. Moore, and C. Francis, in 1733, 1744, and 1784.

TOPCLIFFE.—The townships belonging to Topcliffe, which are situated in Hallikeld Wapentake, will be found with the remainder of that parish, in Birdforth Wapentake, at subsequent pages.

WATH.—The area of the entire parish of Wath, including the townships of Melmerby, Middleton-Quernhow, and Norton-Conyers, is 3,568 acres, and its population is 749 souls, of which 739 acres and 198 persons belong to the townships of Wath, the rateable value of which is £1,025. The Marquis of Ailesbury is Lord of the Manor and owner of the land. The *Village of Wath* is situated in a picturesque spot, between, and near the confluence of two small rivulets, which the inhabitants were formerly obliged to ford, or wade, but they are now crossed by good stone bridges, one built in 1838. It is distant 4 miles N. from Ripon. The old wooden *stocks* still remain.

The *Church* (St. Mary) is an ancient Gothic structure, situated on an eminence, but the tower was built about forty years ago. Its parts are a nave, north aisle, chancel, south transept, and porch. There are three bells. The transept was the Chapel of the Nortons, a few brasses to whom remain; but those of Chief Justice Norton and his wife have disappeared since Dr. Whitaker wrote. The Crucifixion still remains in the east window of this Chapel. The sedilia in the chancel have lateral openings between them, and there is a double piscina. In the vestry is a decorated oak chest, very richly carved. There is a fine monument, of 1649, to Lady Catharine Graham, with numerous effigies. The *Living* is a Rectory, in the gift of the Marquis of

Ailesbury, and incumbency of the Rev. John Ward. It is valued in the King's Books at £17. 17s. 1d., and is now worth up to £1,000. a year.

The *Rectory House* is close to the Church, and there are 70 acres of glebe land. The tithes have been commuted for £918. 10s.

Charities.—In 1690 the Rev. Peter Samwaies, D.D., founded and endowed a *Free School* and an *Almshouse*, for two poor parishioners, at Wath. The endowment of the school consists of the rents of 45 acres of land and a yearly rent charge of £5. out of an estate at Middleton-Quernhow, which he bequeathed to Trinity College, Cambridge. The schoolmaster has also a good house and garden. The almshouse he endowed with the interest of £80. He likewise bequeathed to the poor of Wath an annual rent charge of £10. out of the before mentioned estate which he devised to Trinity College.

In 1706 the Rev. Stephen Penton bequeathed for the purpose of paying a nurse, apothecary, or surgeon, for attending poor families in Wath parish, the residue of his personal estate, with which a house and two acres of land at Sharrow, were purchased, and which lets for £15. a year. To this is added the interest of £64. derived from the sale of timber on the land.

Melmerby Township.—The township of Melmerby contains 1,109 acres, and 823 inhabitants. Its rateable value is £2,099., and Sir Bellingham Reginald Graham, Bart. (Lord of the Manor) and Mr. John Francis Ianson are the principal landowners. The *Village* is situated 5 miles N. by E. of Ripon, 1 mile from Wath, and a quarter of a mile from the Melmerby Railway Station, which is at the junction of the Thirsk branch with the main line of the North Eastern Railway. A *Wesleyan Chapel* was built at Melmerby in 1826. As a commutation for the tithes, a rent charge has been awarded, amounting to £333. 10s.

Middleton-Quernhow Township.—Area, 735 acres; population, 134; rateable value, £776. The soil is generally fertile, and the surface picturesquely broken into hill and dale. The land belongs to G. A. Carey, Esq., and Mr. J. F. Ianson. The *Village* is small, but neat, and in a secluded situation, 5 miles N. of Ripon. Part of an ancient and once extensive *Hall* is standing in it, and is inhabited by a cottager. This remnant of ancient splendour, together with two farms in the township, are in the possession of Mr. Ward.

Norton-Conyers Township.—This township is a detached member of the Liberty and Wapentake of Allertonshire, and contains 985 acres, and 92 souls. The Earl of Ripon is Lord of the Manor and owner of the chief part of the soil.

This manor was successively held by a branch of the ancient family of Conyers of Durham, and of its descendants, those Nortons, who became immortalised by Wordsworth in his poem of the "White Doe of Rylstone," as well as in Percy's ancient ballad, the "Rising of the North." The latter

family made it their principal seat. Richard Norton was Lord Chief Justice of England in the early part of the reign of Henry IV. (A.D. 1400); and from him descended Richard Norton, who, with his sons, engaged in the religious insurrection of the Earls of Northumberland and Westmorland, in 1569 (See vol. i., p. 201). The offence of Norton was aggravated by the fact of his being High Sheriff of Yorkshire at the time of the insurrection. He fled to Flanders, and one of his sons was executed; and this estate was given to the Musgraves, from whom it passed to the Grahams. Sir Richard Graham was a gallant Royalist in the reign of Charles I., and after having received numerous wounds at the Battle of Marston Moor, he fled, when all was lost, to his mansion at Norton Conyers, where he arrived the same night, but died an hour afterwards. He had not been long dead, before Cromwell arrived, with a troop of horse, and pillaged the house, notwithstanding the tears of the disconsolate widow and her children. In 1662 Charles II. honoured the then representative of the Graham family with a Baronetcy, which has descended to the present Sir B. R. Graham.

The *Hall*, successively the seat of the families before mentioned, is a large handsome mansion of stone, situated in an extensive park richly studded with fine plantations. It is now the residence of Frederick Greenwood, Esq.

The place, which consists of a few scattered houses, is distant 4 miles N. from Ripon, and 2 miles S.W. of Wath. The tithes of the township have been commuted for a rent charge of £156.

Bulmer Wapentake.

THIS is the most southern division of the North Riding. It is a triangular district, extending northward from the City of York nearly to Gilling Castle, a distance of about 16 miles; and bounded on the S.W. by the rivers Swale and Ouse; on the S.E. by the river Derwent, and the road from York to Gate Helmsley; and on the north by Birdforth and Ryedale Wapentakes. It is generally a fertile, well wooded, and champaign district, and is watered by the navigable rivers Ouse, Derwent, and Foss.* The Wapentake con-

* The river *Foss*, which is noticed in vol. i., pp. 23, 373, was rendered navigable by the Foss Navigation Company, at a cost of £70,000., and was sold to the Corporation of

tains twenty-six parishes, and parts of six other parishes, with two extra-parochial places, and several chapelries; and is sub-divided into sixty-four townships. It is intersected by the great trunk line, as well as by the Scarborough branch of the North Eastern Railway. Its area is 153,085 statute acres. Bulmer Wapentake derived its name from the ancient family of De Bulmer, who had large possessions in this part of the County.

Forest of Galtres.—The greater part of Bulmer Wapentake formed the extensive Forest of Galtres, which was a dreary waste, extending northward from the walls of York, about 20 miles, to the ancient Isurium Brigantium (Aldborough). The word Galtres appears to be deduced from the British *Cal a tre*, which signifies *nemus ad urbem*, or, as the Romans designated it, *Calaterium Nemus*, a woody place or forest. In many places the forest was thick and shady with lofty trees and underwood, and in others wet and flat, full of bogs and moorish quagmires. It was a royal demesne, and was preserved as a place for hunting, where the ancient British Kings, as well as the Saxon Monarchs pursued the wild boar, the wolf, the bear, and other beasts of prey with which it was infested. It comprised about sixty townships, and contained within its demesne 100,000 acres of land, or nearly the whole of Bulmer Wapentake; and formed the most interesting portion of the fine Vale of York.*

Some antiquarians incline to the opinion that the City of York derived its name from its proximity to this forest, for, as we have observed at page 290 of the first volume of this work, the ancient name of York was Ebor or Eurenice, *Ebor* or *Eure*, signifying in the old Saxon, a wild boar, and *Wyk* or *Wic*, a place of refuge or retreat—"and it may be," says Drake, "it had of our ancestors that appellation, as being the refuge or retreat from the wild

York, in 1853, for £4,000., one of the conditions being that the navigation of the river should be kept open. Finding, however, that the cost of keeping the river open is in excess of the tolls received, the Corporation of York intend to apply to Parliament, in its ensuing session (1859) for an Act to enable them to abandon this navigation above the City of York, from a point 200 yards above the York Union Workhouse. The carriage of coals and lime has been so completely diverted from the river by the railway, which interlaces it throughout the greater part of its course, that it has ceased to be of any advantage whatever to the landowners who have property in its vicinity. And inasmuch as its level, throughout the greater part of its course, is considerably above the surrounding land, it is useless for the purpose of draining.

* The *Vale of York*, as shown in vol i. p. 4, extended from the Tees to the southern confines of Yorkshire, by Selby, Thorne, and Doncaster. Chevalier Bunsen asserts that it is the most beautiful and romantic vale in the world, except the vale of Normandy—and the Chevalier is a good authority.

boars which heretofore were in the Forest of Galtres, which is within a mile of that City; and the more like it is, for that there yet remains a toll called *Gude Lane*, which is paid for cattle at Bowdam (Bootham) Bar, a gate of the City," where a toll was anciently taken for the payment of guides who conducted men and cattle "belike to save them from the cruel beasts through the said forest." The same historian of York, on the authority of Verstegan, says that there is a village at the extremity of the forest, north from Bowdam Bar, and in the road to it, called *Tollerton*, which probably was the place from whence travellers took their guides, and paid one part of their toll or tax for it;* that there is another village on the forest, above a mile from the City, named *Huntington*, which no doubt took its name from the hunting of the wild beasts in those days; and lastly, that there is over the north door of the west end of the Cathedral, pointing to the gate and forest aforesaid, in a sort of basso relievo, the figure of a wild boar pursued by one winding a hunter's horn, surrounded by a pack of hounds, which is slain by a man armed with a shield and lance. In this hieroglyphical description, he adds, the builders of this famous edifice might probably allude to the name of Ebor. Hildyard, in his *Antiquities of York*, observes that "boars at this day (1664) are called in Yorkshire, *Gautes*."

Hunting the wild boar was one of the principal amusements of the ancient kings and nobility of this country, and in this species of animal the Forest of Galtres abounded. The boar's head was a favourite dish with the Britons as well as the Anglo-Saxons. Wolves, too, were numerous in this forest, and afforded amusement to hunters. The hunting of this animal was a favourite diversion among the "barons bold" of by-gone ages. The wolf was extirpated in England sooner than in any other European country. After the 13th century we have little mention of them here. The brown bear and the badger were also inhabitants of this extensive forest, and portions of it abounded with deer. In some parts of the forest, horns of the deer have been found of much larger dimensions than any that are to be seen now-a-days, from which circumstance we must infer that there was a greater variety

* Tollerton stands upon the border of the ancient forest. There were no roads, and the forest is described as being covered in some places with thick spreading trees, while in others it was wet and marshy. This forest was not only infested with wild beasts—it was also the lurking place of hordes of banditti, who dwelt in caves and lived upon rapine and plunder. At Tollerton, the travellers entering the forest paid a toll or tax, and were furnished with guides properly armed to defend them from the attacks of robbers or wild beasts; at Bootham Bar, at York, a toll was taken for the same purpose. At Tollerton, a bell is said to have been rung or tolled as a guide to travellers.

formerly than now exists in the species of this animal. While excavating a drain in Easingwold a few years ago, the workmen dug up a pair of unusually large horns, above five feet below the surface; and a very large specimen of the horn of the red deer was dug up on the bank of the river Foss, near Stillington, in 1851. The existence in this neighbourhood of the tiger, hippopotamus, and rhinoceros, is evident from the bones of each which have been found in Kirkdale Cave, near Kirby Moorside, and these animals probably infested this forest at a period anterior to any of our chronicled events. Galtres forest also abounded with wild cats, which were an object of sport to huntsmen.

The Forest of Galtres, being a celebrated retreat, escaped devastation, about the year 1230, when many smaller chases were deforested; but it, as well as the rest of the Royal Forests, suffered very considerably during the civil war and the period of the Commonwealth; some parts of it being then entirely stripped of wood. In 1770 an Act of Parliament was obtained for its division and inclosure, since which period it has undergone a very striking alteration and improvement. Its swamps and boggy places have been drained and brought under cultivation, and it forms part and parcel of the rich and fruitful Vale of York, so highly eulogised by that celebrated writer, Bunsen. In some of the low lands of this forest, trunks of large trees, principally of oak, are frequently discovered at different depths, which are supposed to have been cut down by the Romans. They are often not more than a foot or two below the surface; are quite black, and appear to have been destroyed, partly by fire and partly by the axe. There are a great number of grants, &c., relative to this forest, among the records in the Tower of London.

The principal officers of Galtres Chase were the Lord Keeper of the Forest, the Lord Chief Forester, and the Under Forester or Bailiff, who acted as deputy to the Lord Chief Forester. Davy's Hall, in York, was a place of punishment for offenders here (See vol. i., p. 347). Horse racing was formerly practised in the Forest of Galtres, as shewn at page 658 of the first volume of this history; and, as we have seen at page 242 of the same volume, the main body of Prince Rupert's army spent the night before the Battle of Marston Moor (in 1644) in this forest, near Poppleton ferry.

ALNE.—The parish of Alne is extensive, including the townships of Alne, Aldwark, Flaworth, Tholthorpe, Tollerton, and Youton, comprising altogether 9,947 acres. Population, in 1851, 1,659 souls. The surface is level, and the land comprises every variety of soil. The township of Alne contains 2,240 acres, and 481 inhabitants. Rateable value about £4,000. The parish is crossed by the main line of the North Eastern Railway, which has a

Station at Alne. The principal landowners in Alne township are E. S. Strangways, Esq., and Messrs. John Hotham, J. D. Dyson, J. and T. Flawith, William Moon, F. and R. Leak, and John Severs. Sir George O. Wombwell, Bart., is Lord of the Manor.

The *Village of Alne*, situated in the vale of the small river Kyle,* 4 miles S.S.E. of Easingwold, and $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles N.W. from York, consists of one long street of good houses. It derives its name from the Latin word *Alnus*, an *alder tree*, its neighbourhood having formerly abounded with that tree, and thence called the Forest of Alders. The name is spelt *Alna* in the Domesday Survey. Dugdale calls it *Aune*. The vicinary Roman road leading from Easingwold, is said by Drake to have passed along the low side of this village to Aldwark ferry, and thence to Aldburgh. In 1604 the plague raged dreadfully at York and its neighbourhood, as has already been observed at page 209, vol. i., of this history, when the markets were prohibited, to prevent the contagion from spreading into the country, and stone crosses were erected in various places in the vicinity, where the country people brought their goods for sale. One of those crosses still remains on the spot where the lanes cross each other leading to Tollerton, Youlton, Flawith, and Tholthorpe.

In 1850 an old house was pulled down at Alne, which bore the date of 1410. At Alne is held an annual fair for cattle and sheep on the second Tuesday in October.

The *Church* (St. Mary) was an ancient Rectory, in the patronage of the Treasurer of the Cathedral of York, to whom it was appropriated, and a Vicarage ordained therein, in 1131, to which an augmentation was made in 1394. The Treasurer was Lord of Alne, and had jurisdiction as well spiritual as temporal. Wills were formerly proved at the Court of Alne.

The present structure, which consists of a nave, chancel, north aisle, and tower, must be ascribed to the Norman period, but has been disfigured by alterations. The whole is of stone, except the upper part of the tower. At the west end opening to the tower is a lofty Norman arch with boldly wrought capitals, which appears to have been the principal entrance into the Church.

* The Kyle empties itself into the Ouse at Newton. This stream, though of little importance now, is supposed to have been navigable for flat-bottomed boats during the time of the Romans. In the 13th century there was a lake in front of Alne Hall, and the river Kyle is spoken of as running through the middle of it, a little above a place called Carnebrig, or the bridge of Caren, now the water mill of Alne. In 1815, the hulk of a vessel was discovered at Carnebrig, from ten to twelve feet below the foundation of the mill. In the reign of Edward II., the Kyle was the boundary line of the Forest of Galtres.

On the south side of the nave is a very rich Norman doorway, which has been much injured by the restorers of the last century, who made some exceedingly clumsy attempts here and there to supply the place of sculptures which had gone to decay. The most remarkable ornaments of this arch are a series of nineteen semicircles forming the outer, and of fifteen circles forming the inner members of the arch-mouldings. The former enclose angelic and human figures, birds and animals. In the east end of the Church, which is mantled with ivy, are three stained glass windows, two of which were restored and glazed in 1855, at the cost of E. S. Strangways, Esq. The eastern portion of the north aisle was doubtless a Chantry Chapel, and in it is a recumbent effigy, in alabaster, of a lady, in the costume of the 14th century. The place in which this monument appears formerly belonged to the Ellerkers, of Youlton Hall, and it is most probable that the lady was of that ancient family, and that she was the foundress of the Chantry. This part of the Church descended from the Ellerkers to the family of Strangways. A fragment of the original altar stone forms part of the pavement of the chancel, bearing three of the five crosses which formerly distinguished it. The ancient font is a large circular stone shaft and bowl, surrounded by Norman devices. In the chancel is a beautiful marble tablet to the memory of Wm. John Bethell, Esq., of Alne, who died in 1831, in his 63rd year. He was second son to Edward Codrington, Esq., who descended from Sir Wm. Codrington, Bart., and Elizabeth, daughter of Wm. Bethell, Esq., of Alne and Swindon.* Approaching the chancel is a flat stone, inscribed to the Rev. Henry Chaloner, the late Vicar, who died in 1850, aged 59. The tower contains three bells, bearing the inscriptions:—1—*Deo Gloria*, 1688. 2—*Soli Deo Gloria Pax Hominibus*, 1656. 3—*Te Deum Laudamus*, 1765.

The *Living* is a Discharged Vicarage, valued in the King's Books at £10., and now worth £470. The advowson belongs to Mr. Abraham Braithwaite, and the present Vicar is the Rev. William Braithwaite. The *Vicarage House* is a small building near the Church, now a farmhouse.

The *Wesleyan Chapel* is a commodious edifice of brick, erected in 1848.

The *School* is a small brick building, erected in 1827.

Alne Hall, which occupies the site of a building formerly used as a Cell

* The Bethel family resided at Alne for some centuries. Their Hall, which stood on the side of Monk Green, appears to have been moated round, but one half of the moat is now filled up—the other constitutes the boundary line on one side of the Vicar's Gardens. In 1415 Wm. de Alne was Lord Mayor of York; and in 1608 Hugh Bethel de Alne was High Sheriff of the County. Walter Bethel, fourth son of Sir Walter Bethel, of Alne, Knight, occupied and died at the Hall of Alne in 1686.

to Byland Abbey, is the seat of Edward Swainston Strangways, Esq.* It is a large mansion of brick, situated among good woodland scenery. Whilst the present owner was lowering the ground near the hall, some years ago, the scull and some other bones of a man, and the scull of a wolf, or large dog, were discovered. We have already observed that in ancient times a lake was formed by the Kyle, in front of this mansion.

Charities.—The poor of the six townships of the parish have three closes of land, comprising 28A. 2R. 30R., left by John Pearson, in 1695. More than one-third of the rents of this land belongs to Tollerton, and the rest in various portions to the other five townships. The poor parishioners have likewise an annual rent charge of £2. out of land in Youlton, left by an unknown donor; and for a weekly distribution of bread at the Church, they have the rent of 11A. of land at Alne, left by John Wade.

The poor of Alne township have the rent of 1¼A. of land at Alne, awarded at the enclosure of the town fields, £2. from rent charges bequeathed by John Plummer and Robert Dobson; and 29s. as the interest of £30. given by persons unknown.

Aldwark Township.—Area, 2,217 acres; population, 177; rateable value, £1,777. The soil is chiefly of a sandy nature. Aldwark carries the mark of great antiquity in its name, and it was probably the site of a Roman fort, as the Roman road crossed the ferry here. Dr. Stukely is of opinion that the *castra*, or *castella*, for the guard of the river above York, were situated five miles apart, so that they would appear to have stood at Benningburgh, Aldwark, and Aldburgh. Drake speaks of a Roman fortress at Aldwark, which is conjectured to have occupied a site on the bank of the river, a little above the landing place.

When the Domesday Survey was made, Ligulf had one manor of eight carucates at *Adeuora* (Aldwark), which was then waste. The place was afterwards the estate and seat of the noble family of Fitz-William. Sir Wm. Fitz-William was Marshal of the army of William the Conqueror, when he entered England, and from him were descended several branches of the family now extinct. The ninth Baron of this ancient family married Joan, daughter of Sir Adam Reresby, of Thriburgh, in this County, whose son, Sir John Fitz-William, married the daughter of Lord Clinton, and by her had three sons and three daughters. From the youngest of the three sons,

* The family of Strangways are of great antiquity. One of the sons of Henry Strangways, of Strangways Hall, near Manchester, settled in Dorchester, and inter-married with the family of Talboys, who descended from the first Duke of Normandy. The present representative of the family of Strangways, at Alne Hall, assumed the name of Strangways in addition to that of Swainston, in 1804, on succeeding to the estates of the family. He was formerly a Lieutenant in the 1st Regiment of Dragoons, and subsequently Major in the 4th North Yorkshire Local Militia.

Edmund, descended the Fitz-Williams of Aldwark. This estate subsequently reverted to the Reresbys, from whom it came by marriage to the Franklands; and Lady Frankland Russell is now the owner of the manorial rights, and the greater portion of the soil of Aldwark. No remains of the family mansion of the Fitz-Williams and Franklands are left, but the site with the bowling green, and a wide moat, now nearly filled up, near the farmhouse occupied by Mr. Thomas Eshelby. A field adjoining the site of the mansion is called Chapel Garth, and doubtless an ancient place of worship once stood in it.

The *Village of Aldwark* is seated in the vale of the Ouse, 5 miles E.S.E. of Boroughbridge, and $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles from Alue. Nearly a mile south of it, Aldwark Bridge crosses the river and its banks by 27 arches and culverts, five of which are wood. The river is navigable, and previous to the opening of the York and Newcastle Railway, a good river traffic was carried on here in coals, lime, &c.

Mr. John Andrew, farmer, of this place, has in his possession a cannon ball of iron weighing 4lbs., which was found about sixty years ago on the farm which he occupies.

A very neat *Church or Chapel of Ease* was erected here, in 1852, by Lady Frankland Russell. It consists of a nave, chancel, north and south transepts with semi-octangular ends, and four recesses at the junction of the nave, chancel, and transepts. These recesses are formed by piers placed in the same line as the main walls of the building, the piers forming the intersection of the cross. From these piers spring the four timber arches of the nave, chancel, and transepts, and also the eight smaller arches connecting these parts of the building with the four recesses. On the south side of the nave is a light and elegant tower and spire, 60 feet in height. The entrance porch is placed between the tower and nave; and the lower portion of the tower is appropriated to the robing room. The style of architecture is that which prevailed in the time of Henry VII. Externally the building is erected with pebble-rubble and bricks, the bricks laid in diagonal or herring-bone courses, alternating with the rubble; the windows, mouldings, arches, &c., is of magnesian limestone from West Hartlepool. The nave is principally lighted by a large pointed window at the west end: there are small windows on the sides of the nave, ends of the transepts, and in the recesses. The east window is circular, and filled with rich tracery, and on each side of the chancel is a small circular window. The chancel arch is of a massive character, and the roof is of open oak timber framing, with arched trusses

springing from moulded stone corbels. The architect of the building was Mr. E. B. Lambe.

The vicarial tithes have been commuted for a rent charge of £75., and the impropriate tithes for £8. 11s. The *School* is supported chiefly by Lady Frankland Russell.

Flawith Township.—Flawith is a small township of 680 acres, and 79 inhabitants. The land belongs to various owners. The *Village* is small, and 1 mile W. from Alne. The tithes were commuted for land and money payments, under an Inclosure Act of the 39th and 40th of George III.

Tholthorpe Township.—The area of Tholthorpe is 1,690 acres; the number of its inhabitants is 303; and its rateable value, £1,186. The land belongs to W. F. Webb, Esq. (the Lord of the Manor), Mr. Henry Hawking, and several resident freeholders. The common was enclosed in 1800, when an allotment of three acres was awarded to the township for the purpose of supplying the inhabitants with gravel and sand.

The *Village* is situated on the banks of the small rivulet of Lintou, on the borders of the Forest of Galtres, 4 miles S.W. of Easingwold, and 2 miles N. of Alne. Some of the houses are very ancient.

The place derives its name from *Thol* a resting place, and *thorp* a village. It is said to have been a resting place for cattle on their route to and from York, for it was formerly a wide and spacious common, a short distance from the road by Myton to York. For the accommodation of the drovers or shepherds, mud plaster huts would be built on the spot, and in process of time it became a village assuming the above name. At the time of the Norman Survey the place belonged to the soke of Helperby.

About a mile on the north side of the village is a mound called *Ten Mile Hill*, out of which large quantities of human bones have been dug at different times. It is supposed to have been the scene of some sanguinary event upon which history is silent.

The *Wesleyan Chapel*, a neat commodious building, was erected in 1844. A building erected for a school, in 1834, is now used as a vestry and for parochial meetings, and the children of the township attend the school at Alne. The tithes were commuted in 1800.

The Bull Ings, an allotment of 3½a., was left, by an unknown donor, to the township many years ago, for the support of a bull. The bull is now kept by Mr. George Pick, for the free use of the cattle of the inhabitants.

Tollerton Township.—Tollerton contains 2,340 acres, and 551 persons. Rateable value, £3,197. The soil is various; the subsoil is chiefly clay. Sir

G. O. Wombwell, Bart., is Lord of the Manor, and William Fawcett, Esq., and Mr. Robert Shppard are the chief landowners.

The *Village of Tollerton* stands on the border of the great Forest of Galtres, near the banks of the small river Kyle, 4 miles S. of Easingwold, and 1 mile S. of Alne (See page 563). Here is held a large annual cattle and sheep fair, on the 15th of August.* The *Wesleyan Chapel* is a commodious building, and the Primitive Methodists and Wesleyan Reformers hold their services in the old school-room—in which building the Vicar of Alne also conducts Christian worship once a fortnight.

The *Wesleyan School* and house for the schoolmaster were erected in 1857, at a cost of £800., defrayed by subscription, aided by a Government grant. The school was opened in the beginning of January, 1858.

The tithes, with certain exceptions, were commuted for land and a money payment, in 1810.

Youlton Township.—Area, 780 acres; population, 68 souls; rateable value, £668. E. S. Strangways, Esq., is the largest landowner, but the manorial rights belong to University College, Oxford. The *Hamlet* consists of two farmhouses and a few cottages, 5½ miles S. by E. of Easingwold, and 1½ mile from Alne.

In early records the name of this place is spelt *Lolstune*, *Luctone*, and *Yolton*. *Lole* means to hang out, *Luc*, or *Lux*, means a light, and *tone*, or *ton*, a town, or village. It has been conjectured that as the place was near the border of Galtres Forest, a light was probably hung out here as a further guide to travellers just emerging from the forest, as it is in a direct line from Tollerton to the Roman road for Aldburgh. At the time of Domesday Survey, Youlton belonged to the soke of Helperby.

There was formerly here an ancient extensive mansion called *Youlton Hall*, which was moated round, and had a park connected with it. The remains of the building is now a farm house, in the occupation of Mr. Richard Batty. Youlton Hall was the halting place of King James I., in his journeys between London and Edinburgh. There is a chamber, or recess, in one of the chimneys of the house, which appears to have been formed for the purpose of concealment. *Youlton Lodge*, a house one mile east of Youlthorp, and now the residence of Mr. Francis Leak, was one of the entrances to Youlton Park.

In the year 1830 Youlton Hall was the seat of Sir Wm. Ros, a descendant

* In the 40th of Henry III. (1256) the King granted to the Treasurer of York Cathedral and his successors, that they should have for ever, at their Manor of Tollerton, a yearly fair for three days, viz., on the vigil, day, and morrow of the feast of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin.—Torr's MSS. pp. 7, 57.

of the ancient family of Ros, of Helmsley. Thomas, Lord Ros, in the 17th of Henry VIII. (1526), was created Earl of Rutland. At his death in 1543, he bequeathed to Roger, his son, the Manor of Linton-upon-Ouse, with the appurtenances in Youlton.

A mint was established at this place, and some years ago a quantity of gold coins were ploughed up near the house.

BOSSALL.—The parish of Bossall, containing the townships of Bossall, Butter-Crambe, Claxton, Harton, Sand-Hutton, and a part of Flaxton, comprises 9,417 acres, and, in 1851, it had 1,178 inhabitants. It is bounded on the south and east by the river Derwent, and intersected by the high road from York to Scarborough, the York and Scarborough, and the York and Market Weighton Railways. The area of the township of Bossall is 1,090 acres; population, 72; and the rateable value of Bossall and Butter-Crambe is £2,885. There is a great variety of soil in the parish and of very different quality; but upon the whole productive. The principal landowners in the parish are Henry B. Darley, Esq., James Walker, Esq., and R. G. Chalmley, Esq.; and the manorial rights belong to the different landed proprietors. The largest owners in Bossall township are Captain Croft and the trustees of the late Robert Belt, Esq.

Bossall Village, situated on the west side of the vale of the Derwent, 9 miles N.E. by E. from York, contains only three or four houses. It was formerly a large village, foundations of buildings have been discovered in an adjoining field thence called "Old Bossall." A plain antique brick mansion near the Church, called *Bossall Hall*, which was formerly encompassed by a moat, belongs to the Belt trustees, and is the residence of Mrs. Darley.

The *Church* (St. Botolph) is an interesting old structure—originally a very fine building; but from long neglect and injudicious treatment greatly disfigured. It is cruciform in shape, with a fine tower in the centre. Portions of it are of Norman, the rest of Early English architecture. The south porch is covered with ivy, and has a handsome Norman doorway. During the past year the interior walls of the Church have been cleaned, at a cost of about £80., raised by subscription. In the chancel are some neat monuments to the Belt and Dodsworth families. The tower contains three bells. The *Living* is a Vicarage, rated in the King's Books at £12., and now worth about £550. a year, derived from glebe lands and vicarial tithes. The Dean and Chapter of Durham are the patrons and impropriators, and the Rev. Bolton Simpson is the present Vicar. The *Vicarage House*, near the Church, is a neat white brick residence, in the Elizabethan style, erected in 1838, at a

cost of £1,600. The rectorial tithes have been commuted for rent charges amounting to £1,299., and the vicarial for £258. 10s.

Butter-Crambe Township.—Area, 1,550 acres; population, 154 souls; the rateable value is included with Bossall. Lord of the Manor and principal landowner, H. B. Darley, Esq. The soil is productive, and the scenery pleasing and picturesque. The *Village* is small, but neat, and is pleasantly situated on the western bank of the Derwent, 9 miles E.N.E. of York, 2 miles from Bossall, and $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles N.N.E. from Stamford Bridge. The river is crossed at Butter-Crambe by a bridge of stone.

Aldby Park, the seat of Henry Brewster Darley, Esq., is supposed to be the site of a Roman Station, afterwards converted into a Royal Palace by the Saxon Kings of Northumbria (See vol. i., p. 83). The present mansion, which is spacious and of red brick, ornamented with stone dressings, was erected in 1726; but was enlarged by the addition of a wing at each end, a few years ago, when the entire building was newly faced with red brick. It is delightfully situated, and in its front is a handsome portico supported by six massive stone pillars: the hall door is approached by a flight of twelve steps. The park consists of about 100 acres, and is well wooded and stocked with deer. Many coins have been dug up here at different periods.

In the village is a small *Chapel of Ease*, having a body, chancel, and bell turret containing two bells. The *School* is chiefly supported by Mrs. Darley.

Claxton Township.—Claxton contains 813 acres, of the rateable value of £690., and a population of 207 souls. The soil is chiefly light and sandy, and James Walker, Esq., is Lord of the Manor and principal proprietor, but there are several small landowners. The *Village* is small and pleasant, and is distant 8 miles N.E. from York, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile from Bossall. The *Wesleyan Chapel* was built in 1843, and the *Primitive Methodist Chapel* in 1850. The *School*, for the children of Claxton and Sand-Hutton, was built by subscription, in 1824, and receives £20. per ann. towards its support from J. Walker, Esq. Mr. Walker is about to build a new school at Sand Hutton.

About one mile west of the village, on the York and Malton road, is the *Lobster House Inn*, where the Magistrates hold Petty and Brewster Sessions for the Wapentake of Bulmer.

Claxton Grange, about one mile west from the village, has been, since 1851, a *Private Lunatic Asylum*, under the proprietorship of Mr. John Jackson, Mr. O. A. Moore, of York, being the medical attendant. The house, which is spacious, and in a healthy and pleasant locality, is licensed for 26 patients, in three classes; and attached to it is a farm of about 140 acres.

Flaxton-on-the-Moor Township.—1,827 acres and 381 persons constitute

the extent and population of Flaxton. The township is partly in the Liberty of St. Peter (See vol. i., p. 481), and 415 acres of it pay church rates to Foston. The township is intersected by the York and Scarborough Railway, on which there is a Station half a mile to the west of Flaxton village. Rateable value of the township, £3,148. The soil is a sandy loam, and there is much moorland. Sextus Ramsey, Esq., and the families of Smith, Esh, Stead, and Metcalf, are the chief landed proprietors.

The *Village of Flaxton*, situated 8 miles N.E. from York, and 2½ miles W. from Bossall, is pleasantly built on the side of an open green of about 16 acres—which, with the lanes, roads, &c., comprises about 28 acres, and belongs to the different freeholders of the township. There are some neat houses in the village, among which may be noticed *Flaxton Lodge*, the property of S. Ramsey, Esq., and residence of Mrs. Beckwith; and the residences of John Stead, Esq., John Thompson, Esq., and James Palmer, Esq., surgeon. *Stugdale House*, the residence of R. Esh, Esq., is a neat and good building, about one mile S.E. of the village; and there are good and pleasantly situated farmhouses in the township, the best of which are those occupied by Messrs. Nathl. Peacock, John Kendall, Wm. Shipley, and John Wood.

A handsome *Church* was erected here in 1858, at a cost of about £1,200., of which, £900. was raised by subscription in the township. It is built of white stone, and consists of a lofty nave and chancel, with a gable belfry, and a porch on the south side which is partly of wood. The interior is neatly fitted up. The west window, a lancet of one opening about 16 feet long, was filled with stained glass in November, 1858, through the liberality of John Thompson, Esq. It bears the following inscription—“*Piæ Memoriam Galielem Thompson et Elisabethæ Thompson, posuit Johannes Thompson, A.D. MDCCCLVIII.*” This beautiful window, the design of which is in the style of the 14th century, and is in strict keeping with the architecture of the Church, is of a geometrical form, and is the production of Mr. John Knowles, of York.

The great tithes of the township were commuted in 1844, for a rent charge of £240. It is expected that Flaxton will be constituted a separate and independent parish, or ecclesiastical district, in 1860.

The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a Chapel here. The *School* was built by subscription in 1824. The poor have 20s. a year, left by John Pool and other donors.

Harton Township.—Area, 1,951 acres; population, 164; rateable value, £1,361. Robert Grimes Cholmley, Esq., of Bath, who succeeded to the estates of the late Colonel George Cholmley, of Howsham (See page 281) is

Lord of the Manor and owner of the soil. The *Village of Harton* stands east of the road from York to Malton, $9\frac{1}{4}$ miles N.E. of York, and 1 mile N.W. of Bossall.

In 1807, when ploughing a field belonging to the farm of Black-ivory-holme, a leaden box, containing about 900 small Saxon silver coins, was turned up. The coins, which were in good preservation, were taken possession of by the late Nathaniel Cholmley, Esq., then owner of the estate.

The tithes have been commuted for £404. 14s. 10d., of which, £87. 8s. 2d. are payable to the Vicar of Bossall, and the remainder to the Dean and Chapter of Durham. The *School* was built in 1837, by Colonel Cholmley. The poor have 20s. a year, the rent of a house built with £20. left by various donors.

Sand-Hutton Township.—This township contains 2,186 acres of land, and 195 inhabitants. James Walker, Esq., is Lord of the Manor and owner of the soil. Rateable value, £1,501. The *Village* is neat and pleasant, and lies 7 miles E.N.E. of York.

Sand-Hutton Hall, the handsome seat of James Walker, Esq., is a spacious brick mansion, which was much enlarged in 1851-2. It has fronts facing the east, north, and south, the latter being the principal front. The grounds are picturesque, and afford some fine views of the Vale of Derwent, &c.

The *Church*, or *Chapel of Ease* (St. Mary) was erected in 1840, at the sole expense of James Walker, Esq. It is a handsome Gothic stone structure, with a tower containing three bells. The interior is neatly furnished, and the windows are glazed with stained glass. There is a burying ground attached to it, in which are some remains of the old Chapel. Mr. Walker built a neat *Parsonage House* here in 1848, which is occupied by the Rev. James Griffith, curate of Bossall, and the same gentleman is about to build a *School* here.

It is expected that a division of the parish of Bossall will be made in 1860, when Sand-Hutton will become a distinct parish, or ecclesiastical district. The poor have £3. a year, left by John Read, Thomas Fisher, Robert Hungate, and Henry Bullock.

BRAFFERTON.—This parish comprises the townships of Brafferton, Helperby, and Thornton Bridge, the area of the whole being 4,898 acres; population, 883 souls. Brafferton township contains 1,920 acres, and 202 persons; rateable value, £1,428. The soil in the greater part of the parish is remarkably fertile, chiefly sand and clay.

Brafferton and *Helperby* form one village, and though the greater part of it belongs to the latter place, still it is called Brafferton. The place is situated on the east bank of the river Swale, $8\frac{1}{4}$ miles N.E. from Boroughbridge, and

5 miles W. from Easingwold. Here is a *Station* on the Boroughbridge branch of the North Eastern Railway.

Brafferton is of Saxon origin, and appears to have derived its name from *Broad-ford-tun*, or, the town at the broad ford, which crosses the Swale at this place. It is a place of great antiquity, and is remarkable in ecclesiastical history as the place where St. Paulinus baptised more than 10,000 persons in the river Swale, as already noticed in vol. i., pp. 19, 80.*

In Domesday the name of this village is spelt *Bradfortune*, in later documents it is called *Brافتerton*. Gospatric had six carucates of land in the Manor of Bradfortune at the time of the Norman Survey; and Haltor had one carucate. There was a Church and a priest here at that period. After the Conquest the manor became the property of the De Mowbrays, from whom it soon passed, probably in marriage, to the Riparias, for in 1255 (89th Henry III.) Richard de Riparia, according to Burton's *Monasticon*, granted to the Abbot of Byland, common pasture in 300 acres of moorland in *Pillmore*. The Neville family, in later times, owned most of Brافتerton parish, and had a seat at Thornton Bridge.

The Hon. Robert Boyle, in 1691, bequeathed the sum of £5,400. for the advancement of the Christian religion among the infidels—the Earl of Burlington and the Bishop of London for the time being, were constituted trustees. With this sum the Brافتerton estate was purchased, and in 1693 the

* In the note at the foot of page 80, vol i., the place is misspelt *Belperby* instead of *Helperry* or *Brافتerton*.

Pope Gregory the Great, in his Epistle to St. Eulogius, Patriarch of Alexandria, on the conversion of the Britons, thus refers to this important event. "On the day of Christ's nativité, he (Paulinus) did regenerate by lively Baptisme above ten thousand men, beside an innumerable multitude of women and children. Having hallowed and blessed the river called in English Swale, the Archbishop commanded, by the voice of oriers and maisters, that the people should enter the river confidently, two by two, and in the name of the Trinitie baptise one another by turnes. Thus were they all born again with no less a miracle than in times past, the people of Israel passed over the (Red) Sea divided, and likewise Jordan when it turned backe; for even so, they were transported to the bank on the other side: and notwithstanding so deepe a current and channell, so great and so divers differences of sex and age, not one person took harme."

There is a traditional story that while the venerable prelate (Paulinus) was preaching to the multitude assembled in this locality, they desired to be baptised; that the Bishop ordered his chaplain to procure water from a well close by, but the numbers increasing, the well was soon dried, when the chaplain exclaimed, "the well is dry." "Never mind," replied the Bishop, "there is *help-hard-by*," meaning the river, where he immediately conducted them. From this circumstance it is said the name of *Help-hard-by* or *Help-ar-by* arose.

trustees directed that the proceeds should be given to the William and Mary College, in Virginia, for the education of a certain number of Indian children. After the declaration of American Independence, the Court of Chancery decided that it could no longer be dispensed by the College, and confirmed a plan by which these revenues (nearly £1,000. a year) were appropriated to the conversion and religious instruction of the negroes in the British West Indian Islands. The trustees of this charity are, therefore, the proprietors of the Brafferton estate, and Sir W. P. Gallwey, Bart., is their lessee.

Brafferton Hall has been entirely removed, and no vestige remains but the thick and heavily buttressed walls, which enclose about 5A. of ground.

Brafferton House is a good brick mansion, situated 2 miles from the village. It was the seat of Sir W. P. Gallwey, before he went to reside at Thirkleby.

Brafferton Spring, 1½ mile N.E. of the village, is a noted fox cover.

The *Church* (St. Peter) is situated on an eminence—on the very spot (it is said) where St. Paulinus preached Christianity to the native Britons. It was an ancient Rectory, in the patronage of the Riparias, till one of that family gave it to the Priory of Newburgh, in 1311. The present edifice was rebuilt, with the exception of the tower and the south wall of the chancel, in 1832, at a cost of £1,300., raised by subscription. It consists of a spacious body with a chancel, and a tower at the west end. The old Church was in the Tudor style of architecture, and the new erection partakes of a similar character. The interior is neat. The chancel window bears the arms of the Nevilles, in stained glass, and their arms are quartered on three shields on the outside of the chancel, over the south door: underneath, running round in black letter characters, is this inscription—"Orate p' aia Radulfi Nervell fundatoris istius cacellarii." The three bells in the tower are inscribed—1—*Radulphus Neville, Armigier, IHS.* 1598. 2—*Huius Sci Augustini.* 3—*Jhu fili Dei mis'ere nobis.* The font is ancient. In the north aisle, on a flat stone, is a crozier, supposed to be the tomb of a Prior of Newburgh. Behind the pulpit is a handsome marble monument, inscribed to Laton Frewen Turner, Esq., of Brafferton Hall, who died in 1777, aged 78, and Mary, his widow, who died in 1786, aged also 78.

The *Benefice* is a Vicarage, rated in the King's Books at £9. 15s. 6d., and now worth £320. a year. It was augmented, in 1770, with £200. of Queen Anne's Bounty. Patron, the Crown; impropiator of the great tithes, the Archbishop of York; Vicar, Rev. William Gray, Canon Residentiary of Ripon. The *Vicarage House*, near the Church, is a neat brick building. The old Vicarage was burnt in 1798, when all the registers and documents relating to the Church were consumed. At the enclosure, in 1810, the tithes

were commuted for land. There are in the village Chapels for the Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists (the latter in Helperby); and also a *National School*. A new building for the school is about to be erected.

Charities.—The poor of the parish have about ten acres of land at Sowerby, near Thirsk, which now lets for £16. a year. This land was purchased, in 1789, with £282. 15s. given by various donors. They have also the interest of £65. raised by the sale of timber on this land, and two annual rent charges of 10s. each, left by unknown donors. A Mr. Dibble left a yearly rent charge, in 1723, of 40s. for schooling four poor children of Helperby.

Helperby Township.—The area of Helperby is 1,900 acres; population, 620; rateable value, £3,192. *Helperby Village* adjoins that of Brafferton (as before stated), with which it forms one long street, the most of which belongs to Helperby. The place, as the termination of its name implies, is of Danish origin, and most probably took its name from some Danish chieftain or lord who occupied the manor. We have noticed at page 575, a legend respecting the origin of the name, in connexion with the preaching of St. Paulinus, but we gave it merely as a local tradition.

There were eight carucates of land to be taxed here at the period of the Domesday Survey, and to this manor belonged the soke of Youlton, Tholthorpe, Myton, &c. In the reign of William II. Thomas, Archbishop of York, gave the town of Helperby to the Canons of the Church of St. Peter. In the 44th of Edward III. (1370) the Dean and Chapter obtained the King's precept directed to the Sheriff of Yorkshire, to deliver to them the possession of the Manor of Helperby, which their successors had granted in tail, to Bego de Bajacis, and which now, for want of an heir, reverted to them. The township is partly in St. Peter's Liberty (See vol. i., p. 481), and the land belongs to various owners, one of whom, Mr. Henry Burton, of Linton-upon-Ouse, is Lord of the Manor, having purchased the estate in 1857, which belonged to the late William Lambert, Esq.

Thornton Bridge Township.—This township lies on the west side of the Swale, 4 miles N.E. of Boroughbridge, in the Wapentake of Hallikeld, and consists of 1,078 acres belonging to the Crown. Population, 61 souls. The land is laid out in three farms, called respectively Threble Syke, Thornton Bridge House, and Broom Close House. Mr. George Lund, who occupies the two last-mentioned farms, is the lessee of the manor. The Swale is here crossed by a good bridge of two arches.

Thornton Bridge House was taken down and rebuilt about the year 1804, and is now in the occupation of Mr. G. Lund. The old mansion had been successively the seat of the ancient families of Courtenay, Neville, Tancard,

and Strickland. The former family appear to have been connected with the Riparias, probably by marriage. In the reign of Henry VI. Alexander Neville resided here. Sir Thomas Strickland, of Thornton Bridge, was created a knight banneret in the field by Charles I.; and he was a Privy Councillor to King James II., whom he followed into France, and died there. He was buried in the Church of the English Nuns at Rouen, where a handsome monument was erected to his memory.

BRANDSBY, or BRANSBY.—This parish, including the hamlet of Stearsby, contains 3,048 acres, and 310 inhabitants. Rateable value, £2,485. The soil, which varies in different situations, is rich in the vale, and light on the hills; the surface is undulated, and the scenery picturesque. Good limestone is quarried for building and other purposes. The manor and nearly the whole of the land belongs to the infant son (now eight years old) of the late H. P. Cholmeley, Esq., for whom the Lord Chancellor holds it in trust. The parish formerly comprised the wildest part of the Forest of Galtres.

Brandsby seems to derive its name from *Brand*, probably a Danish chieftain who settled here, and *bi*, or *by*, in Danish, a town, village, or settlement, signifying the town of Brand. In the time of the Confessor the place was held by a Danish franklin. Stearsby seems also of Danish origin. The Manor of *Branzbi* and *Esteresbi* had eleven ploughlands to be taxed at the time that the Domesday Record was compiled, and there was a Church and a priest here. Soon after the Conquest the manor formed part of the extensive possessions of Roger de Mowbray in this neighbourhood, and under that powerful Baron it was held by Nicholas de Ryper, de Riparia, or de la Ryver, for with such variations his family name is found. The Riparias were of Norman extraction, and first came into England with William the Conqueror. Nicholas de Ryper appears to have been seated at Brandsby, for his name occurs frequently in the annals of this part of Yorkshire. Henry de Riparia gave the patronage of the Church of Brafferton and some lands in Brandsby to the Priory of Newburgh. The estates of Brandsby appear to have descended to the Riparia family by an intermarriage with the Mowbrays, and Brandsby Hall, the site of the present structure, was their residence, for, according to Torr, "Thomas de la Ryver, Lord of Brandsby, died 25 July, A.D. 1451, and was buried in the Church of Brandsby;" and John de la Ryver, of Brandsby, Esq., died A.D. 1455, and was buried in the Chapel within the High Church of Brandsby, built by Thomas, his father.

Steresby, or Stearsby, was a place of some note about this period, and the residence of the family of Bridesale. According to the "Monasticon Angli-

canum," Robert de Bridesale gave to the Abbey of St. Mary, York, two carucates of land in Stearsby. Wm. de Bridesale was Sheriff of York in 1383.

About the time of Queen Elizabeth the Brandsby estate was carried in marriage by the heiress of the Riparias to the Cholmeleys, in whose possession it still continues.

The *Village of Brandsby* is situated on a commanding eminence, embosomed in wood, on the N.W. point of the Howardian Hills, 5 miles E.N.E. of Easingwold. *Stearsby*, one mile eastward, consists of two farmhouses, an inn, and a few cottages.

Brandsby Hall, a spacious modern structure of freestone, erected on the site of an older mansion, already alluded to, is the seat of Mrs. Cholmeley.* The lawn, grounds, &c., are pleasant. There is a *Catholic Chapel* in the house, in which a priest from Ampleforth College officiates.

The *Church* (All Saints) is a stone building in the Italian style, surmounted by a handsome cupola in the centre of the roof. It was erected (not on the site of the old Church) about the year 1770, at the expense of the late Francis Cholmeley, Esq., except £45., which was paid by the parish. On the north side are emblazoned the arms of the Cholmeleys. The organ was presented by Mr. Cattley, of Stearsby Hall. The *Living* is a Rectory, valued in the King's Books at £9. 8s. 11½d., and now worth upwards of £600. a year—the tithes having been commuted for £588., and there being 68 acres of glebe land and a fine *Rectory House*. The patronage is vested in the Lord of the Manor, and the present Rector is the Rev. Robert Swann.

* The Cholmeleys of Brandsby is the senior line of the eminent Yorkshire family of that name. Sir Rd. Cholmeley descended from the Barons Malpas in Cheshire, the parent stock of the present Marquis Cholmondeley, married Elizabeth, heiress of the Nevilles of Thornton Bridge. He was knighted in the 13th of Henry VII. (1492) and constituted Lieutenant of the Castle of Berwick and Governor of Hull; and for his services at the Battle of Flodden Field, he was made a Lieutenant of the Tower of London. Sir Richard, his son, who chiefly resided at Roxby, near Pickering, was a distinguished soldier, and was knighted at Leith in 1544. He was twice married: first to Margaret, daughter of Lord Conyers, and secondly to Katherine, daughter of Henry, first Earl of Cumberland, and widow of John, Lord Scrope of Bolton. Sir Henry Cholmeley, the offspring of his second marriage, was ancestor of the Cholmeleys of Whitby. Roger, the son of Sir Richard, by his first wife, married a daughter of De la Ryver, and was ancestor of the Cholmeleys of Brandsby. The Cholmeleys have been distinguished in their country's annals as faithful adherents to the Royal cause. Sir Hugh Cholmeley was Governor of Scarborough Castle, in the reign of Charles I. In 1547 and 1556 Richard Cholmeley, Knt., was High Sheriff of Yorkshire, and in 1724 Hugh Cholmeley, Esq., held the same important office.

There are two *schools*, one of which, a *Dame School*, is supported by subscription; and the other—a *Catholic School*, is supported by Mrs. Cholmeley.

The *Charities* connected with the parish amount to about £8. a year.

BULMER.—This parish, which gives name to the Wapentake, is bounded on the east by the river Derwent, and comprises the townships of Bulmer and Welburn: the extra-parochial places, called Henderskelf and Hardyflatts, are usually included with it. The parish had its name from the ancient family of Bulmer, to whom, with several other manors in this locality, it anciently belonged. In the Parliamentary Report of the Census of 1851, Henderskelf is returned as a township in Bulmer parish, and Hardyflatts an extra-parochial place in Welburn township. The parish includes the fine domain of the Earl of Carlisle (Castle Howard), and is diversified with hills commanding extensive prospects. The scenery is picturesque and rich, and the soil is generally a bright loam. Limestone is quarried for building and agricultural purposes. The area of the entire parish is 3,800 acres, and the population numbers 1,022 souls—of which Bulmer township contains 1,430 acres and 364 inhabitants: its rateable value is £1,955. The Earl of Carlisle (Lord of the Manor) and Admiral Duncombe are the principal landowners.

The *Village of Bulmer*, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles S.W. from Malton, is pleasantly situated on a commanding eminence.

The *Church* (St. Martin) is an ancient structure of stone, in the Norman style, consisting of a spacious nave, a chancel, south porch, and a fine tower in which are three bells. In the interior is the monumental effigy of a Knight Templar, supposed to represent a member of the family of De Bulmer, once lord of this place. The *Living*, a Rectory, in the gift of Earl Fitzwilliam, is valued in the *Liber Regis* at £11., and is now worth about £400. per ann. The Rev. William Preston is the Rector. The tithes were commuted for land and a yearly modus, under an Inclosure Act, in 1777. The glebe consists of 210 acres. The *Rectory House* is a brick edifice, near the Church.

The *Wesleyan Chapel* was built in 1842. The *School* is a spacious building, erected in 1840 by the late Earl of Carlisle, supported chiefly by the present Earl. The poor have the interest of £23.

Henderskelf Township—CASTLE HOWARD.—This township, or, as it is commonly reputed, extra-parochial liberty, consisting of 1,620 acres, comprises the beautiful and well-wooded park of Castle Howard, and one farm, delightfully situated 5 miles W. by S. from Malton, and about 8 miles from the Castle Howard Station of the York and Scarborough Railway. In 1851 the population of the township numbered 148 persons.

Henderskelf, or Hinderskelfe, the ancient name of this place, is supposed

to have been derived from its situation at the junction of the Hundred, or Wapentake of Bulmer and that of Ryedale—the word *Hinderskelf* meaning Hundred-hill, or the hill where the Hundreds met. Leland, in his *Collectanea*, vol. iii., p. 895, tells us that in the year 1070, a large army of the Scots, under King Malcolm, sacked and laid Northumbria, and came to a place called *Hinderskelfe*, where they slew some of the English nobility.

Here stood an ancient Castle, which was built in the reign of Edward III., by one of the Barons of Greystoke, or Greystock, and was for a long period one of the seats of that noble family. The Barony of Greystoke, in Cumberland, was given by Ranulph de Meschines, Earl of Cumberland, to one *Lyulph*, whose posterity assumed the name of the place, and possessed it until the 22nd of Henry VII., when Elizabeth, only daughter and heiress of Ralph, Lord Greystoke, conveyed it in marriage to Thomas, Lord Dacre, of Gilsland, with whose descendants it continued till the marriage of Elizabeth, sister of George, Lord Dacre, with Lord William Howard, third son of Thomas, Duke of Norfolk. In consequence of this marriage, the Greystoke estates, including *Hinderskelf*, passed into the possession of the noble family of the Howards.

The old Castle of *Hinderskelf* was accidentally destroyed by fire, and on its site the present magnificent structure, called *Castle Howard*—the family seat of the Right Hon. the Earl of Carlisle—was erected between the years 1701 and 1731, by Charles, the third Earl of Carlisle, who was then Earl Marshal of England. The building is in the Grecian style of architecture, from designs by Sir John Vanbrugh. The splendid front, facing the south, is 323 feet in length: its centre, consisting of a pediment and entablature, supported by fluted Corinthian pilasters, is approached by a grand flight of steps. The north front consists of an elaborate centre of the Corinthian Order, with a beautiful cupola or dome rising over the top, and on either side extensive wings—the east wing, according to the original design: the west, from a design of Sir James Robinson, is of much more recent date, and in a very different style from the other wing, a circumstance which has been considered an incongruity, by architectural critics.

The interior of this princely residence—undoubtedly one of the noblest mansions in England—"fulfils all that the imagination, warmed by the outward grandeur, can expect or desire," to quote from the pages of the *Visitor's Guide to Castle Howard*. "The immense extent of accommodation, the huge domestic establishment, the suites of noble apartments dedicated to state, and the atmosphere of comfort and luxurious elegance which pervade the rooms appropriated to the quiet tenor of family life—all these things crowd upon the mind of a visitor as he enters the great hall of Castle Howard, and sur-

veys its lofty ceiling, its massive columns, and richly decorated walls and staircase, and as he passes thence through a long suite of apartments teeming everywhere with objects of curiosity and vertu, and with the works and masterpieces of human skill. To view this miscellany of beauties, to gaze upon this collection of excellencies, a man of taste may in a few hours improve his mind and expand his views more than he would do in months by reading descriptions from the pens of the most picturesque and impressive authors. In passing from one room to another, fresh objects interest the mind of the visitor; one beautiful scene after another arrests his eyes, animates his feelings and excites astonishment in his heart—beautiful columns, walls painted with the most significant devices, statues, busts, curious cabinets, tapestry, precious stones, and many other rare and valuable specimens of antiquity, are presented to his notice. The fine collection of paintings also, with which the walls are enriched, cannot fail to afford the highest gratification to the admirers of the fine arts. The state apartments are particularly distinguished for grandeur of appearance."

Our space will not admit of doing any more than to give a very cursory glance at the grand suite of apartments usually open to public inspection.

The *Great Hall* is 85ft. square, and 60ft high. Piers carry arches which support a domical roof, the top of which is 100 feet from the floor. Windows in the drum of the cupola give light to the body of the hall. In the ceiling of the cupola Phaeton is represented as falling from the clouds, and on the walls are representations, painted by Pelegrini, of the Four Seasons, the Twelve Signs of the Zodiac, the Four Quarters of the Earth, &c. The room is further adorned with many statues, busts, &c.

The *State, or Gold Bed Room*, 26ft. by 20, is hung with fine Brussels tapestry, after the designs of Teniers, and contains a very elegant chimney-piece, supported by Corinthian columns, the shafts being of Sienna marble. Amongst the ornaments are a bust of Jupiter Serapis, two fine slabs of antique oriental jasper, two cabinets of precious stones, and the Doge of Venice marrying the Adriatic, by Canaletti. The *Breakfast Room*, 28ft. by 21, has two tables *verd antique*, and one of *nero bianco*, a Roman slab of antique mosaic, and an urn of porphyry. The *Dining Room*, 27ft. by 23, is superbly furnished with paintings, busts, and slabs. The *Saloon*, 34ft. by 24, is also adorned with several fine pictures, statues, &c., and the ceiling is ornamented with a representation of Aurora. The *Drawing Room*, 27ft. by 23, is ornamented with rich tapestry from the designs of Rubens. Here are several antique bronzes, and a bust found at Rome, and esteemed the finest ever brought to England.

The *Museum* is 34 feet square. The collection of curiosities in this fine apartment includes many slabs of curious antique marble, some inlaid with different kinds of marble and precious stones; several sepulchral urns; two pieces of mosaic work, an ancient mask; a basso-relievo of Victory; busts of Cæsar, Marcus, Junius Brutus, Cato, Geta, Virgil, Homer, Hercules, &c.; and a small cylindrical altar which is supposed to have stood in the Temple of Delphi. This altar was brought from Italy and presented to the late Earl by the immortal Nelson.

In this room are two interesting objects in connexion with the present amiable and accomplished representative of the Carlisle family—the first a monster address, four hundred feet long, which was presented to him on retiring from his office of Chief Secretary for Ireland; and the second, a splendid memorial of attachment, presented to him by his constituents, after being defeated in the representation of the West Riding of Yorkshire, in 1847. The latter consists of a splendid casket, or wine cooler, of bog oak, stained black and French polished, and mounted in massive silver, with the arms of his lordship in relief on each side, and around it the arms of the twenty-five polling places into which the West Riding is divided, and the number of voters polled upon the occasion which this superb work is intended to commemorate. The lid is surmounted by a lion proper, the crest of his lordship's family, and on each side is a scroll bearing an inscription. This splendid testimonial, which measures 3ft. 6in. by 2ft. 4in., was manufactured at Leeds, at a cost of about one thousand guineas.

The *Antique Gallery*, 160ft. by 20ft., is adorned with many beautiful slabs of the most rare and curious antique marbles, some fine tapestry, a collection of valuable books in various languages, &c.

Above the magnificent apartments already noticed, is a suite of rooms not generally open to the public, the chief of which are—the *Saloon*, or *Crimson Figured Room*, 33ft. by 26; the *Blue Drawing Room*, 28ft. by 20; the *Green Damask Room*, 27ft. by 22; the *Yellow Bed Chamber*, 27ft. by 23; the *Silver Bed Chamber*; and the *Blue Silk Bed Room*. Upon the walls of the first-mentioned apartment are represented the principal incidents in the history of the Trojan war, painted by Pellegrini.

The collection of paintings is both large and costly. The three of greatest reputation are the *Three Marys*,* by Annibal Caracci; the *Entombing of*

* "If there ever was a picture that united all the excellencies of painting, this (The Three Marys) seems to be that wonderful effort of the art. The drawing, colouring, and composition cannot be surpassed; and the deep tragedy which it exhibits, to use the words of Dr. Johnson, 'storms the human heart.' The expression of grief in Mary

Christ, by Ludovico Caracci; and the *Finding of Moses*, by Velasquez. These form part of the celebrated Orleans collection, which adorned the gallery of the Palais Royal at Paris, previously to the French Revolution in 1789.

We may also notice the following fine pictures—St. John the Evangelist, by Domenichino; the Adoration of the Infant Saviour by the Wise Men, by Mabeuse; a portrait of Cardinal Howard, by Carlo Maratti; a portrait of Queen Mary, by Sir Anthony Moore; the Nativity, by Tintoretto; the Holy Family, by Pierino Del Vago; and a large number of family portraits.

The *Gardens* occupy an area of twelve acres, surrounded by a wall upwards of twelve feet in height, the whole being divided into six compartments. The *Hot Houses* are twelve in number, and there is a fine collection of ornamental stove plants. The *Conservatory* or *Greenhouse* is 60ft. in length by 15ft. in breadth, and contains a splendid display of curious and rare exotics. There is also a large collection of hardy herbaceous plants.

The *Pleasure Grounds* are very extensive, and arranged on a scale of grandeur commensurate with the importance of the mansion. The eye is everywhere delighted with the intermixture of lake, lawn, and forest. The part denominated the *Parterre*, occupies several acres of a cheerful lawn, of which a considerable space, on the south front of the mansion, is laid out in the most tasteful and pleasing manner. Here are some splendid trees of the Cedar of Lebanon, a fine sheet of water covering eight acres, and also numerous specimens of statuary of the heathen deities. A few years ago a large fountain was erected before the south front of the Castle. It consists of several figures, viz., Atlas bearing the globe in the centre, surrounded with mermaids, dolphins, &c., who blow the water out of instruments. The water for the supply of this fountain is pumped by a steam engine out of the beck at Coneysthorp into a tank in the Ray Wood. The *Ray Wood*, an extensive shady wood, contiguous to the house on each side, also forms a part of the pleasure grounds, and contains some specimens of statuary. In this wood are some venerable oaks, beech, pines, &c., of extraordinary dimensions, that have seen centuries pass over their heads. One large beech, with immense arms, measures 20ft. in circumference, at the height of four feet from the

Magdalen is carried to the extreme point of agonizing woe; and most astonishing is it, that such fixed despair and sense of excruciating misery should be described on the human countenance without verging to grimace or distortion. The fainting figure of the Mother of Jesus is a masterly contrast of the dead body of the Son; and the terror expressed by the elder Mary at viewing her daughter apparently lifeless, gives room to describe distress of a more varied kind than that of Mary Magdalen.”—*Victor's Guide to Castle Howard*.

ground. At an angle of Ray Wood the *Temple of Venus* is situated. The top of this building is surmounted by a dome, supported by eight circular pillars, the spaces between which are open, and on a circular pedestal in the centre, stands a statue of Venus. In this locality is a noble gravel walk, 687 yards in length and 10 yards in breadth. On this walk, near the entrance to the Rosary, stands a square pedestal, upon which is inscribed a fine piece of poetry, composed by the present Earl of Carlisle, when a student at Oxford in 1821. At the extremity of the walk, near the entrance into Ray Wood, is a square pedestal decorated with antique medallions, and supporting an urn, with various figures representing the Sacrifice of Iphigenia. The pedestal bears a Latin inscription, and was erected by the fifth Earl of Carlisle. Before the west front of the mansion is placed a marble boar, brought from Italy by the same noble Earl. This exquisite piece of sculpture is very much admired by competent judges. Here, a beautiful avenue of stately lime trees, about one hundred feet in height, diverges southward at right angles, forming a most delightful vista. In front of the grand entrance, on the north front of the Castle, is an elegant monument, commemorating the victories of Nelson, with the names of Aboukir, Copenhagen, and Trafalgar, inscribed on three of its sides, in large golden characters.

The *Green Terrace Walk*, 576 yards long and 11 yards wide, branches from the gravel walk before-mentioned, at the east wing of the mansion, and conducts to the *Temple of Diana*, an Ionic structure 27 feet square, with four porticos and a splendid interior. In niches over the door are busts of Vespasian, Faustina, Trajan, and Sabina; the floor is disposed in compartments of antique marble of various colours; and the room is crowned with an elegant dome. The exterior is adorned with four statues, representing Grace, Faith, Hope, and Charity. From this point the most charming and delightful prospects present themselves. A fine artificial serpentine river is crossed by a noble bridge of three arches, under which the water falls several feet, forming a beautiful cascade. At little distance is a circular wood, called *Mount Sion*, and not far from it, on a gentle eminence, is the *Mausoleum*, the place of interment of the noble family to which it belongs. This is a circular edifice, about 80 feet in diameter, surrounded with a handsome colonade of 21 pillars, of the Roman Doric order, and crowned with a dome, the height of which is 69 feet from the floor—the total height of the structure being 90 feet. The cornice from which the dome rises is supported by eight Corinthian columns. The basement contains 64 catacombs, built under groined arches. Over the catacombs is an elegant circular Chapel, the circumference of the exterior of which is 142 feet. The view of the Castle, pleasure grounds, temple, river,

&c., from this locality, is delightful. Any description would fail to give an adequate idea of the grandeur of the scene.

On an eminence called St. Ann's Hill, about half a mile southward of the mansion, is a stone *Pyramid*, 28 feet square at the base, and 50 feet high, erected in memory of William, Lord Howard, third son of Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, who was beheaded by Queen Elizabeth, in 1639, in the 81st year of his age.* The style of the structure somewhat resembles that of the pyramids of Egypt. On the north side is a long inscription, and the interior contains a bust of Thomas, Duke of Norfolk.

The *Park*, including the pleasure grounds, exceeds 1,000 acres, and "is one continued galaxy of charming prospects and agreeably diversified scenes." The splendid avenues of stately lime trees are objects of universal attraction, and the theme of admiration of every visitor. The road through the park from south to north, is lined by double rows for a considerable distance—those which ornamented the northern extremity of it were mostly blown down by a great wind about eighty years ago.* About a quarter of a mile from the southern extremity, a similar avenue, extending about a mile from east to west, crosses the former at right angles, and the view of the whole from this interesting point is most magnificent. At the intersection of the avenues stands a stately quadrangular *Obelisk*, 100 feet in height, and 25 feet square at the base, erected in 1714, to commemorate the victories of John, Duke of Marlborough, and to fix the date of the erection of Castle Howard, and the formation of its luxuriant plantations, pleasure grounds, &c.

The *Large Lake*, northward from the Castle, contains about 68 acres, including the bank on each side, and is well stocked with fine fish: a pike caught here some years ago weighed 29lbs. The *Dairy* is situated near the western border of the lake, and here is a suite of apartments which are occasionally occupied by J. Henderson, Esq., land agent to the noble Earl. This spot is shaded by a beautiful group of stately beeches, and ornamented by a neat flower garden. About half a mile from the Castle is an *Aviary*, stocked with splendid golden and silver pheasants, turtle doves, &c. The

* This nobleman married Elizabeth, one of the co-heiresses of William, Lord Dacre, by which marriage their estate of Henderskelf and others came into the present family. The pyramid was erected in 1728, by Charles, the third Earl of Carlisle, of the family of the Howards, the great great great grandson of William Lord Howard, and the heiress of the Dacres.

* The tremendous storm which happened on the night of the 6th of January, 1839, committed dreadful havoc amongst the trees in the avenues and other parts of this park. The quantity of timber levelled with the ground here on that night amounted to nearly 3,000 tons.

Stables are built in a style corresponding with that of the mansion. Castle Howard has long been celebrated for its short-horned cattle. Not many years ago an ox, bred and fed here, reached the enormous weight of 250 stones.

Castle Howard Inn, or the "Howard Arms Hotel," is very conveniently situated in the avenue at the south entrance of the park, and is well adapted for the accommodation of families and parties. The frontage of the building is upwards of 220 feet in length, and in the centre is a large archway, over which is a Latin inscription, setting forth that the inn was built by Charles Howard, Earl of Carlisle, in 1719.

Royal Visit to Castle Howard.—In the month of August, 1850, Her most gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, accompanied by H.R.H. the Prince Consort *en suite*, honoured the noble owner of Castle Howard with a visit, *en route* to Balmoral. The royal party left Osborne House (Isle of Wight) at eight o'clock on the morning of Tuesday, August 27th, and London about noon, and arrived by railway, *via* Normanton and York, at the Castle Howard Station before the clock had struck six. Here the Earl of Carlisle, and his sister, Lady Mary Howard, were in attendance to receive their illustrious visitors. A guard of honour of the 2nd Dragoon Guards, under the command of Major Trench, was posted in front of the station, and the band of the regiment was also present. There was likewise a mounted troop of dragoons to attend as an escort from the station to Castle Howard. General Warre, with his staff, was likewise in attendance, and a large number of persons from the surrounding country. The carriages of the noble Earl and the Duchess of Sutherland were in waiting with outriders, to convey the royal party, and there were also several of the Queen's private carriages. The Queen, with Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Royal entered a carriage, and advanced to Castle Howard, preceded by the Earl of Carlisle, on horseback. The remainder of the party followed in other carriages.

Arrived at the Castle, the Earl was in readiness to receive the Queen, and in the splendid entrance hall he presented Her Majesty to his venerable mother, the Dowager Countess of Carlisle. The reception of Her Majesty was magnificent, though private, and well maintained the ancestral rank of the noble Earl. A circle of friends was invited, and had the honour of meeting their Sovereign. After dinner, Her Majesty admired the many curiosities with which the several apartments of the mansion abound, and in the course of the following morning she also visited the principal rooms of this majestic pile of buildings, and expressed her admiration of the many interesting and valuable works of art which they contain. About eleven o'clock the Queen walked for some time in the private grounds and woods on the south side of

the Castle, and at twelve o'clock the royal party visited the Cricket-ground, and witnessed for some time the play of the Castle Howard Club. The nobility and gentry of the surrounding neighbourhood were invited to luncheon with the royal party, when upwards of eighty attended. After luncheon the royal party proceeded to Lady Mary Howard's flower garden, where they planted six trees. The Queen planted an Irish yew; Prince Albert and the Prince of Wales each, a cedar of Lebanon; the Princess Royal and the Princess Alice each, a cedar Deodora; and Prince Alfred, an Irish yew. These trees will doubtless serve to perpetuate to future times the royal visit to Castle Howard.

In the afternoon Her Majesty and suite took a ride round the park, where an assemblage of up to 25,000 persons cheered her in the most vociferous manner. Lord Carlisle and Lady Mary Howard were likewise loudly cheered. All the walls of the park were crowded with spectators, and as the royal cortege passed along, the cheers were continued, and passed from mouth to mouth. Every feeling of loyal attachment was manifested in the most enthusiastic manner by the populace, and when the Queen returned from the drive, the people cheered so heartily, that she came to the steps of the Castle, accompanied by the royal family, and graciously acknowledged her reception by moving to them.

On the morning of Thursday (August 29th), about ten o'clock, Her Majesty took her departure. On the left of the grand entrance of the noble mansion were placed the female children in the neighbouring villages, which are supported by Lady Mary Howard; and on the right were the boys from the schools which are supported by the Earl of Carlisle. The steps were covered with crimson cloth, and on either side of each step were stationed the domestics of the establishment. The royal carriage was at the bottom of the steps, and beyond that the guard of honour. A little further on was a dense multitude assembled to witness the departure of their Monarch. The royal cortege proceeded through the park, and in passing through Welburn, the people of that village "threw their mite of loyalty into the weighed-down scale." Arrived at the station the royal train moved off, amid the hearty cheers and well-wishes of the multitude. In the evening a large ball was held at Castle Howard, at which the principal gentry of the locality attended.

Earldom of Carlisle—the Howard Family.—In the year 1322 the title of Earl of Carlisle was first conferred on Andrew de Harcla, who was degraded and beheaded in the following year. (See vol. i., p. 140, and p. 432 of this vol.) In 1622 James Hay, first Viscount Doncaster, was created Earl of Carlisle, but the title became extinct on the death of his son without issue,

in 1660. In the following year the title was again conferred on one of the descendants of a branch of the ducal house of Norfolk springing from Lord William Howard, third son of Thomas, fourth Duke, by Margaret his second wife, daughter of Thomas, Lord Audley of Walden.

This Lord William, who is popularly designated "Belted Will Howard," was born about 1559, and was only nine years of age when his father was beheaded for high treason, married the youngest daughter of Thomas, and sister and co-heiress of George, the last Lord Dacre of Gillesland, or Gilsland; but the male line failing in the person of the said George, who died in his minority, a partition of the property was made between the co-heiresses, and the Barony of Gilsland and Castle of Naworth, with much other property, including Henderskelf, now Castle Howard, fell to the share of Lord William and his heirs. Lord William and his elder brother, the Earl of Arundel, having embraced the Catholic faith (their father, the Duke of Norfolk, being a Protestant), they suffered much, and were confined in the Tower, in consequence of the severities of the laws against the Catholics, and the estates of Lord William were sequestered to one of the Dacre family. In 1603, however, Lord William was restored to blood by Act of Parliament; in 1605 he was appointed Lord Warden of the Western Marches; and having repaired Naworth Castle, he took up his residence at it about the year 1624, and garrisoned it with 140 soldiers. His energy and promptitude soon reduced the unruly borderers to submission, and he became the terror of the moss-troopers and rieviers. He died in 1640, leaving several children. The Carlisle branch of the family descended from the first son, and the Corby branch from the second son. Philip, the eldest son, was knighted in 1604, but died in his father's lifetime, leaving issue Sir William Howard, his heir. This Sir William succeeded his grandfather Lord William Howard, and his only surviving son and heir, *Charles*, having been instrumental in the restoration of King Charles II., was advanced to the dignity of *Baron Dacre of Gillesland, Viscount Howard of Morpeth, and Earl of the City of Carlisle*, by letters patent bearing date April 20th, 1661.

This, the first Earl of Carlisle of the Howard family, was sent as Ambassador to the Czar of Muscovy, and was afterwards made Governor of Jamaica. He died in 1684, leaving issue two sons and three daughters by his wife Anne, daughter of Edward, Lord Howard of Escrick. *Edward*, his eldest son, was the second Earl of Carlisle of this creation, and he died in 1692, and was succeeded by his only surviving son, *Charles*, who built Castle Howard. This nobleman, who was one of the Gentlemen of His Majesty's Bedchamber, Deputy Earl Marshal, first Commissioner of the Treasury,

Governor of Carlisle, a Privy Councillor, &c., &c., died in 1738. *Henry*, his son, the fourth Earl, K.G., succeeded; and the fifth Earl was his son *Frederrick*, who at the death of his father, in 1758, was only ten years old. In 1768 this Earl was elected a Knight of the Thistle, and installed a Knight of the Garter in 1793. His lordship also held the office of Lord Lieutenant of the East Riding of Yorkshire. In 1801 appeared in an 8vo volume, "The Tragedies and Poems of Frederick, Earl of Carlisle, K.G." The tragedies were, "The Father's Revenge" and "The Stepmother." His lordship married the Lady Margaret Caroline Leveson Gower, daughter of Granville, first Marquis of Stafford, and died in 1825. *George*, the sixth Earl, was eldest son of the last-named nobleman. His lordship was a Knight of the Garter, President of the Council, Fellow of the Royal Society, and Lord Lieutenant of the East Riding of Yorkshire. In 1801 he married Lady Georgiana Dorothy Cavendish, eldest daughter of William, fifth Duke of Devonshire. The noble Earl died Oct. 7th, 1848; and the Countess Dowager died August 8th, 1858. The eldest of their numerous issue is

George William Frederick Howard, the seventh *Earl of Carlisle* of the last creation. This truly amiable and highly accomplished nobleman was born in London on the 18th of April, 1802. During the lifetime of his father (whilst he was Viscount Morpeth) he was returned to Parliament twice for the whole County of York, and four times for the West Riding. His lordship has filled the offices of Chief Secretary for Ireland, Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests, Lord Lieutenant and General Governor of Ireland, and is at present Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the East Riding of Yorkshire.

Lord Carlisle's occupation of the Castle of Dublin, as the Queen's representative, was from the month of April, 1855, to that of March, 1858. At the close of his official career, a Dublin Journal, *Saunders's News Letter*, in a sketch of the principal acts of the Lord Lieutenant, begins with the following paragraph:—"His Excellency the Earl of Carlisle arrived in Dublin upon the 10th of April, 1855, after an interval of fourteen years from his former official connection with this country. Like his predecessor in the post of Viceroy, the noble Earl had already held the office most intimately associated with that of Chief Governor of Ireland, and might therefore be supposed more easily to understand and appreciate the duties and responsibilities of his high position. His advent to power was regarded with the brightest anticipations by the admirers of his official conduct as Lord Morpeth, and his political opponents were disposed to regard him with favour, from the well-known amiability and benevolence of his disposition, together with the en-

lightened views and eminent ability of which his literary efforts were so strongly characterised." The flattering *resume* which followed, ends with this paragraph:—"Opinions, of necessity, will differ as to the expediency and wisdom of many political measures and appointments on the part of the late Viceroy, but few will refuse to acquiesce in the justice and truth of the sentiment which led his Excellency to declare that he 'closed his term of office, as he had begun it, without one single speck of personal animosity or bitterness in the entire retrospect, or in the crowded memories it would bequeath to him.'"

The present Earl of Carlisle has likewise distinguished himself in the walks of literature. Besides a variety of fugitive compositions in rhyme, his lordship has published a tragedy, called "The Last of the Greeks; or the Fall of Constantinople." The hero of this piece is the celebrated Grecian Emperor, Constantine Palæologus. He also published in 1854, after making a tour in the east, a work entitled "A Diary in Turkish and Greek Waters."

Being unmarried, his lordship's *Heir Presumptive* is his brother, the Hon. and Rev. William George Howard, Rector of Londesborough, who was born in London, in 1808.

Residences—12, Grosvenor Place, London; *Castle Howard*, Malton, Yorkshire; *Naworth Castle*, Cumberland.

Welburn Township.—Welburn township, including about 20 acres called Hardy Flatts, reputed to be extra-parochial, contains 750 acres according to the Parliamentary Return, but 836 acres according to local estimation. Population, 510; rateable value, £1,444. The Earl of Carlisle is the principal landowner, but there are several small freeholders. The soil is various, and there is a productive quarry of limestone in the township.

The *Village of Welburn* consists of one long uniform street of good houses, situated $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles S.W. from Malton, 1 mile E. from Bulmer, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile N. from Castle Howard. Most of the houses are freehold property. There is a *Unitarian Chapel*, erected in 1824, and a *Wesleyan Chapel*, built in 1825. Here are two inns, and also a Leather Dressing Yard, the latter belongs to Messrs. John Stead and Son.

The *Chapel of Ease* was erected in 1840, by the late Earl of Carlisle, and is also used as a *Boys' School*. The same noble Earl erected a *Dame School*, and a residence for the schoolmistress, in 1847. These schools are supported, chiefly, by the Castle Howard family. The foundation stone of a new *Church* was laid by the Earl of Carlisle, in March, 1859. The Church will stand in a pleasant situation, at the east end of the village, at the foot of a gently sloping hill called Woodcock Bank. The edifice is to be built by subscrip-

tion, in the Early English style, the Earl of Carlisle being the chief contributor; and is intended to afford accommodation to the inhabitants of Hinderskelf (Castle Howard) and Welburn townships; and also to the inmates of the Castle Howard Reformatory School.

The Castle Howard Railway Station, on the York and Scarborough line, is situated in this township, and near it is the *Reformatory Institution* for the North and East Ridings of Yorkshire.*

On the road near which the Reformatory stands, was discovered, in February, 1858, a male and female skeleton, a Roman coin, &c., which shows that the spot has been a Roman burial place; and when the excavations for the foundations of the Reformatory buildings were made, a tumulus was discovered, and a skeleton with a large stone placed over it. In the beginning of the present year, two kilns, for the burning of pottery, were also discovered within the field which is under the cultivation of the inmates of the Reformatory, with a considerable quantity of ashes and much broken pottery. On the map of Roman Yorkshire, a *Roman Camp* is marked near the site on which these remains were found. The bodies, above mentioned, seemed to have been interred by the side of a road, leading to an old ford at the river.

In this locality is the *Flax Mill* of Messrs. Heckley, Bielby, and Co., established in 1856.

CRAYKE.—The parish of Crayke, or Craike, or as it has been sometimes called, *Craikshire*, formed a detached member of the County of Durham until the month of October, 1844, when it was annexed to the North Riding of Yorkshire for all purposes, by the Act of 7 and 8 Victoria, cap. 61. Its area is 2,779 acres; population, 608 souls; rateable value, £3,791. The soil is sandstone formation, and the chief proprietors of it are William Waite, Esq. (Lord of the Manor), and Henry Yates Whytehead, Esq., M.D.

The *Village, Church*, and the remains of *Crayke Castle*, are situated on a

* The *Reformatory School*, the origin of which is noticed in vol. i., p. 654, is a commodious building of stone, about to be considerably enlarged. According to the report read at the annual meeting of the subscribers and friends of the institution, held at York in January last (1859) the number of young criminals in the Reformatory was forty-five. Under the superintendence of the Chaplain, the Rev. Ishmael Fish, this school promises to effect an immense amount of good.

The *Catholic Reformatory*, near Market Weighton, for the three Ridings of Yorkshire, noticed in vol. i., p. 655, has been very much enlarged, and contained, in the beginning of the present year, 100 boys; several of whom were from other counties. The house will now contain 200. The Rev. Charles Caccia is the Director of the Institution. The printed annual reports of these Reformatories contain much that is highly interesting to the charitable and philanthropic.

remarkable hill, 2½ miles E.N.E. of Easingwold, and 12 miles N.N.W. from York; and are picturesque objects to the country around. The hill commands the most extensive prospects—that towards the south being a vast plain, with the magnificent Cathedral of York in the centre “like the form of a ship at sea,” as it has been observed.

Some antiquarians are of opinion that the Romans had a *castellum exploratorium*, or watch tower, on the hill of Crayke, though the Roman Itineraries, or geographers, do not mention any such post. In the account of Newborough, or Newburgh, at a subsequent page, we have observed that the ancient trackway of the Brigantes, from Tees mouth to York, is past Hambleton and Crayke; and in the Royal Society of Antiquaries map of the Roman roads of Yorkshire, one is laid down from York to Crayke Castle, across Hambleton, direct to the mouth of the Tees, where, according to Leland, was an estuary or bay, not noticed by Ptolemy, which must have been used by the Romans.* Of this highway, Drake tells us that “vestiges” of it may be traced as far as Crayke, which might be a kind of fortress upon this road.† The same author was of opinion that during the time of the Saxons this road was good, and made use of by Cuthbert, the famous Saint and Bishop of Lindisfarne, in going and returning from York, and that the donation to this prelate, mentioned below, was a special advantage, as it gave him a house on his nearest route from Lindisfarne to York. “The spacious Forest of Galtres,” he further adds, “began almost at the foot of this (Crayke) hill, the ground of which, being loose and watery, has long since swallowed up the agger of the road.‡

The Monastery.—But though it is uncertain whether Crayke was a military station during the Roman sway, there can be no doubt that it was a place of considerable note in Anglo-Saxon times. Some of the earliest annalists of the Church of Durham recite a royal charter, by which Egfrid, King of Northumbria, in A.D. 685, granted the village of *Creca*, with a circuit of three miles round it, to St. Cuthbert, that he might have it as a resting place on his journeys to and from the City of York.§ Here, they say, this Saint shortly afterwards founded a Monastery, which appears to have remained till the time of the Danish invasions. St. Cuthbert died in the year 687, about two years after the royal donation of Egfrid, and his body was buried in Lindisfarne. In 793 a piratical fleet of Danes landed in the northern parts of Britain, and one of their first acts was to sack and destroy the Church

* Collectanea, 2, 369. † Eboracum, p. 87. ‡ Ibid. § Simeon Dunelm. Hist. Eocl. Dunelm., lib. i., c. ix., p. 47, ed. Bedford., 1792.

of that venerable See. The burial place of the Saint was, however, subsequently restored, but in the great Danish invasion of 867 the Monastery and Church were most effectually destroyed. The priests and monks, no longer able to protect themselves in that exposed situation from the visits of the Danish pirates, betook themselves to flight, with their Bishop and Abbot at their head, followed by a mixed multitude of suffering people, carrying with them a coffer containing the bones of St. Cuthbert. For the space of seven years did this faithful people wander about from place to place, suffering great hardships, until the Danes themselves were expelled from the Kingdom. Upon this they came towards York, and for four months, in A.D. 882-3, Crayke was their asylum. Here, at the Monastery founded by St. Cuthbert, his bones were allowed for a while to rest in safety, whilst Bishop Eardulf and Abbot Eadred, and a remnant of those who fled with them from Lindisfarne, were entertained by the monks of Crayke. Simeon of Durham, who states these events very circumstantially, does not tell us how it happened that Abbot Geve and the monks of Crayke were in a position to receive their wandering and distressed brethren of Lindisfarne, or how they escaped the common destruction, it being the practice of the Pagan Danes to destroy all monks and monasteries, where they could find them. The Bishop and Abbot above mentioned, afterwards fixed the See at Chester-le-Street, where it remained for about a century before it was finally settled at Durham.

Alcuin, in his poem on the Bishops and Saints of York, alludes to another venerable personage, "a holy anchorite in wilderness," named *Etha*, who flourished "while Egbert held the See of ancient York." Simeon of Durham, in his Chronicle, informs us that in A.D. 767, "*Etha* the anchorite died happily at *Cric*, a place which is distant ten miles from York."

According to the *Liber Vita* of the Church of Durham, a Danish Earl, called *Thured*, gave to that Church ("St. Cuthbert's See") two hides of land at *Cric*, two hides at Smeaton, and one hide at Sutton. This gift is supposed to have taken place about the year 990, but it would appear that between that period and the Norman Conquest, the Church had recovered its own, as, according to Domesday, the last Saxon Bishop of Durham, Egelwin, or Alwin, held the manor of *Cric* in the reign of the Confessor. Bishop William must have been the sole possessor of the land here after the Conquest, no other proprietor being mentioned at that period. There was a Church and priest here at the time of the Conquest.

The Castle.—It appears that the Saxon Bishop of Durham had a hall or country seat here before the Conquest, and it is probable that upon or near its site was erected the ancient *Norman Castle* which stood here. "The

visitor will be disappointed, if he looks for any great antiquity in the Keep or Castellated *Peel* which now occupies the prominent portion of the hill on which it stands," writes the Ven. Archdeacon Churton, in the concise but admirable account of Crayke, contributed by him to Gill's *Vallis Eboracensis*. "The present building, which has long been tenanted as a farmhouse, was evidently built after a larger fortress had been dismantled. It is probably of the age of the Tudor kings, built as a strong grange in which a party of stout yeomen might easily have defended their lives and some of their property against a party of Scottish marauders, before the border wars had ceased: but the remarkable low-vaulted room, which is almost buried beneath the soil to the north, with its strong-ribbed arched roof, and a detached portion of ruin, inclosing a broken stair of stone, to the north-east, are remnants of a much earlier date."

There is no certainty as to the date of the old Castle of Crayke, but it is most probable that it was erected by Hugh de Pudsey, Bishop of Durham, and nephew of King Stephen—a prelate who spent his wealth abundantly in building churches, castles, and bridges. He built the Galilee at Durham Cathedral, and the Church at Darlington; he repaired at great cost the Castle of Durham and the City walls, and he built bridges across the Wear at that City; he strongly fortified the Castle of Norham, he rebuilt or enlarged the Castle of Northallerton for the security of the town and his estates in Allertonshire, about 1173 (See page 80), and at many other places he repaired or rebuilt the residences of his predecessors.

Jefferson, in his *History of Thirsk*, has asserted, without any apparent authority, that Hugh Pudsey fortified Crayke Castle against Henry II., and he also says that Crayke Castle was taken by a Lord de Valence, to whom Thirsk Castle was likewise surrendered. This is evidently an error (See page 150). No mention is made by any historian of Crayke, and if it was built before that period, it is pretty certain that it was not fortified by either party.

Bishop Hugh, in the spring of 1194, was lodged at his Castle at Crayke, on his way to London, and was attacked with his mortal illness at night after supper. He, however, proceeded to ride on his way as far as Howden, but there he died on the third day of March. He had been created Earl of Northumberland by Richard I., and enjoyed the See of Durham for 41 years.

King Edward III. lodged at Crayke Castle on the 19th of October, 1345. The See of Durham had just become vacant by the death of Richard de Bury, and the King's permission to the Prior and Convent of Durham to elect a new Bishop, was dated from Crayke.

It appears by records preserved at Durham, that in the reign of Elizabeth

there were then standing of this fortress little more than the present buildings, partly in ruins; and so it appears to have remained, uninhabited, except as a farmhouse, down to the present day. A few years ago a cannon ball was dug up about 800 yards from the foot of the Castle Hill; but history is altogether silent as to whether there was some skirmish here in either of the civil wars. Its place of discovery was such as might lead to the supposition that it had been shot from the Castle Hill.

According to local tradition the Bishops had here an inclosed *Park*, or *Chase*, which appears to have extended to the boundary of the parish towards the north. In the year 1487 Thomas Fenton, nephew to the Bishop of Durham, was Forester of Crayke, and there is no doubt that the deer park was preserved under the keeping of the Bishop's Forester at that period. Tradition speaks of the deer park being preserved down to the reign of James I. It is said that by royal charter the Bishop of Durham possessed the right to seize any of the King's deer which might stray from the Royal Forest of Galtres into his park at Craike, provided he himself kept his own park fence in good repair, and of such height as to afford no facility of trespass.

The Manor of Crayke seems originally to have comprehended the whole parish. The manorial estate, which now remains, consisting of near 1,000 acres, was still the property of the See of Durham till the time of Bishop Van Mildert (from 1826 to 1836), when that prelate, wishing to purchase, in exchange, another estate adjoining his demesne at Auckland, procured an Act of Parliament enabling him to sell the Crayke estate to the then lessee, R. J. Thompson, Esq., of Kirby Hall. This gentleman afterwards sold it to William Waite, Esq., of Holdgate, near York. The principal landed estate, next to the Lord of the Manor's, is that of Dr. Whytehead, who has a neat residence of the last century, a little to the eastward of the Church. An adjacent plantation contains two ash trees of extraordinary size. On the manorial estate is a farmhouse called Wyndham Hall, from the name of a former resident at Mill Green, about half a mile to the east of the village. This building has some features of Elizabethan architecture, and some remains of pannelled wainscot within the walls. Some of the cottages in the village are of considerable antiquity. The village abounds with old draw-wells, some of which are of the depth of 140 feet or more; and at the foot of the hill, in different places, are several chalybeate springs.

The *Church* (St. Cuthbert) stands near the eastern extremity of the platform of the top of the hill, a little lower in elevation than the site of the Castle. It is a neat structure, built about the period of Henry VII., of polished stone within and without. Its parts are a nave, chancel, tower (in

which are three bells), and south porch. The chancel, which is nearly square, was restored a few years ago by the present Rector. Four windows are filled with stained glass, executed by Wailes. The east window exhibits a representation of the Crucifixion, with figures of the Blessed Virgin and St. John on either side of the cross. The font is a plain octagonal bowl on a plain shaft and base. There are several monuments on the walls. The *Living* is a Rectory, now in the patronage of the Bishop of Ripon, and incumbency of the Rev. Edward Churton, the Venerable Archdeacon of Cleveland. It is valued in the King's Books at £10., but is at present worth about £700. a year. The tithes have been commuted for £678., and there are about 50 acres of glebe land. The *Rectory House* is a good residence, near the Church. There is a fine old wych-elm in the Rectory garden.

Among the more eminent of the recent Rectors of Crayke we may mention the name of Dr. Robert Gray, the late learned Bishop of Bristol.

The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a place of worship here; and an old Catholic Chapel has been for several years disused, and converted to other purposes. A neat School for boys was built jointly by the present Rector and Dr. Whytehead, in 1846; and there is also a girls' school.

Charities.—These consist of 50s. a year, left by Thomas Grason and Samuel Coates; eight acres of land, purchased with benefaction money; six acres, left by the Rev. — Oworm; the dividends of £200., navy five per cents., purchased with £250. left by Mrs. Orfeur; the interest of £34., bequeathed by persons named Turner and Jepson; and the dividends of £150., three per cent. consols, left by John Bowman.

CRAMBE.—This parish comprises the townships of Crambe, Barton-le-Willows, and Whitwell, the area of the whole being 3,778 acres; population, 617 souls. It is bounded by the river Derwent on the east. The soil is generally rich, the surface undulated, and the scenery very pleasing and picturesque. Stone is quarried for building purposes and burning into lime. The area of the townships of Crambe and Barton, which are returned together in the Parliamentary Report, is 2,138 acres. Population of Crambe, 174; rateable value, £2,016. The Lord of the Manor and owner of the soil is Robert Grimes Cholmley, Esq., who, in 1857, succeeded to the estates of the late Colonel Cholmley (See page 281).

The *Village of Crambe* is situated in the vale of the Derwent, 6 miles S.W. by S. of Malton, and 12 miles N.E. from York. The Derwent is crossed here by a stone bridge of three arches. The *Manor House* is occupied by Mr. Robert Beilby, farmer.

The *Church* (St. Michael) is an ancient stone building, in the Norman and Early English styles. The nave and chancel are spacious; the chancel arch

is Norman, supported by two massive pillars; and in the west side of the tower is a good Norman doorway, above which is a window in the same style of architecture. The south porch is ancient. The Church is in good repair; the font is handsome; and there are some neat tablets to members of the Cholmley, Field, and Pearson families in the chancel. The *Living* is a Vicarage, valued in the King's Books at £9. 1s. 8d., and now worth about £250. per ann. Patron and impropriator, the Archbishop of York; Vicar, Rev. Henry Fendall. The *Vicarage House* is a neat building, near the Church.

The *School* was built by the late Colonel Cholmley, in 1841.

Barton-Le-Willows Township.—The area of this township is included with that of Crambe. Population, 238; rateable value, £1,778. The principal owners of the soil are R. G. Cholmley, Esq. (Lord of the Manor) and Thomas Nightingale, Esq. The *Village of Barton*, which is neat and compact, is distant 8 miles S.W. from Malton, and 2 miles W. from Crambe. The Barton Railway Station, on the York and Scarborough line, is about 1 mile N. from the village. *Barton Hill House* is the residence of William Scawin, Esq. There is a small Wesleyan Chapel in Barton, built in 1816.

Whitwell-on-the-Hill Township.—The township of Whitwell contains 1,640 acres, and 205 inhabitants. The York and Scarborough Railway passes through it, and its rateable value is £2,403. The *Village* is small, and stands on the road between York and Malton, 6 miles S.W. from the latter town, and 1 mile distant from Crambe.

The Whitwell estate was purchased of the Graham family in 1830, for 95,000 guineas, by the late Joseph Haigh, Esq. That gentleman built *Whitwell Hall*, at a cost of £30,000., in 1833, and died soon after, leaving a son and daughter. The son died in 1837, and on the daughter's attaining her majority, in 1858, she succeeded to this, and other estates of her late father.* On the first day of October, next following, this young lady was married to Sir Edmund Anthony Harley Lechmere, Bart., of Rydd Court, Worcestershire.†

Whitwell Hall, now occupied by Arthur Stephens, Esq., who, in 1839, married the widow of the above-named Joseph Haigh, Esq., mother of Lady Lechmere, is about to become a seat of Sir E. A. H. Lechmere, Bart. It is

* On the 26th of July, 1858, Miss Louisa Rosamond Haigh, of Whitwell Hall, completed her 21st year, and came into possession of the Whitwell estates, on which occasion Whitwell was the scene of extraordinary rejoicings.

† The ancient family of Lechmere, originally from the low countries, was founded in England by Jocelyne de Lechmere, who obtained a grant of lands in Worcestershire from William I.

a fine mansion, delightfully situated on a sloping ground, commanding an extensive prospect. Mr. Stephens will remove to Foston Hall. The *Manor House* is in the occupation of Mr. Thomas Ellerby, farmer.

The parish Church at Crambe being at an inconvenient distance for the aged and infirm, Divine Service, through the forethought and liberality of the family at the Hall, has been for some time conducted in a building adjoining the mansion, by the Rev. F. D. Legard; but a handsome *Church* is now being erected close to the village and the hall, at the sole expense of Lady Lechmere, who laid the corner stone of the building on Wednesday, the 6th of October, 1858, in the presence of her husband, Sir E. A. H. Lechmere, the Earl of Carlisle, and a large concourse of people. The building is of Gothic design, from the pencil of C. E. Street, Esq., architect, London, and will cost upwards of £3,000. It consists of a porch, nave, chancel, vestry, surmounted by a square tower, with an octagonal spire, and is built with Whitby stone. The pulpit and font will be stone, and the reading desk and lectern of oak. The roof is to be open, and the floor paved with Minton's encaustic tiles. The seats are to be open, and there will be accommodation for 102 adults and 40 children. The height of the tower and spire will be 110 feet. The Church will be dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, and when finished, it is expected that an Ecclesiastical District will be apportioned to it. The *School* at Whitwell is supported by Lady Lechmere.

Heworth.—Heworth is a township 1 mile E.N.E. from York (of which it forms a pleasant suburb), but belonging to the parishes of St. Cuthbert, St. Saviour, and St. Giles, in that City. It contains 1,380 acres, and 399 inhabitants. Its rateable value is £2404. The Lord of the Manor is the Rev. Robert Hornby, and the largest landowners are the Willy, Gray, Field, and Todd families. A good part of the township is known as Heworth Moor.

Heworth Hall, a neat building erected about twenty years ago by Mrs. Willy, is now occupied by Lady Milbanke.

There is a bed of clay at Heworth used for the purposes of brick, tile, and brown pot manufacturing. Here is also a private Lunatic Asylum, which is called the Heworth Retreat. The *Wesleyan Chapel* was erected in 1826.

DALBY.—The parish of Dalby, or, as it is styled in the Parliamentary Return, Dalby-with-Skewsby, contains 1,298 acres, and 142 inhabitants. Rateable value, £906. The land, which is undulated, is in most parts very high, and the soil, though of various qualities, is in general good. The scenery in many situations is picturesque and beautiful, embracing extensive views over York towards Pontefract. The manor and estate of Dalby be-

longs to William Ewbank, Esq. The hamlets of *Skensby* and *Withernholme* are the property of William Garforth, Esq.

The *Village of Dalby* is small, and stands on the south slope of an eminence in the range of the Howardian Hills. It is distant 10 miles W. from Malton, and 15 miles N. by E. of York. The above-mentioned hamlets are each distant about 1 mile from Dalby.

Dalby Hall, a small stone building, situated on an eminence commanding an extensive prospect, is the residence of William Ewbank, Esq. It was formerly a seat of the Lumley family.

The *Church* (St. Mary) is a small ancient edifice in the Norman style, consisting of a nave, chancel, and porch. The chancel has an arched stone roof, and the font is large and curious. The *Living*, a Discharged Rectory, is rated in the King's Books at £5. 1s. 0½d., in the patronage and incumbency of the Rev. John Stephen Hall. The tithes were commuted for a rent charge of £261., and there are four acres of glebe. The *Rectory House*, a good brick building near the Church, was erected by the late Rector in 1850, at a cost of about £800.

Charities.—In 1686 William Spink left £3. a year to the poor, and 20s. a year to the Rector, chargeable upon land at Ripon. The poor have also the interest of £25., and the following annuities, viz., 10s. left by William Bolton, in 1724; £10. left by Mrs. Langdale, in 1825; and £10. left by Mrs. Leybourne, in 1827.

EASINGWOLD.—Easingwold parish, including Raskelfe, contains 11,953 acres, and, in 1851, 2,717 persons—of which 6,923 acres and 2,240 inhabitants belong to the township of Easingwold. The rateable value of the town and township is £7,675. Sir George O. Wombwell, Bart., is Lord of the Manor of Easingwold, but possesses no land here—nor are there any large landowners in the township—the soil belonging chiefly to small freeholders.

Easingwold is a small *Market Town*, pleasantly situated in the beautiful Vale of York, on the south western side of the Howardian Hills, and on the verge of the Royal Forest of Galtres (See page 562), 13 miles N.N.W. from York; 10 miles W.N.W. from Boroughbridge; the same distance S. of Thirsk; and 12 miles S.W. from Helmsley. The North Eastern Railway passes through a portion of the parish, and at Raskelfe and Alne are Stations on this line—the latter about 3 miles distant from Easingwold.

To its having been a place in which were inns or houses of *ease*, or rest for travellers journeying along the ancient trackways of the forest in early times, it is supposed that this town is indebted for its present appellation. The Long, or Low Street of the town is believed to be of Roman construction, and there appears to have been several Roman roads in this locality. Cam-

den, in allusion to these "causeys," observes that "neere upon them were Innes, furnished with all necessaries belonging to this life, for travellers and way-faring persons to abide and rest in."* The place of ease or rest on the wold. Verstegan describes *wold* as signifying, in common with *wald* or *weald*, a wood or forest. The author of *Vallis Eboracensis* observes that "an old house, near the top of the Long Street, demolished within the last twelve years, had the reputation of having been the '*Ease*,' or '*Traveller's Rest*,' of ancient days."

In the Saxon times Easingwold was a complete manor, that is, one township presiding over ten others, as appears by the Domesday Survey. According to that ancient record, *Eisicevalt* contained twelve carucates of taxable land, which Morcar, the last Saxon Earl of Northumbria, held for one manor, in the reign of Edward the Confessor. After the Conquest it was in the King's hands. There was then a Church and a priest here. The Manor of Easingwold appears to have continued with the Crown till the year 1265, when it was granted by Henry III. to his second son Edmund Plantagenet, the first Earl of Lancaster, to whom, according to Dugdale, his nephew Edward I., in 1291, granted an annual *Fair* to be held here on the eve and festival of Our Lady. This connection involved Easingwold and its neighbourhood in the turbulent proceedings of Thomas, the second Earl of Lancaster, against Edward II., which terminated in the battle of Boroughbridge.

* Gale, in his *Honour of Richmond*, p. 237, states that Easingwold was on the line of the Roman road from Derventio or Aldby on the Derwent to Cataractonium (Catterick) passing through Thirsk and Northallerton, where it was joined by another Roman road from Isurium (Aldborough.) An ancient map of Yorkshire gives the route of this road from Aldby to Flaxton and Sutton-on-the-Forest, crossing between Huby and Stillington, up the Long Street of Easingwold to Thirsk. In the MS. additions to his *Eboracum*, preserved at Newburgh, Drake mentions a Roman vicinary way which went out from the *Camulodunum* of Ptolemy (Malton), to Ovingham, over Yearsley Moor, through Easingwold, Alne, and over the river Ure (Ouse) at Aldwark Ferry to *Isurium*, Aldborough. In the published *Miscellaneous Papers* (No. 27) of the Royal Society of Antiquarians, London, is a map of the Roman Roads of Yorkshire, from which it appears that two of those Roman Roads or British trackways proceeded from Malton in this direction—the one taking the route of Hovingham, Gilling Castle, and Thirsk, and the other proceeding direct to Crayke Castle, Easingwold, and thence to Isurium. The same map shows the route of three Roman Roads in this direction from *Eboracum* (York)—the first taking a direct line to Crayke Castle, thence to Gilling Castle, and Helmsley, to the mouth of the Tees—the second passing through the Forest of Galtres to Easingwold, Thirsk, Northallerton, &c.—the third leading to York and passing over the Ouse to Blenningburgh, Newton, crossing the river at Aldwark Ferry, and joining the road from Easingwold.

fought March 16th, 1321, and the execution of the Earl, at Pontefract, six days after (See vol. i., p. 137). His honours and possessions, however, were restored to his brother Henry, and the Manor of Easingwold came in regular course of descent to the celebrated John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, who died possessed of it, together with Raskelfe, Sheriff Hutton, Huby, Gilling, Sutton-on-Galtres, &c., in 1425. The Manor of Easingwold is described as among the Crown demesnes in the time of Edward IV., and so it appears to have remained till the 9th of Charles I. (1633), when that Monarch granted it, with the Manor of Huby, to Thomas Belasyse, first Lord Fauconberg, with whose descendants, in the female line, they still continue.

In 1638 the same King, by letters patent, granted to George Hall, gent., the owner of an estate here, and to his heirs and assigns for ever, a free *Market* to be held at Easingwold every Friday, also two *Wakes* or *Fairs*, to be held on the feasts of St. John the Baptist, and the Holy Rood, and another market for cattle every alternate Friday. From records in the Duchy Court of Lancaster, it seems that this was a revival and extension of privileges held from very ancient times by prescription, rather than a new grant. A few years later it was agreed, by indenture, dated August 31st, 1646, by the by-law men, on behalf of the inhabitants of Easingwold, to grant the present Market Place to George Hall—he undertaking that the inhabitants within the manor should be for ever free from all tolls in the market; and that he and his heirs should repair the pavement in the Market Place, and build and keep in repair the Toll Booth or Town House, ten yards long and six broad. These arrangements have been a fertile cause of unprofitable litigation to the present generation of inhabitants.*

* In 1836 the Rev. Wm. Lookwood, on behalf of himself and other persons, owners of the Market Place of Easingwold, commenced actions against George Lund and James Wood for nonpayment of tolls and stallage, in respect of using the Market Place; upon which several of the inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood, who claimed the use of the Market Place free from toll, met together and agreed to join in the expense of defending the actions. A long continued litigation thereupon ensued, extending over a period of ten years. The actions first came on for trial at the Spring Assizes at York, in 1839, when verdicts were given for the plaintiff, damages 1s., with liberty for the defendants to move to enter a nonsuit. In 1841 the Court of Queen's Bench granted rules absolute for the new trial of the actions. The actions were afterwards consolidated, and the one against Wood came on for trial at the Yorkshire July Assizes in the same year, when a verdict was given for the defendant, the Counsel for the plaintiff tendering a bill of exceptions. In Easter term, 1844, the Court of Exchequer reversed the judgment given for the defendant Wood. The action came on again for trial at the July Assizes in the same year, when a verdict was again given for the defendant; but in Michaelmas Term, 1845, the Court of Queen's Bench granted a new

The Archdeacons of Richmond had a *Manor* here, and a "capital mansion,"—a "fair Manor House, with sufficient offices."* Mr. Gill, in his *Vallis Eboracensis*, published in 1852, in respect to this house says, "Some traces of its former consequence may still be discerned in the moat, and ponds, and venerable trees around the 'Hall or Rectory,' but having for a considerable time been occupied as a farmhouse, its ancient architectural features had gradually been disappearing, till at length they were totally removed to make way for a new erection, better suited to its altered circumstances, about sixteen years ago" (1835). Mr. Gill, at another page, informs us that the *Rectory House*, *Easingwold Hall*, or *Manor House*, as it appears to have been variously called, stood at the foot of the hill to the east of the Church, on the site now occupied by a farmhouse; the garden walls, the fish pond, and a few very old Weymouth pines, being the only indication of the ancient dignity of the place. The Hall was surrounded with trees of this description, and approached through a long serpentine avenue. On the principal gateway were two lions couchant. "The Court or inner area," continues this author, "appears to have been on the south-east, and the plot of ground now built upon, extending to what was lately the site of the bathing-house, comprised the gardens or pleasure grounds, enclosed by a moat or ditch communicating with the upper part of the fish pond, and were called 'the Paradise.' The house itself was an irregular structure, with several wings supported by buttresses, and surrounded by a parapet. The front door opened into a spacious entrance hall, the walls and ceiling of which were ornamented with various devices. The dining room was lofty

trial. The case came on again at the Summer Assizes at York, in 1846, when a verdict was again given for the defendant Wood; and afterwards, in the year 1848, the Court of Queen's Bench again granted a new trial. In the course of that year the litigation was put an end to by a compromise, the defendant to have judgment, and each party to pay their own costs.

* The office of Archdeacon was first instituted by Archbishop Thomas, in 1070, and several of the Archdeacons obtained the highest dignities of the Church. In 1307 we find a Cardinal (Francis Gayton) appointed by the Pope to the Archdeaconry of Richmond, to the exclusion of John de Sandal, Baron of the Exchequer, on whom Edward II. had conferred the dignity. On the foundation of the See of Chester, in 1541, the jurisdiction and endowments of the Archdeacons of Richmond, with some curtailments, were transferred to it; and the appropriate Rectory of Easingwold, with the patronage of the Vicarage, remains with that See, though upon the erection of the new Bishopric of Ripon, in 1836 (See vol. i. p. 375), the Archdeaconry was transferred to that See. The diocesan jurisdiction over the parish of Easingwold has always been vested in the Archbishop of York and the Archdeacon of Cleveland, and so it continues to this day.

and spacious, it occupied the whole of the south wing. The walls were richly empannelled with black oak, on the interior squares of which were beautiful paintings."

Gale, in his *Honour of Richmond*, gives many interesting particulars of the Archdeacon's Manor at Easingwold. During the incumbency of Archdeacon Gerard de Wypas and Cardinal Gayton, from 1290 to 1317, the Manor House "became ruinous and greatly in need of repair." Attached to it there were four oxgangs of arable land, worth 20s. per annum. The Archdeacons exercised manorial rights over their demesne, distinct from those of the Crown, and its several grantees, which have devolved on their successors, the Bishops of Chester and their lessees.

As the Archdeacons had several residences, only a portion of their time would be passed at Easingwold, and on the transfer of their demesne to the See of Chester, their Manor House here became the abode of several persons of distinction as lessees of the successive Bishops, who seem to have acquired or inherited property of their own in the immediate neighbourhood. In 1688 it was the residence of the Rt. Hon. Thomas Raynes, Lord Mayor of York. In 1704 he leased the Manor of Easingwold, with the tithes of the townships Raskelfe and Kirby, to Sir Wm. Foulis, Bart., of Ingleby Manor; and thirty years afterwards it appears to have been in the possession of Edward Trotter Esq., of Skelton Castle. In 1704 Wm. Salvin, Esq., of Newbiggin Hall, married Anne, niece of the above Thomas Raines, by which connexion he became possessed as lessee of the manorial residence and its appendages in Easingwold. Mary, daughter of Thomas Salvin, Esq., the next possessor, married Peter Bell, Esq., on whom this manor devolved. In 1778 Peter Bell, Esq., released part of his freehold estate to Sir William Vavasour. The present lessees of the Manor of Easingwold, under the See of Chester, are Mrs. Lockwood, J. Wailes, Esq., and W. F. Webb, Esq.

When the Manor House was pulled down, several old coins (but none of very remote antiquity), and several jettons, or counters, bearing crosses, and heraldic insignia on the reverse, were found. The field on the road side, leading from the Hall to the Church, called Mill Field, was the site of a windmill, the usual appendage of a manor.

On Easingwold Moor were found, in 1735, about one hundred calts, together with several lamps of metal, and a quantity of cinders. In relating this circumstance, Mr. Gill observes, "Smelting iron ore was much practised by the foresters here in ancient times, when the forest abounded with wood, but in the reigns of James I. and Charles I. these forests were dreadfully mutilated, and some of them nearly destroyed. It is probable," he continues,

"that there had been a forge at the above place for making celts, or that it had been a scene of terrible conflict between the Ancient Britons and the Romans."

The *Town of Easingwold*, which has very much the appearance of a large rural village, consists chiefly of a square Market Place and two streets. The buildings are mostly of brick, but a few are of old timber and plaster construction. The Market Place contains about two acres, and in it stands the *Toll Booth* with a flight of stone steps, the steps and base of an ancient *Market Cross*, and a double row of *Shambles*. The *County Court* is held in the Toll Booth monthly, and *Petty Sessions* are held in the George Inn, on the third Monday in each month. The Cross in the Market Place has been restored, and a covering, supported by four metal columns, placed over it in 1855. The *Police Station* was completed in 1856. In the Market Place is a circle of good sized paving stones encircling a larger one, in which was fixed an iron ring, used when bull-baiting was practised as a public amusement. On the south-east side of the cross formerly stood the *Stacks*, and near them was a *Whipping Post*; and on the north side of the Market Place was another instrument of punishment called the *Ducking Stool* (See vol. i., p. 333). The town was first lighted with gas in 1857, by the Easingwold Gas and Coke Company, limited. Its capital is £1,500. in £5. shares.

The northern or upper part of the town is called *Uppleby*. This being an exclusively Danish designation of a town or village, it has been conjectured that this portion of Easingwold was inhabited by a body of these invaders, the name of whose chief or leader was *Upple*.* The lower end of the town bears the designation of *Lessimers*, a corruption of *lease-mires*. This part of the town, according to Mr. Gill, was frequently covered with water called the *mires*, afterwards *lease-mires*, being leased in later days by a member of the family of Bouchier of Benningborough, to the inhabitants of Easingwold, for the payment of a trifling sum.

Easingwold is supplied with water from abundant springs, some of which

* The street, &c., called Uppleby is founded on what geologists term the oolite formation. The strata is thickly imbedded with organic remains, consisting of various kinds of fishes, reptiles, and other animals, indicating its proximity to the sea, or its antediluvian character. A few years ago, in an excavation near the bathing house, a number of bivalve shells, whose inmates appear to have existed in shallow seas, were found, as well as a quantity of ammonites, some of large dimensions.

In 1851, while sinking a well in the nurseries near the Church, a small vein of bitumen, or vegetable jet, was discovered about four yards below the surface. When exposed to heat it burns like a candle, and produces a resinous smell.—*Vallis Eboracensis*.

are highly chalybeate. The *Spring Head Well* is a light and pleasant chalybeate, and almost free from any earthy matter. In a field near the fish pond, about 100 yards out of the town, is a medicinal spring, the water of which resembles the celebrated Cheltenham water. *Paradise Spa* is the name given to a spring on the south side of Uppleby, which combines the ingredients of the sulphur and chalybeate springs, and is peculiarly suited to the relief of chronic and cutaneous diseases; and an old spring, called the *Spa Well*, about half a mile from the town, has similar properties, and possesses the faculty of petrification. The river Kyle passes within a mile of the town.

This town has been long noted for the manufacture of *Steels*, on the continent of Europe, and the States of America; and before the later improvements in machinery the weaving trade was carried on to a considerable extent. The *Market*, every Friday, is well supplied with butter, bacon, and eggs, large quantities of each article being purchased for York and other markets; and a considerable quantity of corn is sold here by sample. Annual *Fairs* for horses, cattle, and sheep, are held on the 2nd of April, 6th of July, and 26th of September; and an annual *Foal Show* was established in 1847.

At the North Riding Sessions in June, 1858, Easingwold was constituted as a polling-place for electing representatives in Parliament for the Riding. The new polling district was formed of portions of the York, Thirsk, and Malton districts. A Library and Reading Room has recently been established, and is well supplied with books and newspapers.

The *Church* (All Saints) stands in a beautiful situation commanding an extensive prospect over the ancient but now cultivated Forest of Galtres and the Vale of York, even to the stately towers of York Minster, and is approached from the town by a shady avenue. It is a handsome well-proportioned Gothic structure, much disfigured, and consisting of a clerestoried nave with side aisles, a chancel, a modern south porch, and an embattled tower. It contains no traces of Saxon or Norman architecture, its earliest feature being the doorway on the north side, which belongs to the Early English period, probably about the time of Edward I. The body of the Church appears to belong to the early part of the 14th century. The square-headed windows in both sides of the edifice look like insertions of above a century later. The tower is of later date, and has on its west side a lofty pointed arch, formerly open, but now inclosing a western doorway and a square-headed window. Internally the underdrawing of the roof cuts off portions of the tracery both of the east and west windows, and the edifice is disfigured with large and lofty square pews. The tower contains five bells, four of which bear the date of 1788. The organ was erected by subscrip-

tion in 1803, and enlarged in 1850. In the tower is preserved a large oak coffin with iron rings, said to have been used as a kind of public bier for carrying the dead to the grave previous to the introduction of coffins for interments. It has, however, no marks of very high antiquity. In the chancel, on the north wall, is a mural monument to Thomas Raynes, Esq., once Lord Mayor of York, who died in 1713, aged 78; and lies buried beneath it. On the same wall is a handsome marble tablet to Mr. Henry Yates, surgeon and apothecary of this place, who died in 1781, aged 88. On the south wall is a tablet to Wm. Lockwood, attorney-at-law, of this place, who died in 1836, aged 58. There are likewise memorials of Mrs. Elizabeth Haworth, and Dinnes and Elizabeth Chaloner. The Churchyard was enlarged in 1858; the new part was consecrated by the Archbishop of York on the 21st of July in that year.

The *Living*, which is a Vicarage, in the patronage of the Bishop of Chester, is rated in the King's Books at £10. 11s. 0½d., and is now worth about £250. a year, with a residence and 30 acres of glebe land. The present Vicar is the Rev. Henry Ainslie. The *Vicarage House* stands in an angle of the Market Place, at a short distance from the Church, and consists of a centre and two wings. The old Vicarage was accidentally burnt in 1770, shortly after which the centre of the present structure was erected, and the wings were added about 1813. The great and small tithes, the property of the Bishop of Chester and the Vicar, were commuted in 1808.

A neat *Catholic Chapel*, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, was built here in 1830, and attached to it is a burial ground and a residence for the priest. The subject of the altar-piece is the Crucifixion, well executed by the late Mr. C. Fearn, of York. The priest is the Rev. John Dowding.

The *Independent Chapel* was built in 1820, and is under the pastorate of the Rev. Edwin Webster. The *Wesleyan Chapel* is a commodious building, erected in 1815, upon the site of an old Chapel built in the time of John Wesley. In this Chapel is a mural monument to the Rev. Dr. Newton, who died in April, 1854, in the 74th year of his age, and the 55th of his ministry. It is a chaste, but handsome tablet, executed in fine Carrara marble, upon a ground of highly polished black marble, having a base supported by a pair of ornamental brackets, with raised panels on each side of the inscription slab, and surmounted by an enriched mould and pediment—the latter bearing a wreath, emblematical of literary excellence. Dr. Newton's remains are interred in the parish Churchyard, and over the grave a monument of Aberdeen granite was erected in 1857. The *Primitive Methodist Chapel* is a neat brick structure, erected in 1840.

Charities.—The *FARM SCHOOL* was founded, in 1781, by Mrs. Eleanor Westerman, who left £2,500. reduced three per cent. annuities, of which £34. 12s. are to be paid to a Schoolmaster of the Church of England for teaching 80 boys Latin, the English grammar, reading, writing, and arithmetic; and 80 girls reading, writing, and accounts; £10. for house rent, coals, and candles; £8. 8s. for books, pens, ink, and stationery; and £2. to the Minister for preaching two sermons on the 26th May and 1st of September, before the children.

In 1599 the Rev. Ralph Stringer bequeathed an ancient building in Easingwold, called *Foss-bridge House*, for the residence of two poor people. The house was taken down about 1800, when four small tenements were built on its site, at a cost of about £90., paid by the township. They are occupied by poor people. In 1666 the Rev. George Wilson gave 5½ acres of land, called North Moor Close, half of the rent to be applied yearly for the supply of fuel to Foss-bridge House, and the rest to be given to the needy poor. In 1718 Toft Ings (7A.) were purchased with poor's money; and in 1810, on the inclosure of the town field, 4A. 5P., in Craikefield, were allotted in lieu of other land formerly devised to the poor. In 1640 John Foster left to the poor a yearly rent charge of 10s.; and Nathaniel Wilson, in 1726, left to the poor a rent charge of 20s., besides an annuity of 10s. for a sermon on the 5th of November. In 1728 Ann Cobb bequeathed 4A. 8s. 8P., called Whitebread Closes, 40s. of the rents to be applied yearly to the poor of Sutton, and the remainder to be expended in bread, to be given to the deserving poor of Easingwold every Sunday. In 1788 George Westerman left £200., old South Sea annuities—the dividends, after paying for the repairs of his tomb, to be laid out in bread for the poor. In 1798 John Raper left £100., three per cent. consols, to provide for the yearly payment of £2. to four poor labouring housekeepers who had no trade, and £1. to the teachers of the Sunday School at Easingwold. In 1810 the Rev. William Comber left £50., the interest to be given to the poor. In 1761 William Kitchen left the rent of two roodlands in the Church field, for the poor; and 10s. a year, out of the Raylands, for teaching a poor boy. In 1778 William Driffield bequeathed the interest of £50. for teaching four poor children to read, write, and sew. Thomas Raynes, who died in 1713, left £10. to the poor of Easingwold, and the rent of Hardlegate Close, for educating five poor children. In 1696 Alice Smith left a rent charge of 40s., for apprenticing one poor child. In 1676 Frances Driffield bequeathed an Almshouse here, for the residence of four poor single women, and 12A. of land, called Blakestell Closes, for their benefit and for apprenticing a poor boy. In 1759 William Coopland left the interest of £10. towards clothing two poor boys. In 1738 Thomas Wray left the interest of £20., to be divided among four poor widows. In 1811 William Raisbeck left the interest of £100., to the use of the Sunday School. In 1834 Ann Driffield invested £100. in Government real security, the dividends to be expended in bread to the poor. In 1840 Mrs. Margaret Whytehead left a bequest of £150. stock, in the three per cent. consols, the dividends to be expended on the Sunday School. Mr. John Nicholson, who died in September, 1841, bequeathed £4. 18s. per ann., for the distribution of bread to poor widows during ten years from the time of his decease.

The *Easingwold Poor Law Union* comprehends 29 townships, embracing 89 square miles. The *Union Workhouse* will accommodate 130 persons.

EMINENT MEN.—Drake records that in the reign of Edward I., the government of the City of York was in the hands of the King, who appointed *Roger de Esyngwold* the Governor of it. In 1390, according to Sir Thomas Widdrington, *Nicholas de Esyngwold* was Procurator for the Abbey of St. Mary's, at York. *Thomas de Esyngwold* was Sheriff of York in 1410, and the same gentleman was Lord Mayor of York in 1422. In 1430 *John Esyngwold* was High Sheriff of York. *Thomas Raynes, Esq.*, of Easingwold, as before mentioned, who died in 1713, was Lord Mayor of York.



Among the humbler heroes of Waterloo was *Shaw*, the first guardsman. This individual served an apprenticeship at Easingwold, to a blacksmith, at the sign of the Horse Shoe, in the Long Street, and being a tall athletic youth, was induced to enlist in the guards, among whom he held the rank of corporal. On the bloody field of Waterloo, he distinguished himself as a swordsman by feats of great personal strength and valour, and in close fight he is said to have killed or disabled ten Frenchmen. He had been riding about, fighting a great part of the day, his body streaming with blood from his many wounds; and at night he crawled upon a hillock, where he was found dead in the morning from loss of blood. Close to La Haye Sainte, on the plains of Waterloo, is still pointed out to every visitor, the grave of Shaw, the brave life-guardsmen.

Mr. Thomas Gill, a native of Easingwold, and at present a bookseller in the town, edited and published, in 1852, a handsome well executed octavo volume, entitled "*Vallis Eboracensis: comprising the History and Antiquities of Easingwold and its neighbourhood.*" To this highly interesting work we are deeply indebted for much valuable information. Mr. Gill also edited the *Life and Times of Louis Philippe*, and several other works; and he founded the *Easingwold Chronicle* (a weekly newspaper), of which he is the editor and publisher. The first number of this paper was issued January 2nd, 1854.

Raskelfe Chapelry.—The area of Raskelfe is 3,550 acres, mostly the property of W. F. Webb, Esq., the Lord of the Manor. Population, 477 souls. The land is well cultivated, and the river Kyle passes through the township, and supplies a large corn mill. Pilmoor and Lundmoor, containing about 900 acres, were inclosed in 1886.

The *Village of Raskelfe* is neat, and stands on an elevation $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles W.N.W. from Easingwold, and half a mile from the Raskelfe Station of the North Eastern Railway. The great Roman road ran within a mile on the east side of Raskelfe.

The earliest of mention of Raskelfe is in Domesday, where the name is spelt *Raschel*. The derivation of the name is uncertain. In forest lore, all animals not reckoned among beasts of venery or of chase, were designated the *Rascal* tribe; and it has been supposed that the moors and wastes by which Raskelfe was formerly surrounded, gave harbour to creatures of this tribe, and hence the name of the place. According to tradition, Raskelfe was once notoriously the resort of gangs of smugglers, thieves, robbers, and murderers, and if this be correct, the name given to the inferior animals, alluded to above, might be applied, in its modern acceptation, to the men of the place. From time to time many human skeletons have been found in

the village and neighbourhood, which are supposed by the natives to be the bones of murdered victims; but to some of these exhumations, however, to use the words of Mr. Gill, "a far earlier and we may trust, a worthier origin is to be ascribed."*

The Manor of Raskelfe, which was in the possession of Cnut (probably a Dane, who had seized it by force), and contained eight carucates of land, liable to taxation, and other land for four ploughs, was given by the Conqueror, with Sheriff Hutton and other lands, to Aseitel de Bulmer, a Norman Baron, from whom it descended to Bertram, his son, who was Sheriff of Yorkshire here in the 5th of Stephen (1140), and who built Sheriff Hutton Castle. In the 6th of Henry II. (1160), Geoffrey de Nevil married Emma, daughter and heiress of Bertram de Bulmer, by whom he became possessed of the estates of Raskelfe, Sheriff Hutton, &c. Raskelfe continued with the Neville family for several generations. In 1387 Ralph Neville had license of Richard II. to inclose his wood at Raskelfe, near the King's Forest of Galtres, and to construct there a Park, and near to it three Deer-leaps, each of one hundred feet in length. He was at this time constituted Warden of all the King's Forests beyond Trent, and was created Earl of Westmorland, in 1398. This nobleman married, first, Margaret, daughter of Hugh, Earl of Stafford, and second, Joan, daughter of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, and died in 1425, possessed of the manors of Sheriff Hutton, Raskelfe, Easingwold, Huby, Gilling, Sutton-Galtres, &c. In 1440 (19th Henry VI.) Richard Neville, Earl of Salisbury, the eldest son of the second marriage, and father of the "King Maker," held the Manor of Raskelfe, but it is considered probable that it afterwards reverted to the Earls of Westmorland (another branch of the family), and continued with them until the attainder of Charles, the sixth Earl, in the time of Elizabeth (1569), for high treason (See vol. i., p. 201).

"There can be little doubt but Raskelfe has occasionally been the residence of members of this great family," says Mr. Gill, "especially of Ralph, who enclosed the woods and park, and constituted it a hunting seat on the borders of the forest. The Hall, or Castle, which was at one time their seat, was a little to the north-east of the Church, but no account of its structure can be obtained. About ninety years ago part of it was standing, but it is

* On the Spring House farm, nearly 70 years ago, three stone coffins were dug up on the border of the wood, which contained some bones which crumbled to ashes when exposed to the air. The coffins, which had overhanging lids, are now used for troughs on the farm. Near the spot where the coffins were found, were remains of foundations with small red bricks and tiles described as highly glazed.

now completely demolished." The same writer adds, "Now only its foundations, a part of the fish-pond, a bowling green, and the site of the gardens can be traced. The park was inclosed with a double ditch and fence, and its boundaries may yet be discerned along the road leading to Tholthorpe, from thence to Low-wood house, now called Sam-house, and the west moor. The Park House, now a farmhouse, bearing that name, was encircled by a moat, only filled up a few years ago."

The ancient family of Tancred possessed the Raskelfe estate from the latter part of the reign of Elizabeth, to 1626. Their mansion, *Tancred Hall*, is now entirely demolished, and no memorial remains of the family but a well, called Tancred's Well. A farmhouse now stands on the site of the Hall.* Sir William Sheffield resided at Raskelfe Park in 1623.†

From the Tancreds Raskelfe passed to the Earl of Carlisle, who, in 1650, conveyed it to Lord Belasyse, who, in 1689, divided his estates between his four daughters. Three of the sisters dying without leaving children who lived to the age of 21, the whole property fell to Lady Barbara, the surviving sister, and this Lady married Sir John Webb, Bart., in whose family the estate has remained to the present time.

The *Church* or *Chapel* of St. Mary is an ancient edifice, consisting of a

* "It would seem as if the Hall of the Tancreds at Raskelfe had afterwards fallen into less honourable hands, for in searching among the ruins of the old buildings, about a century ago, a set of coining tools was discovered in certain underground apartments which appeared to have been lurking places of the lowest order of conspirators against the prerogatives of the Crown, with whom the King maker of ancient times would indeed have scorned to share the name of traitor, however identical the crime and its punishment in the eyes of the law."—*Vallis Eboracensis*.

† Mr. Gill quotes from Dr. Webster's *History of Murder*, p. 297, to show that in 1628 a curious discovery of murder took place at Raskelfe by means of an apparition. "A man named Fletcher was murdered by Ralph Raynard, Mark Dun, and his own wife, at Dawney Bridge, from whence a road at that time left the main line, and, crossing the Shires, led over the Lund to Raskelfe." The cause of his disappearance remained undiscovered till on a certain day Raynard, with his share of the murdered man's property, went to Topcliffe Fair, where he beheld the apparition of his victim, who bid him, in an awful voice, to repent, for vengeance was at hand. The body was discovered in Raynard's garden, at White House, that very day, and the three guilty parties were apprehended, convicted, and hung in chains in a field near the road side on Lund Farm, which has gone by the name of Gibbet Hill ever since. About fifty years ago, Mr. Gill informs us, a quantity of human bones were found on the spot, supposed to have been the bones of the three murderers, for it was customary then to bury culprits on the spot where executed. [We must confess we do not see in this relation any connexion between the apparition, real or fancied, and the discovery of the murder.]

nave, chancel, and north aisle, with the addition of a singular tower of wood at the west end, supported by timber forming flying buttresses. The fabric, but chiefly the aisle, bears evident marks of the transition or semi-Norman period, which dates from the reign of Stephen to the commencement of that of Henry III., and it is thought probable that Bertram de Bulmer, the Sheriff, who built and gave name to Sheriff Hutton, erected it. The aisle extends to the east end of the chancel, and has in that direction a small Norman window: the more western part of it has been rebuilt. The arches and pillars, which connect the eastern end of the aisle with the chancel, are of wood, but of very early character; but the western end of it is connected with the nave by two early pointed arches. The east and south windows of the chancel exhibit the curvilinear tracery of the 14th century; the east window of the aisle is an insertion of the 15th century. These windows contain fragments of elegantly painted glass, including portions of a figure of St. Catharine, and some armorial bearings of the Neville, Scrope, Dacre, and Percy families. There are three bells in the tower, on one of which is inscribed "*Remember thy end and flie Prid*, 1593, R. W., *God save this Navel*,"* and some initials; on another, which is of a date anterior to the Reformation—"Sancte Jacobe, Ora pro nobis;" and on the third—"Soli Deo Gloria, pax Hominibus," some initials and the date of 1658. The date of the latter bell may with great probability fix that of the wooden tower, internal evidence shewing that no such appendage was originally contemplated. The two first-named bells would probably hang in a bell gable at the west end of the nave, but when a third bell was introduced a different description of belfry became necessary. There are only two monuments in the Church, one in memory of the Rev. B. F. Tuckniss, twenty-five years incumbent of this chapelry, who died in 1845, aged 48 years; and the other to — Webb, Esq., who was killed at the battle of Balaklava, on the 5th of Nov. 1857.

The *Perpetual Curacy* was augmented in 1744 and 1765, by grants of £200., on each occasion, from the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty, laid out in the purchase of land. It is now worth about £250. a year. Patron, the Bishop of Chester; Incumbent, Rev. Thomas Hartley. There are two venerable thorns in the Churchyard. The *Parsonage House* is close to the Church.

* Mr. Gill very justly observes that the inscription on this bell, 23 years after the attainder of Earl Charles, and 9 years after his death, leads to the supposition that some branch of the house of "Navel" still maintained a lingering existence in Raskelfe, notwithstanding the ruin of its head.

The *Wesleyan Chapel* was erected in 1835. The *School*, for boys and girls, was built in 1856, and is supported by voluntary subscriptions.

In a field, near Spring-field House, is a fine old oak, one of the few survivors of the "deafforestation" which the neighbourhood long since underwent.

Charities.—John Foster left the poor of Raskelfe £8. 18s. 4d. per annum in 1640. Wm. Jackson bequeathed £100., with which five acres of land were purchased. The poor have also the rents of two acres purchased with £36. benefaction money; an ancient yearly rent charge of 5s. out of land at Dishforth; and the interest of £20. benefaction money, of which £10. was the bequest of Isabel Jackson.

Foston.—The townships of Foston and Thornton-le-Clay, and part of Flaxton, are comprised in this parish. Foston contains 820 acres, and 111 inhabitants. Rateable value, £1,294. The greater part of the land was purchased of Mr. Crawshaw, in 1856, by Miss Haigh, of Whitwell, now Lady Lechmere (See page 598). A few years previously the estate belonged to the Rev. Francis Simpson. The surface is generally flat, and the soil is partly clay and partly sandy.

The *Village of Foston*, which is small, is situated 7 miles S.W. of Malton, and 12 miles N.N.E. from York. *Foston Hall*, a good mansion of white brick, has just undergone reparation, and is about to become the seat of Arthur Stephens, Esq., of Whitwell. *Foston Lodge* is the residence of the Rev. Edmund Gray; and *Ivy Cottage*, near Foston Church, is occupied by Mrs. Whitelock.

The *Church* (St. Andrew) is a small ancient edifice of stone, with a tiled roof and a wooden belfry. It consists of a nave, chancel, and a south porch, the inner doorway of which is of Norman architecture, in good preservation.

The *Living* is a Rectory, in the patronage of the Crown, valued in the King's Books at £14., and now worth about £600. a year. The tithes were commuted at the inclosure of the common for 300 acres of land; and the Rector receives about £90. a year in lieu of the tithes of that portion of Flaxton which belongs to Foston. The present Rector is the Rev. Francis Simpson. The *Rectory House* is a commodious brick structure, built by the Rev. Sydney Smith, who was Rector of Foston, about forty years ago.

Charities.—The poor parishioners have 8a. 2r. 23p. of land at Flaxton, purchased in 1712, with £42. 5s. benefaction money. They have also 16s. a year out of Willie's organ, and the dividends of £87. 19s. 1d. four per cent. stock, purchased in 1821, with £18. that had arisen from ancient benefactions.

Thornton-le-Clay Township.—Area, 1,270 acres, population, 266; rateable value, £1,418. The landowners are the Rector, in right of his Church, the executors of Messrs. J. Horner, Messrs. G. Wray, R. and J. Thackeray, G.

L. Thompson, Esq., Messrs. R. Wardman, W. Storry, and W. Spaven, Mrs. Walkington, and some small resident freeholders. The soil varies from a light sand to a strong clay. The *Village* is situated 1 mile N. from Foston, and is formed by two small streets called High Street and Back Street. Here is a public brewery. *Thornton Grange* is in the occupation of Mr. Richard Ombler, farmer.

The *Wesleyan Chapel* is a brick structure, built in 1822; and the *Primitive Methodist Chapel* is a small building of brick, erected in 1858. There is a *Friends' Meeting House* and burial ground, but there are no Quakers in the parish. The *School*, which is supported by subscription, is a neat building of brick, erected in 1844.

HAXBY.—Haxby parish contains 2,044 acres, of which 1,668 acres were enclosed in 1770. Population, 527; rateable value, £2,449. Haxby is in two manors, called East End and West End, which formerly belonged respectively to the Prebendaries of Driffield and Strensall in York Cathedral, and afterwards became vested in the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, who succeeded to all the rights of the Prebendaries, with the additional power of being able to sell their interest in the properties to the lessees, or to purchase of lessees their interest. These Commissioners sold to Edward Waude, Esq., the then lessee, all their interest in the East End manor, including manorial rights and the prebendal farm; and they also sold to Leonard Thompson, Esq., the then lessee, all their interest in the manorial rights of the manor of West End, and three of the prebendal farms in Strensall. Another prebendal farm in Strensall township is still let on lease. Another farm situated in the township of Haxby, and belonging to the West End or Strensall manor, has been purchased of the Commissioners by G. P. Bainbridge, Esq. Haxby is in the Liberty of St. Peter (See vol. i., p. 481).

The *Village* is situated on the west side of the vale of the Foss, 4 miles N. of York, and a quarter of a mile from it is the Haxby Station of the York, Malton, and Scarborough Railway. It consists of one long street, principally of good farm houses. *Haxby Hall*, a modern brick structure, is the property and residence of Miss Brocklesbank.

The *Church* is a small brick building with a tiled roof and a small belfry at the west end containing two bells, and bearing the date of 1761. The *Living*, a perpetual Curacy, is annexed to the Vicarage of Strensall. There is a rent charge of £24. 0s. 7d. paid to the incumbent from 70 acres of land and six cottages, the former originally left to the Church, and still called Chapel-lands. The small tithes have been commuted for 5*A.* 2*B.* 87*P.* of

land, awarded under an Act of Inclosure in 1769. The incumbent of Strensal with Haxby is the Rev. John Hodgkinson.

The *Wesleyan Chapel* is a good brick building erected in 1818, and since then enlarged; the Wesleyan Reformers and the Primitive Methodists have also Chapels here. The *School*, built by subscription and a Government grant in 1851, is endowed with £6. a year from Lady Hewley's Charity.

The poor have an acre of land purchased in 1788, with £20. given by the Rev. — Bayley. They have likewise some rent charges, amounting altogether to £6. 7s. 6d. per annum.

GATE HELMSLEY.—This is a small parish of only 520 acres, belonging to Robert Tonge Horsley, Esq., Messrs. Martin, Hetherington, &c. W. Richardson, Esq., is Lord of the Manor. Population, 298; rateable value, £628. The soil is in general gravel, and the scenery is pleasing. The *Village* is built on the north side of the York and Bridlington turnpike road (which road divides the North from the East Riding in this locality), near the navigable river Derwent, and on the York and Market Weighton Railway, which line has a Station about half a mile distant. The place is 6 miles E.N.E. from York, and 1 mile W.N.W. from Stamford Bridge.

The *Church* (St. Mary) is an ancient edifice of stone, having a nave with side aisles, a chancel, and tower. The latter contains two bells. The *Vicarage*, formerly in the gift of the Prebendary of Osbaldwick, but now in the patronage of the Archbishop of York, is held by the Rev. John Farrow, who is likewise Rector of Upper Helmsley. The living was augmented with £800. of Queen Anne's Bounty from 1780 to 1798, and with £200. given by Eliz. Dodsworth in 1796. Its present annual value is about £100. a year. The tithes have been commuted for land in 1769.

The *Wesleyan Chapel* was built in 1814. The *School* is not supported either by endowment or subscription. The poor have a close called Stoneland roods or Peacock Close, left by Marmaduke Goodrick in 1680, which lets for £14. per annum.

In the centre of the village is an extensive and well-conducted *Private Asylum*, for persons of both sexes, afflicted with disorders of the mind, established about sixty years ago by Mr. James Beal. The present building was erected about twenty years since by Mr. James Martin, but has been much enlarged and improved, and the gardens and pleasure grounds extended by the present Governor, Mr. George Burn. The house is of brick, exhibiting a long frontage with two wings, and contains 120 well-ventilated bed rooms, with handsome sitting rooms, &c. It stands in a very pleasant healthy situation, and there is a farm of fifty acres attached to it.

UPPER HELMSLEY.—The area of this parish is 850 acres, including about 150 acres of unenclosed land, and in 1851 the number of its inhabitants was 78. Joshua Field, Esq., is Lord of the Manor and owner of nearly all the land. The surface is elevated, the soil various, and the scenery pleasing and picturesque. The *Village* is small and pleasant, and lies 7 miles N.E. of York. *Helmsley Lodge* is the neat residence of Joshua F. Whittell, Esq.

The *Church* (St. Peter) is a small brick fabric, rebuilt in 1795, at the sole cost of Mrs. Jane Wilmer. The belfry contains two bells. The *Living* is a Rectory, in the patronage of the Crown, rated in the King's Books at £4. 19s. 2d., and now worth about £100. a year. The Rev. John Farrow is the Rector. The *Rectory House* is a small old building in the village. The tithes were commuted for £97., and there are two acres of glebe.

HOLTBY.—Holtby parish contains 1,046 acres, and 169 persons; rateable value, £975. The soil is various, and the land is generally poor. The chief landowners are John Agar, Esq. (Lord of the Manor) and Messrs. Oswald, Hugh, and Robert Smithson. Some portions of the scenery are pleasing and picturesque.

The *Village of Holtby* is small and pleasant, and stands 5 miles E. by N. of York, and 2 miles S.W. from Gate Helmsley Railway Station, on the York and Market Weighton line. *Holtby Hall* is the residence of E. Lloyd, Esq.

The *Church* (Holy Trinity) is a brick fabric, rebuilt in 1792, and fully repaired in 1841. Its parts are a nave and chancel, with a south porch and a belfry. The *Living* is a Rectory, in the patronage of Lord Feversham, valued in the King's Books at £8. Rector, Rev. Richard Surtees. The tithes were commuted for a rent charge of £184., and the glebe comprises about 50 acres. The *Rectory House* is a neat brick building, situated east of the Church, erected about seven years ago.

Charities.—In 1669 John Straker bequeathed a cottage and 12½ acres of land, which now lets for £13. a year, to the poor of Holtby, but subject to the yearly payment of £5. for charitable uses in York, Murton, and Osbaldwick. In 1773 James Twinam left for the equal benefit of the poor of Holtby and Dunnington 4 acres of land in the latter parish, now let for £10. per annum.

HUNTINGTON.—Besides the township of Huntington, this parish also comprises the townships of Earswick and Towthorpe, and is partly in the Liberty of St. Peter (See vol. i., p. 481). The area of the entire parish is 4,607 acres, and the population, in 1851, was 666 souls. It is intersected by the river Foss (See page 561), having the York and Scarborough line of railway on the west side, and the York and Market Weighton line on the east side of it. The township of Huntington contains 2,557 acres, and 539

persons, and the principal landowners are T. Buckle, Esq., Earl de Grey (Lord of the Manor), Mrs. Pemberton, and — Waddington; besides which there are several small freeholders.

The *Village of Huntington*, 8 miles N.E. from York, is situated on both banks of the Foss, and hence its parts are called East and West Huntington. It contains some good residences, the best of which is a neat brick mansion on the west side of the river, now occupied by Capt. Thomas Dowkers. The house called Huntington Hall is a plain building of little importance. The *Manor House* is now a farmhouse, in the occupation of Mr. John Moiser. The Huntington Railway Station is distant half a mile from the village. Huntington being situated in the Forest of Galtres, is said to have had its name from the hunting of wild beasts in former times (See page 563).

The *Church* (All Saints) stands in West Huntington, and is a small ancient stone edifice, without aisles or tower; but having a belfry of wood at the west end, and a brick porch on the south. The Living is a Discharged Vicarage, rated in the King's Books at £5., and now worth £127. yearly. The patronage and impropriate tithes, formerly vested in the Sub-Chanter and Vicars Choral of York Cathedral (Minor Canons), now belong to the Dean and Chapter of York; and the Rev. Benjamin E. Metcalfe, one of the Minor Canons of York, is the present Vicar (See vol. i., p. 474).

The *School* has £4. a year from Lady Hewley's Charity. The poor have 20s., and the Vicar 20s., yearly, left by John Vaux, in 1641. The poor have also 12s. a year, left by Thomas Harrison, and the interest of £10., left by four donors.

Earswick Township.—Area, 1,020 acres; population, 83; rateable value, £560. The chief proprietors of the soil are Col. Crompton, Messrs. Wm. Green, John Yates, Wm. Hodgson, George Foster, the trustees of the late Mrs. Beilby, and Earl de Grey. The place is in the manors of Huntington and Strensall, and at the inclosure of the common, in 1770, 45 acres were allotted to the Vicar of Strensall, 35 acres to the Vicar of Huntington, and 180 acres in lieu of great tithes.

Earswick Village, which is small, lies 3½ miles N.N.E. from York, and 1 mile N. from Huntington.

Towthorpe Township.—Towthorpe, part of which belongs to Strensall parish and manor, contains 1,080 acres and 44 inhabitants; rateable value, £866. The land belongs to John George Smyth, Esq., but there are about 350 acres of common which are free to all the inhabitants of the township. The soil is a light sand with a small portion of clay.

The *Village* is small and situated on the east side of the river Foss, a short

distance from its bank, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles N.N.E. of York, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile N. of Huntington: The *Manor House* is in the occupation of a farmer, Mr. John Wells.

HUTTONS-AMBO.—This parish, comprising 2,800 acres of land (and 438 persons) belongs chiefly to the Misses Starkey, W. G. Bosville, Esq., the Earl of Carlisle, F. G. S. Foljambe, Esq., Sir George Strickland, Bart., Mrs. Key, Rev. Francis O. Morris, and Mrs. Best. The manorial rights belong to F. G. S. Foljambe, Esq., and the Misses Starkey. It is bounded on the east by the river Derwent; the surface is undulated, the soil of various qualities, and rich in the upper lands, and the scenery picturesque.

There are two small villages called *High* and *Low Hutton*, situated in the vale of the Derwent, about 3 miles S.W. of Malton. Low Hutton, or Hutton-upon Derwent is on the banks of that river, and High Hutton, half a mile distant, stands near the road from York to Malton. The Hutton Station of the York Malton and Scarborough line of railway, is about one mile E. from High Hutton.

Hutton Lodge, a handsome mansion of white stone, is the seat of the Misses Starkey, whose brother, Joseph Starkey, Esq., purchased the estate, and enlarged and improved the house, and soon after died (in 1857).

Musley Bank, 2 miles N. of the village, is the pleasant residence of Mrs. Key. About twenty years ago a handsome Roman tessellated pavement, exhibiting an urn and other figures, was discovered on this estate; and about two years ago, near the same place, but on the adjoining farm called *Roughborough*, now in the occupation of Mr. William Monkman, another Roman pavement was found, whilst cutting for a drain. There can be no doubt that Roughborough was a Roman settlement.

The *Church* (St. Margaret) situated at High Hutton, is a new structure, erected in 1856, in lieu of a small old dilapidated edifice. The cost of the building, about £1,500., was raised principally by subscription, with £300. borrowed on the security of the Church rate, to be liquidated within twenty years. The site, together with a piece of ground to enlarge the old Churchyard, was given by F. G. S. Foljambe, Esq. The Church and the new portion of the burial ground were consecrated on Tuesday, 23rd Sept., 1856, by the Rt. Rev. Dr. Spencer, late Bishop of Madras, who officiated for the Archbishop of York. The Church is in the style of the 13th century, from a design of Mr. Gould, architect, York; its component parts are a nave, chancel, north aisle, south porch, and sacristy, with a bell gable containing two bells; and though not at all ornamented, is a very neat structure. The exterior of the building is of Hildenley stone, the interior fittings are of deal and stained, and the timber in the roof, which is an open one, is also stained.

In the chancel is a fine stained glass window, erected by the Misses Starkey, to commemorate their brother, Joseph Starkey, Esq., who died on the 24th of April, 1857, not long, as before stated, after he had purchased the Hutton Lodge estate. The window exhibits figures of Our Saviour, St. Peter, and St. Paul. There is likewise a neat tablet in the chancel to this gentleman's memory, and a handsome monument over his grave in the Churchyard.

The *Living* is a Perpetual Curacy, in the patronage of the Archbishop of York, and incumbency of the Rev. Henry Fendall, Vicar of Crambe. It was augmented with £700. of Queen Anne's Bounty from 1728 to 1811; £200. given by the Rev. M. Brydges, in 1728; and £200. given by the Rev. J. J. Cleaver, in 1811; and is now valued at £98. per ann. The tithes were commuted for land in 1805. The Earl of Carlisle and others are the impropriators of the great tithes.

At High Hutton is a *Wesleyan Chapel*. Between the two villages is a neat *School*, built of stone, in the Elizabethan style, which was erected in 1856, principally through the liberality of the late Joseph Starkey, Esq.

MARTON-IN-THE-FOREST.—The parish of Marton-in-the-Forest, or, as it is frequently called from its situation, Marton-in-Galtres, contains (including the hamlet of Moxby) 2,370 acres and 182 inhabitants. It was in the Liberty of Ripon till separated from that jurisdiction by the Act of 1st of Victoria. Its rateable value is £1,518. The chief part of this lordship is Church property, the Archbishop of York the lord.

There is *no village*—the parish contains a number of scattered houses on the east side of the river Foss. The place lies about 12 miles N. of York, and 5 miles E. of Easingwold. Marton had its name from the situation in which the Priory mentioned below formerly stood, being a low marshy ground, and not unfrequently covered with water during the winter season. In Domesday the name is spelt *Martun*.

Ascitel de Bulmer purchased Marton of King Henry I. He was succeeded by Bertram de Bulmer, a great baron, who built the Castle of Sheriff Hutton in the reign of King Stephen. After three or four successions, Emma, an heiress of the family, married Geoffrey Neville, by which marriage this, with other estates, came to the Nevilles.

MARTON PRIORY.—In the reign of King Stephen the Bertram de Bulmer above-mentioned, founded here a Priory of Augustinian Friars, which was dedicated to God in honour of St. Mary. It was first established both for monks and nuns, but the latter were not long after removed to Moxby, about two miles distant. The Priory was situated on the right side of the road leading from Stillington to Helmsley. There are but few remains of it at

present, except a farmhouse called Marton Abbey, now in the occupation of Mr. Wm. Backhouse, which was built out of its ruins, and the walls of which are four feet in thickness. The exact site of the Priory may be distinctly traced, as well as the moat which surrounded it. The Abbey mill is near the site. At the Dissolution the revenues of this institution were valued at £188. 2s. 4d. gross, and £151. 5s. 4d. nett. Burton, in the *Monasticon*, gives a list of eighteen Priors of Marton. The first was Honorius, instituted in 1194, and the last Thomas Yodson, or Godson, in 1531. When the Priory was surrendered in 1536, it contained fifteen canons. The site was granted to the Archbishop of York in exchange for other lands.

While draining a short distance from the Priory, in 1852, a lead coffin was found, which contained the bones of a human being, apparently a female.

The parish *Church* of Marton (St. Mary), a small stone building bearing marks of great antiquity, stands on an eminence nearly in the centre of the lordship. The *Perpetual Curacy* is in the gift of the Archbishop of York, and was augmented with £600. of Queen Anne's Bounty from 1779 to 1802. It is now valued at £52. yearly. The Rev. Campion Napper is the incumbent. The living is united with Farlington.

The hamlet of *Morby*, or *Molesby* (called *Molaby* in Domesday), is said to derive its name from the ground being of a warpy nature, and much frequented by the mole. The estate consists of three farms.

NUNNERY OF MOLESBY.—Henry II. confirmed the "gift of Molesby to the nuns there serving God," and the Convent appears to have been built either in the reign of Henry or Stephen. The King gave them 480 acres of land in Huby, and the churches of Thormanby and Whenby. The Convent was dedicated in honour of St. John, and continued to flourish till the Dissolution of the lesser monasteries in the reign of Henry VIII., when it was suppressed, its revenues being then valued at £32. 6s. 2d. per ann. The first Prioress we have an account of was Euphemia, in 1310. Elizabeth de Nevil was Prioress about 1350; and Philippa Jenison was the last. There were nine nuns here, besides the Superioress, when the house was surrendered.

The Nunnery was situated in a low fruitful vale near the small stream of the Foss, on which was a mill belonging to the nuns. There are scarcely any traces of the building now to be found, except the foundations and some part of the stone walls, on which the new buildings of brick have been erected. Some parts of the moat may yet be traced. After it was suppressed the Nunnery was converted into a family mansion, and the last occupant, according to the *Vallis Eboracensis*, was Madame Prince. Since then it has been rebuilt and modernised into a farmhouse, now occupied by Mr. W. Taylor.

At the corner of the wood called St. John's Wood, about a mile distant from the Nunnery of Molesby, is a spring called *St. John's Well*, which had formerly a dome-like building over it. The water is said to possess medicinal properties, and there is a large stone cistern built on the east side of it, which has been used for the purpose of bathing. Mr. Gill tells us that there is discernible the remains of a causeway from the Nunnery, in the direction of this well.

MYTON-UPON-SWALE.—This parish contains 1,480 acres, the estate and manor of Stapylton Stapylton, Esq. Rateable value, £2,726. Population, 214. The land is remarkably rich and fertile. The *Village*, which is small, is pleasantly seated near the confluence of the rivers Swale and Ouse, 3 miles E. from Boroughbridge, and 15 miles N.W. from York.

Mitune, as the name of this place is spelt by the Norman scribe in Domesday, is formed by the union of two Saxon words, meaning a lake or pool, and a town. After the Conquest, Myton was granted to Rt. de Stuteville and Rt. de Maisnil: the former gave eight carucates of land here to St. Mary's Abbey, York. At a later period a charter of Roger de Mowbray to the same Abbey, says, "Also I have given and granted to the Church (Abbey) of St. Mary, that they may have the town of Myton, the mill, the pool, and fishery, as they have aforesaid had it," &c. Later still we find Nicholas le Jovene de Myton granting to the same Abbey twenty acres in the fields of Myton; and in 1367, several other persons granted lands here to the Abbey of St. Mary.

Myton is particularly remarkable for the conflict called the "White Battle," which was fought here in 1320, as already related in vol. i., p. 136. The scene of the battle is about half a mile from the village, near Dunsforth Ferry.

Myton Hall, the seat of Stapylton Stapylton, Esq., is a large mansion, in which the ancestors of the present owner have lived since the reign of Charles I. The family was settled in Yorkshire previous to the Conquest, and their seat in ancient times was at Stapylton-upon-Tees. In 1052 Heryon, or Heron, possessed the Manor of Stapylton, and was father of Alen of Stapylton, who was living about 1080. Sir Miles Stapylton, the second in succession from Alen, married Pendoras, daughter of the King of Cyprus. Another Sir Miles Stapylton, in the time of Edward II., married one of the sisters and co-heirs of Peter de Brus, who brought him the Manor of Carlton. Some members of the family were great warriors. A Sir Miles Stapylton was one of the first Knights of the Garter. He slew a Saracen chief in single combat in the presence of the Kings of England and France, and thereupon assumed the Saracen's head for a crest. Sir Rt. Stapylton, Knt., when High Sheriff of Yorkshire, in 1580, met the judges with seven score

men in suitable liveries. Sir Henry Stapylton, Baronet, created in 1660, married the daughter of Conyers, Earl of Holderness, from whom descended Sir Brian Stapylton, Bart., the first of the family seated here. The Baronetcy became extinct in 1817, by the death of Sir Martin Stapylton, the eighth Baronet.

The *Church* (St. Mary) was an ancient Rectory till it was given to St. Mary's Abbey, to whom it was appropriated and a Vicarage ordained therein in 1301. The edifice is plain, and consists of a nave, chancel, north aisle, tower, and porch. It is said to have been built of the stone from the ancient Isurium, having the marks of fire still upon it. There are three bells in the tower. The east window of the chancel exhibits, in stained glass, figures of SS. Peter and Paul, in the centre, and representations of the Crucifixion and Resurrection, on either side. The north window of the chancel contains a representation of Moses with the tables of stone, and the south window one of Aaron in the robes of the High Priest. On the walls are two monuments to members of the Stapylton family. The *Vicarage* is valued in the King's books at £6., and now at £150. Patron, the Archbishop of York; Vicar, Rev. Robert Stephen Thompson. The *Vicarage House* is near the Church.

In the year 1819 the late Martin Stapylton, Esq. (who died in 1842), caused the remains of the celebrated Roger de Mowbray, Lord of Thirsk and the vale which now bears his name, to be removed from beneath the ruins of Byland Abbey, where they had reposed for six centuries, and to be re-interred in the Church of Myton.

The present *School* was erected in 1847, and is supported by subscription. In 1802 William Melmerby, of Ellinthorpe, bequeathed £60., the interest to be paid for the education of six poor children.

The poor have 20s. a year, left by a person of the name of Glauber.

NEWTON-UPON-OUSE.—This parish, which is on the left bank of the river Ouse, and comprises the townships of Newton, Benningbrough, and Linton, contains 4,590 acres, and 947 inhabitants. The soil is generally rich and fertile. The township of Newton contains 1,490 acres, according to the Parliamentary returns, but 1,681 acres, according to local estimation. Population, 588; rateable value, £2,207. The principal landowners in Newton are the Hon. P. Dawnay (Lord of the Manor), Mr. John Hawking, and Mr. Henry Burton.

Soon after the Conquest, Paganel, a Norman, who was High Sheriff of Yorkshire, according to Leland, about 1075, held the Manor of Newton-upon-Ouse and Moor Monckton, and 45 lordships in this country. He founded the Abbey of St. Martin, Tourain, in France, and then granted to the monks

belonging to it, two parts of the demesne tithes of Newton-upon-Ouse, besides various other property in Yorkshire. Torr tells us that the greatest part of Newton-super-Ouse was given to St. Leonard's Hospital, at York (See vol. i., p. 487); and that one oxgang more was given by Juliana de Plaize, wife of Hugh de Gernewic.

The *Village of Newton*, which is neat and well built, is pleasantly situated on the navigable river Ouse, 8 miles N.W. from York, and 7 miles S.W. from Easingwold. Previous to the opening of the York and Newcastle Railway a large amount of business was transacted here in coals, lime, &c., but the trade on the river is now nearly extinct. A market boat goes to York on Saturdays. Most of the farmhouses and all the old cottages on the Hon. P. Dawnay's estates in this parish have been rebuilt of late years.

The *Church* (St. Mary) is a handsome structure, rebuilt (except the lower portion of the tower, which is of very high antiquity) in 1849, at the expense of the Hon. Lydia Frances Catherine Dawnay (sister to the late and aunt to the present Lord Downe), and consists of a nave with side aisles, and a south porch, a chancel, vestry, tower, and an elegant and graceful spire, which rises to the height of 150 feet. It is in the style of the 14th century, and is built of stone and covered with slate. The interior is light, lofty, and very beautiful, with an open timber roof of oak. The pulpit, chancel seats, and screen, are of foreign oak, and the body of the building is stalled with stained fir. The font, an octagon, is a beautiful piece of sculpture. The chancel is paved with encaustic tiles, and the spacious east window is filled with stained glass, by Willement, and contains an epitome of scripture history. At the foot of it is this inscription:—"In honorem Dei et in memoriam parentum ejus dilectorum hanc fenestram posuit Lydia F. C. Dawnay, Anno Dni. MDCCCXLIX." The south-east window in the chancel has recently been added by Lady Downe, mother of the present Viscount. On another of the chancel windows is the following:—"In memoriam Margaretta Earle, quæ obiit 6 die mensis Octobris, Anno Domini, 1827." On the entrance to the chancel are memorial brasses to some branches of the Bouchier family; and nearly in the centre of it is a fine monumental brass, covering the remains and bearing the effigies of William Henry, sixth Viscount Downe (Rector of Sessay and Thormanby) and Lydia his wife. The former died in 1846, in his 74th year, and the latter in 1848, in her 75th year.

The *Benefice*, a Perpetual Curacy, augmented in 1819 with £200. of Queen Anne's Bounty, is now worth about £300. per ann., including £25. a year given by University College, Oxford, for lectures delivered at Linton twice a week. The Rev. Edward Greenhow, jun., is the incumbent. After

the Reformation the patronage and impropriation came to the Bouchiers, from whom it passed to the Earles, and now belongs to the Lords Downe. The tithes, moduses, &c., were commuted in 1812. The *Parsonage House* is a neat brick building near the Church, erected about five years ago.

There is a small *Wesleyan Chapel* in the village. The *School*, a neat building of red brick, with a residence for the teacher adjoining it, was built in 1854, by the Hon. P. Dawnay, by whom and the Hon. Miss Dawnay it is chiefly supported. An *Infant School* was built by Mr. Dawnay in 1857, and is also supported by him.

Charities.—A sum of £541. 6s. 11d. three per cent. consols has been purchased with a bequest of £200. by Mr. and Mrs. Bouchier, £50. by Thos. Lund, £30. by Gabriel Priestman, £10. by John Robinson, £20. left by Barrington Bouchier, £45. left by Benjamin Burton, and £5. by John Robinson. They have also 16s. a year left by Robert Calvert, in 1769, out of a farm at Newton, and £5. a year left by John Hawking.

Beningbrough Township.—The area of this township is 1,070 acres; population, 86; rateable value, £819. The estate is the property of the Hon. Payan Dawnay. The *Village* is small, and seated on an elevation on the bank of the Ouse, 8 miles N.W. of York, and 2 miles S.E. of Newton.

The place is said to derive its name from *bene*, prayer, and *burgh*, a fortified place—*prayertown*—a great part of it having been given by the Saxon King Athelstan, in 966, to the brethren of St. Leonard's Hospital, York, that they might pray for the souls of himself and his ancestors. In Domesday it is spelt *Benniburgh*. It is also believed that the Romans had a fortress here, and Drake supposes that the Roman military road mentioned in the Itinerary of Antoninus, passed through Beningburgh. Here, too, it is conjectured was a summer residence of the Kings of Northumbria. After the Conquest grants of land in Beningbrough, by various persons, were made to St. Mary's Abbey, York, so that a great part of the place belonged to that Abbey. In a charter of King John, which was confirmed in the 22nd of Henry VI. (1443), and preserved in the Tower of London, that Monarch gave to this Abbey the woods of Overton and the park of Beningburgh as anciently devised, which lay between the aforesaid woods and the town of Beningburgh. The Abbot of St. Mary's, who had several country houses, had a fine park here well stocked with game. In Drake's time this park was part of the possessions of John Bouchier, Esq., a descendant of the ancient and honourable family of Bouchier, who came into England with the Conqueror. Robert, who was a great warrior, was Lord Chancellor in 14th Edward III. (1340). William Bouchier married Anne, daughter of Thomas of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester, sixth son of Edward III.; and Humphrey Bour-

chier, third son of Henry first Earl of Essex, married Joane, daughter of Rd. Stanhope, niece and co-heir of Ralph, Lord Cromwell, and was summoned to Parliament under the title of Lord Cromwell in the reign of Edward IV. From the Bouchiers the Beningbrough estate descended to Mrs. Earle, heiress of that family; and this lady left it to the Hon. and Rev. W. H. Dawnay, Rector of Sessay, who afterwards became Lord Downe, and died in 1846, bequeathing the estate to his second son, the Hon. Payan Dawnay. According to the will of the above nobleman, should the present proprietor of Beningbrough die without heirs male, the estate will become the property of his elder brother's *second* son, and so onward in perpetuity.

The Bouchier family had a town house in York (See vol. i., p. 353).

Beningbrough Hall, about half a mile south from the parish Church, is the seat of the Hon. Payan Dawnay, uncle of the present Lord Downe. It is a spacious oblong red brick building, with stone facings, the south front overlooking the Ouse, and the north front commanding a view of the Hambleton Hills. The principal staircase bears the date of 1716. The gardens comprise about twelve acres, and the park about 800 acres.

Linton-upon-Ouse Township.—Area, 2,080 acres; population, 278; rateable value, £2,862. Linton belonged to the family of Ros, in the reigns of the Edwards. In 1708 the manor and estate of Linton were sold by a Mr. Appleby to the celebrated physician, Dr. Radcliffe, of London, who, in 1714, presented it to the Master and Fellows of University College, Oxford (of which he had been a scholar), chiefly for the maintenance of two travelling Fellows. The Master and Fellows hold a Court Leet and Baron here every year for the Manor of Linton with Youlton.

Linton is said to have its name from being a noted place for growing *line*, and spinning, but, by order of the Society of University College, the growth of line has been discontinued here during the past sixty years, or thereabouts.*

The *Village* is small, and lies pleasantly 9 miles from York, and 1 mile W. of Newton. Considerable improvements have been made here of late years, and several neat cottages built. Linton is situated on the upper level of the river Ouse, and in consequence of the construction of a self-acting waste board at Naburn lock some years ago, the water between Naburn and Linton locks has been raised eighteen inches, and vessels drawing seven feet

* Mr. Henry Hawking, of Linton, has in his possession a handsome silver cup, which was presented to his grandfather about 70 years ago, at York, as a prize for the best crop and quality of *line* which was grown in the York district. This crop was grown on his own farm in the township of Newton-upon-Ouse.

of water are enabled to pass at all seasons from York to Boroughbridge, a distant of twenty miles.

A building here, used as a Catholic Chapel from 1700 to 1855, has been converted into a School, to which University College allow £25. a year, a house, and half an acre of land. The incumbent of Newton lectures in this school on Sunday and Wednesday evenings.

ST. OLAVE.—The parish of St. Olave, which is in the Liberty of St. Peter, and in Bulmer Wapentake, reaches up to Bootham Bar, in the City of York, and includes the Hamlet of Marygate, part of the township of Clifton, one-third of Heworth, and one-third of Rawcliffe, including altogether 2,120 acres and 2,970 persons. The rateable value of Clifton township is £8,162. The land belongs to various owners. Bootham is noticed in the first volume of this history, at page 353; Marygate at page 356; St. Mary's Abbey, 491; and the parish Church of St. Olave at page 530.

Clifton is a large and handsome village, forming a western suburb of York, from which it is distant 1 mile N.W. The Pauper Lunatic Asylum, situated in Clifton township, is described in vol. i., p. 635. At Clifton are some good villa residences. The place is connected with York, on the banks of the Ouse, by a beautiful walk called the Esplanade, which is a favourite promenade during the summer months.

Rawcliffe Township.—The area of this place is included with that of St. Olave's parish, already given. Parts of both Rawcliffe and Clifton are in the parish of St. Michael le Belfry, York. Rateable value, £1,195.; population, 48. The land belongs to Edward Tew, Esq., of Wakefield (who purchased the estate here of H. S. Thompson, Esq., about ten years ago), and Earl de Grey. The latter is Lord of the Manor. The soil is generally rich. On the Ouse, which flows on the south, is a convenient landing place or wharf, called Rawcliffe Ings, where coal, lime, &c., are embarked. In this township are very superior beds of clay, for the manufacture of bricks, tiles, &c. Rawcliffe hamlet, which is small, is $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles N.W. from York.

Rawcliffe Paddocks, established in 1852, for breeding blood stock, is the property of a number of gentlemen, called the Rawcliffe Joint Stock Stud Farm Company, who occupy 1,326 acres in Rawcliffe, Skelton, Wigginton, and Huby, called the Rawcliffe Stud Farm. The extensive buildings, erected by the Company, are of brick, forming two squares, one within the other, the court of the inner square having a roof supported by four tall pillars. This pile of stabling is situated on the road side, 3 miles N.W. from York. The Company can accommodate altogether, both at the new buildings and at the

old paddocks, a short distance from them, no less than 280 horses in separate box stalls. The Company's manager is Mr. P. S. F. Martin.

OSBALDWICK.—This parish, which is in the Liberty of St. Peter, includes Murton, and comprises 1,740 acres, and 372 persons. Rateable value of Osbaldwick township, £1,615.; area, 680 acres; oppulation, 205. The Lord of the Manor is Wm. Richardson, Esq., and the largest owners of the soil are T. J. Watkinson, Esq., and Messrs. Henry Dalton, Samuel Atkinson, Thomas Allis, and Thomas Cundall. Nearly the whole of the land is copyhold, and part of it is in the Manor of Strensall.

The *Village* is pleasantly situated on an open green, 2 miles E. of York. *Terrace House*, a Private Asylum for Insane Ladies, was established about forty years ago, and is conducted by Mrs. Elizabeth Tose. The house, which is in a remarkably healthy locality, and has neat pleasure grounds attached to it, affords accommodation to ten or a dozen patients. There is another Private Asylum here, for gentlemen, kept by Mr. Thomas Allis.

The *Church* (St. Thomas) is a small plain ancient building, with a small belfry, containing two bells, at the west end, and a south porch. There is a stained glass window in the chancel to the memory of the late Mr. James Baker, of this parish. The *Living*, a Discharged Vicarage, formerly in the gift of the Prebendary of Strensall, but at present vested in the Archbishop of York, is valued in the King's Books at £4., and now at about £150. a year. It was augmented with £600. of Queen Anne's Bounty, from 1767 to 1800; and had an additional augmentation, a few years ago, from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The present Vicar is the Rev. Robert Daniel. The tithes were, for the most part, commuted under an Act of Inclosure, in 1769.

The *Vicarage House* is occupied by a farmer.

The *School* has a small endowment (see below), for which seven children of Osbaldwick and six of Murton are taught reading, &c.

Charities.—In 1770 Wm. Hutchinson left £100. and a garden of 1a. 2a. in Marygate, York, the income to be yearly divided as follows:—£5. to the Vicar for sermons on certain days; £5. to the schoolmaster, £3. in books to the scholars, and the residue, if any, to the poor. In 1728 Mary Thistlethwaite bequeathed two annuities out of Broad Oak, viz., 30s. for the support of the school, and 10s. for the poor parishioners. In 1626 John and Eliz. Rawson left a yearly rent charge of £3., and directed £2. to be paid to the Vicar for sermons on certain days, and 20s. to the poor of Osbaldwick. In 1638 Isabel Spenceley gave yearly rent charges of 20s., 10s., and 10s. for sermons, Sacrament wine, and the poor of Osbaldwick respectively. The poor of Murton have 30s., and those of Osbaldwick 10s. yearly from Straker's charity, as noticed with Holby.

Murton Township.—Area, 1,060 acres; population, 167; rateable value, £928. Principal proprietors of the soil, Messrs. James and Thomas Kirby,

Robert Gell, John Wigglesworth, Leonard Smith, and Thomas Samuel Watkinson. The soil varies from a light earth to a strong clay. Murton is mostly copyhold of the Manor of Strensall.

Murton is a pleasant village of good houses, 3 miles E. from York, and 1 mile E. of Osbaldwick. Here are the roofless walls of a Chapel of Ease which was dedicated to St. James. Pursuant to the bequest of John Carrifer, LL.D., in 1511, seven acres of land, called the Far and Little Waterland Fields, are charged with the reparation of this Chapel, and the payment of 11s. 8d. yearly to the curate.

OVERTON.—Overton parish, including, as it does, Shipton and part of Skelton, extends over an area of 5,163 acres, and has 699 inhabitants. Of this, the township of Overton contains, according to Parliamentary Returns, 1,003 acres, and 45 persons. Rateable value, £4,270. The soil is of the richest quality, and the parish is crossed by the North Eastern Railway. Overton was anciently the chief country residence of the Abbots of St. Mary's, York. The estate was sold in the 5th of Elizabeth (1563) to John Herbert. In 1827 it passed from Mrs. Earle, the last of the family of Bouchier, to Viscount Downe.

The *Village of Overton* is situated on the Ouse, and consists of but three farmhouses, including *Overton Grange*, a pleasant residence, occupied by Mr. Thomas Maskill. The place is distant 5 miles N.W. from York.

The *Church* (St. Cuthbert) is a very neat edifice of stone, rebuilt by the Hon. Payan Dawnay, in 1855, on the site of an ancient fabric, and consists of a nave, two small aisles, chancel, south porch, and belfry with two bells. The east window is glazed with stained glass, and the chancel is paved with encaustic tiles. The *Living* is a Discharged Vicarage, valued in the King's Books at £4. 8s. 11½d., and now worth about £180. a year. It was augmented with £200. of Queen Anne's Bounty in 1793. Patron, the Hon. Payan Dawnay; Vicar, Rev. James Henry Pickering. There is a small house attached to the Vicarage, which is occupied by labourers.

Shipton Township.—The area of Shipton is 1840 acres, and the number of its population in 1851 was 416. Rateable value, £2,356. The land belongs to the Hon Payan Dawnay, who holds a Court Leet here for the manors of Overton, Shipton, and Beningbrough. Shipton is partly in St. Peter's Liberty.

The *Village of Shipton*, which is a compact and pleasant one, is situated on the great north road between York and Easingwold, and near the North Eastern line of railway, on which there is a Station here. It is distant 5½ miles N.W. from York, and 1½ N.E. of Overton. A Police Station for the

district was erected here in 1857. Here is a large steam mill for grinding corn, belonging to the Hon. P. Dawnay.

The handsome *Church*, which is of stone, and in the Gothic style, was built and endowed, in 1849, by the Hon. Payan Dawnay, who also erected the commodious Parsonage House. The Church is composed of a spacious and lofty nave, with north and south aisles, a large chancel, paved with encaustic tiles and enriched with a splendid stained glass window, a south porch, and a well proportioned tower and spire at the west end of the north aisle. The tower contains three bells. The interior is neatly and chastely fitted up. The handsome east window, glazed with stained glass, is the gift of the Hon. Miss Dawnay, and is a memorial to her mother, the late Viscountess Downe. There is a lych-gate to the Churchyard. The cost of the erection of this Church is said to have been about £3,500.; and the endowment consists of a farm of 80 acres, in Wigginton parish, given by the Hon. P. Dawnay, and £80. a year derived from Queen Anne's Bounty. The *Living* is enjoyed by the Vicar of Overton, who resides in the new Parsonage. The tithes of Shipton were commuted for land in 1812.

The *School*, erected in 1850, on the site of the old one, is a red brick building in the Gothic style, and stands in the centre of the village. The Shipton estate is charged with £40. a year to this school, originally a free school founded in 1655, by Ann Middleton, and endowed by her with £1,000. To this sum of £40. a year, the children's pence, and a handsome annual donation is added by the Hon. P. Dawnay, who built at his expense the present school and master's residence. About 180 children attend this excellent school, which is conducted by Mr. Richard Tomlinson.

The Wesleyans and Independents have each a Chapel here—good brick buildings. The above-named Ann Middleton left 20s. a year to the poor of Shipton, who have also the interest of £10., left by Richd. Carlton, in 1788.

SKELTON.—This parish, which is in the vale of the Ouse, and partly in the Liberty of St. Peter, extends into that of Overton, and contains 2,320 acres and 109 inhabitants. The soil is chiefly a strong clay, and the chief owners of it are John Mason Hepworth, Joshua Hepworth (Lords of the Manor), E. G. Place, W. W. Batty, R. T. Wardman, H. S. Thompson, Esquires, and the Hon. P. Dawnay. The rateable value is £1,678. The parish is bounded on the south and west by the Ouse, and skirted by the North Eastern Railway. The surface is level and the land well wooded: indeed the place is remarkable for its rural beauty.

The *Village of Skelton* is handsome, and lies about 4 miles N.W. from York. About three quarters of it is in Overton parish.

Skelton Hall is a modern building on the site of an ancient Cell to the Abbey of St. Mary, York. It has a well wooded park of 100 acres with neat pleasure grounds, and is the residence of John H. Smith, Esq. *Fairfield*, the seat of Henry Stafford Thompson, Esq., stands within a park of 85 acres. *Skelton Cottage*, in the village, the residence of William Walker Batty, Esq., has been greatly enlarged. *Ross Cottage* is occupied by Capt. E. Hodgson; *Skelton Grange* is in the hands of the Rawcliffe Stud Co.; and the *Manor House* is occupied by a farmer.

The *Church* (All Saints) is an ancient but very elegant edifice, built with the stones that remained after the erection of the south transept of York Minster, and hence, is sometimes called Little St. Peter's. It is a curious and beautiful specimen of the Early English style with Decorated portions. The *Benefice*, a Rectory in the patronage of J. M. Hepworth, Esq., and incumbency of the Rev. B. B. Golding, is valued in the King's Books at £5., and now at £120. per ann. The old *Rectory House* has been enlarged. The tithes have been commuted for 115 acres of land.

The *School* is supported by subscription, and has an endowment of £14. a year, bequeathed by the late Mrs. Thompson. The poor have the interest of £34., left by persons named Mosley, Skidmore, and Rodwell, and a yearly rent charge of 52s. out of a farm at Preston.

SHERIFF-HUTTON.—This parish, comprising the townships of Sheriff-Hutton, Cornbrough, Farlington, Lillings Ambo, and Stittenham, contains 9,425 acres and 1,530 persons; of which, 4,310 acres and 994 inhabitants belong to the first-named township. The rateable value of Sheriff-Hutton and Cornbrough is £5,096. The principal landowners are Hugo Charles Meynell Ingram, Esq., of Temple Newsham, near Leeds (Lord of the Manor), Leonard Thompson, Esq., the Earl of Carlisle, and Messrs. Richard Jackson and Robert Rounthwaite. The soil of the parish is various—strong clay, poor peat, loam, and light sand. The Manor of Sheriff-Hutton is co-extensive with the parish.

The name of the principal village, Hutton, or, as it is written in Domesday, *Hoton* and *Hotune*, is supposed to be derived from *houe*, a tumulus, of which there are several adjoining the Church, and *ton*, a town—houe-town, or Hut-ton. The prefix of Sheriff is from an ancient owner, Bertram de Bulmer, the founder of the Castle, who was appointed Sheriff of Yorkshire in 1154, an office which he held for some years.* The lordship, which was

* According to Blackstone, Sheriffs were usually men of high rank and great power, to whom the King committed (together with his Counties) his Castles and Manors lying

in the hands of several owners at the time of the Norman Survey, consisted in later days of sixteen carucates, fourteen of which were held by the Lords Neville, of Peter de Malolacu, who held them of the King *in capite*.

THE CASTLE.—In the reign of King Stephen, Bertrand, or Bertram de Bulmer, son of Ascitel de Bulmer, a Norman Baron, inherited the Lordship of Hutton and other lands, from his father, and in 1140, according to Camden, he erected a Castle here, in the woods of Galtres Forest, which, in the civil wars between Stephen and the Empress Maud, was seized for the King, by Alan, Earl of Brittany and Richmond. It was afterwards purchased by Bertram, a descendant of the founder, who gave it in marriage with his only daughter Emma, to Geoffrey de Neville. Ralph de Neville, first Earl of Westmorland, rebuilt, enlarged, and strongly fortified the Castle, and it remained in the possession of him and his descendants upwards of 300 years, until the death of Richard Neville, Earl of Warwick, at the battle of Barnet, in 1471. The estates of the Earl having then been confiscated, Edward IV. bestowed the Castle and Manor of Sheriff-Hutton on his brother, Richard, Duke of Gloucester (afterwards Richard III.), who had married Ann, the daughter of Warwick. After the death of Edward IV., Richard arrested Anthony Woodville, Earl of Rivers (who was conducting Edward, the eldest son of the late King, from Ludlow to London), and sent him prisoner to this Castle, but he was afterwards removed to Pontefract, and there beheaded, along with Lord Grey. After the murder of the two young Princes in the Tower (Edward V. and his brother), Richard imprisoned in this Castle, for upwards of two years, Edward Plantagenet, the youthful Earl of Warwick, his brother Clarence's son; and he also made this Castle the prison of his niece, the Princess Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Edward IV. Both of these royal prisoners remained here in confinement till Richard was slain in the battle of Bosworth Field. Immediately after that event, the Princess, who was heiress of the House of York, was conducted publicly to London, and soon afterwards married to King Henry VII., and became the mother of Henry VIII. The unfortunate Earl of Warwick, too, was then conveyed privately to the Tower of London (See vol. i., pp. 169, 170). It is quite certain that Sheriff-Hutton Castle was occasionally visited by Richard III., during his progresses in Yorkshire.

In the reign of Henry VII. Sheriff-Hutton Castle was granted for life by

within their bailiwick. They provided the Castles with ammunition and other necessaries, and stocked and improved his Manors, and collected all the rents and revenues within their district.

the King, to Thomas Howard, Earl of Surrey, and afterwards Duke of Norfolk, who resided here between the years 1490 and 1500 (as well as probably at intervals in after years), having been appointed to quell the insurrections in the north. This nobleman died in 1524, when the Castle reverted to the Crown.* In 1525 Henry VIII. ennobled Henry Fitzroy, his illegitimate son (in his sixth year)—the offspring of an amour with Elizabeth, the daughter of Sir John Blount, by the titles of Earl of Nottingham and Duke of Richmond and Somerset, and sent him to Yorkshire as Lord High Admiral and Lient.-General of the North, and Warden General of all the Marches towards Scotland. The youthful Duke, who was attended by a Council to assist him in the administration of public affairs, had the royal Castle and domain of Sheriff-Hutton assigned to him, as the chief place of residence of himself and his establishment. The latter, we are told, was not merely princely, but "royal in its scale." The Duke and his household is supposed to have quitted the north in 1530, and the Castle continued in the Crown. But the days of its former glory were numbered, and towards the latter part of that century it was deserted, and the work of demolition commenced. In the time of James I. it was in almost total ruin; its walls were dismantled by workmen employed for that purpose, and not by the ravages of time or the violence of war, as report asserts. The ruins, enough of which remain to attest its former grandeur, stand on a considerable eminence in front of the village.

While yet in its glory, this fortress was visited by Leland, in the time of Henry VIII., and the following is his description of it:—"The Castel of Shirhutton, as I learned there, was builded by Rafe Nevil of Raby, the first Earl of Westmoreland of the Neviles, and I heard that in hys time he builded or greatly augmented or repaired 3 Castells byside. There is a base court, with houses of office beside the entering. This Castel itself in front is not ditched, but it standeth *in loco utunqus edito*. I marked in the fore front of the first area of the Castell, three great and high towres, of the

* John Skelton, Poet Laureate to King Henry, wrote a fanciful and romantic poem illustrative of the manners of those times, entitled "A Crown of Laurel." The scene is laid at Sheriff Hutton Castle, in the Forest of Galtres, about the year 1520. The Countess of Surrey, whom Skelton eulogises in it as the admirer and friend of the muses, was probably on a visit to the Duke at that period. The names of several attendant ladies of the Court are also recorded, and each made the subject of a separate stanza. The original edition of this poem is extremely rare, but a great portion of it may be seen in the first vol. of Dr. Nott's "Works of Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey, and Sir Thomas Wyatt."

which the Gatehouse was the middle. In the second area be five or six towres, and the statelio stair up to the Haul is very magnificent, and so is the Haule itself, and all the residue of the House, insomuch that I saw no house in the north so like a princely lodging. This Castel is well maintained by reason of the late Duke of Norfolk lay there ten years, and sins then the Duke of Richmond. Ther is a park by it." Camden, in his "*Britannia*," styles it a most elegant Castle pleasantly seated among the woods.

It is somewhat singular that not the least mention is made of this Castle in "*Grose's Antiquities*," or in any ancient topographical work with engravings; and 'it is much to be regretted that no view of it, in its original fortified state can anywhere be met with.

The ruins, which consist chiefly of portions of the walls and towers, exhibit at the present day a quadrangular form with a large open court in the centre, and lofty square towers at each angle. In the walls are cavities which shew the remains of five distinct stories, with several small apartments, vestiges of chimneys, windows, and loop-holes, and of a narrow passage or gallery having extended all around. The wall of the south front forms an obtuse angle of several feet projecting outwards, and this peculiarity has existed in a part of the eastern wall. The south-west tower, the highest part of the remains, is about 100 feet in height, and underneath is a deep keep or dungeon, measuring 40ft. by 20ft., the roof arched over with stone, semicircular, and the walls 8ft. in thickness. Over this is a chamber arched similarly, in good preservation. The north-east tower, a massy structure, contains another dungeon and a vaulted chamber also above it; and probably each of the other towers had formerly a dungeon; and it is believed a subterraneous passage, now filled up with rubbish, connected the towers. The principal entrance to the great court of the Castle is on the east side, and above it are the remains of the warder's tower. Over this gateway are four shields of arms exhibiting the plain saltire of the Nevilles with other quarterings; and adjoining it is a very strongly built apartment, probably the guard-room for prisoners in the feudal times. The stately hall noticed by Leland, was on the south side, but is no longer to be seen. "The romance of real life connected with Sheriff-Hutton Castle," writes Mr. Gill, "throws a charm of interest around these frowning towers, as we first enter the portals through which Woodville and Warwick were led hence to execution, and the King-maker marched in and out to uphold a Yorkist or a Lancastrian pretender to the Crown."

There are two oblong moats (or double fosse) on the south front of the Castle—each about 200 yards in length and six yards wide—but they do

not appear to have surrounded the building. On the north side is a small ravine, which contains an ancient well of excellent water, which was doubtless formerly within the compass of the Castle walls.

The *Park* connected with the Castle was granted by James I. to Sir Arthur Ingram, Knt., for the rent of eight pounds. It was at that time well stocked with deer, and contained about 4,000 decayed or decaying oaks. This Sir Arthur built the *Hall*, and Charles I. confirmed the grant of the park with "its appurtenances, franchise, and privileges" to Sir Thomas Ingram, his heirs and assigns for ever. In the reign of Charles II., the Park estate was purchased by Edward Thompson, Esq., and the Hall is now the seat of Leonard Thompson, Esq., a branch of the ancient family of Thompson, of Kilham. Around it are many fine ancient oaks. The ruins of the Castle belong to H. C. M. Ingram, Esq., the lineal descendant of the Ingrams, Viscounts Irwine. The *Manor House*, called the Castle farmhouse, is occupied by Mr. Richard Atlay, farmer.

The *Village of Sheriff-Hutton*, 10 miles N.N.E. from York, 9 miles S.W. from Malton, and $2\frac{1}{4}$ N.W. from the Flaxton Station of the York and Scarborough Railway, "displays the singular appearance of hill and valley, a deep ravine running through the greater part of the main street, and the houses and cottages being built high up on each side." In 1377 Ralph Neville obtained a charter for a weekly market on the Monday at his Manor of Sheriff-Hutton, and a fair yearly on the eve, the day, and two days following the Exaltation of the Holy Cross, but they have long been obsolete. A statute fair for hiring servants is held on the second Wednesday before Martinmas. A *Foal Show*, to take place on the first Tuesday in September, was established here in 1857. The river Foss is navigable from York to Sheriff-Hutton Bridge. Acts of Parliament were obtained in 1793 and 1801 for making this river navigable as far as Stillington Mill, but this has not been, nor is it ever to be effected (See page 561).

The *Church* (St. Helen) stands on an eminence, and appears to have been built about the middle of the reign of Henry III. (1250). Its component parts are a clerestoried nave, side aisles, chancel, west embattled tower containing three bells, and a Chantry Chapel on the south side. The Chantry was founded and endowed with certain lands, in 1349, by Ralph de Nevil and Dame Alice de Nevil, that mass might be celebrated in it at the altar of St. Mary and St. Peter for the soul of the said Alice. This Chantry and altar have long since been destroyed. There were two other Chantries in connexion with this Church—one in the Castle and another at Cornbrough, endowed with rents and farms and a pension. The chancel arch is very

high. The east window, of five lights, has handsome curvilinear tracery, with some fragments of stained glass. The Church was new roofed in 1837, and repewed in 1838, chiefly at the cost of Lady Gordon, the then owner of the Ingram property in this parish.

In the north aisle is an altar tomb supporting the full length effigy in stone, of a cross-legged knight in armour, with a lion couchant at his feet, and a shield containing armorial bearings. The inscription is gone, but on a flat stone beside the monument is a scroll inscribed, from which it appears that Thomas Wytham had built a porch or vestibule, and his wife Agnes had founded a Chapel and endowed a Chantry in this Church. From the impalement on the shield above this inscription, it would seem that Thomas Wytham had married the heiress of the family to which the recumbent knight belonged. In the same aisle is another altar tomb on which reclines a figure in alabaster, of a young person of high rank, his head resting on cushions and encircled by a coronet, and his dress the loose furred robe of the 15th century. The lower part of the effigy has been destroyed. This tomb must, as well as the former, be unappropriated. On the altar step is a small brass on which are two effigies, male and female, swathed in grave clothes, commemorative of the Ffenys or Fienes family, dated 1461. In the side chapel is suspended a pennon displaying the arms of Edward, eldest son of Sir Thomas Gower, Bart., of Stittenham (1630). In the floor beneath is a large blue slab, which is said to mark the burial place of the Gowers. There are some handsome marble tablets in the chancel to the Plumber family, formerly of Lilling Hall, and in the south aisle is a neat monument to Robert Cattle, Esq., of York. The font is ancient and circular. On a gallery at the west end of the nave is a small organ, presented to the Church in 1818, by the late G. Lowther Thompson, Esq., of Sheriff-Hutton Park.

The *Living* is a Discharged Vicarage, valued in the King's Books at £10., and now worth about £200. a year. It was augmented in 1719 with £200. of Queen Anne's Bounty, and £200. given by Leonard Thompson, Esq. The Church was an ancient Rectory in the patronage of the Mauleys. Peter de Mauley, third Lord of Mulgrave, gave it to the Priory of Marton to which it was appropriated and a Vicarage ordained therein in 1332. After the Dissolution the Rectory and advowson of the Vicarage were given to the See of York in exchange. The Rev. Octavius Henry Flowers is the present Vicar.

The *Vicarage House* is a plain brick building near the Church. The tithes were commuted for land in 1769.

The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a Chapel here. At

tached to the former is a day school. The National School is a brick building, erected in 1809, and both schools are supported by subscription.

Charities.—The poor parishioners have a house and 12 acres of land at Flaxton, let for £20. a year, which was purchased in 1745 with £100. left by — Robinson, and £20. given by Leonard Thompson, Esq. Two-thirds of the rent are applied for the education of children. The poor have also £28. 2s. 9d. three per cent. annuities, purchased in 1811 with money arising from the sale of timber on the poor's land, and £40. left by E. Philliskirk. Rd. Winter, in 1711, left nine acres of land at Cornbrough to pay yearly 20s. for two sermons, 52s. to the poor, and the remainder of the rents for the education of poor children. In 1670 Chr. Richardson left the rent of four acres of land to be given in bread to the poor of Sheriff Hutton and West Lilling. The poor of Sheriff-Hutton have likewise the interest of £20. left by J. Cordukes, in 1808, and those of Lillings Ambo have the interest of £54. left by various donors.

North Ings is a hamlet of 450 acres, in three farms, in Sheriff-Hutton township, belonging to the Earl of Carlisle. The place is situated about 2 miles N. from the Church.

Sheriff-Hutton Park, as before intimated, is the seat of Leonard Thompson, Esq. *Sheriff-Hutton Lodge* is the residence of Captain F. Thompson. There are several good farm residences in the township, among which may be noticed *West Field House*, in the occupation of Mr. Robert Atlay; *High Roans House*, of Mr. George Earle; and *Dudley Hills*, of Mr. Thomas Atlay.

Cornbrough Township.—Area, 1,082 acres; population, 53. Chief proprietors, Messrs. Hawking, John Wetherill, Thos. Rawcliffe, Henry Burton, and Mrs. Lee. The hamlet of Cornbrough, consisting of ten scattered houses, is situated 1 mile N.W. of Sheriff-Hutton. *Cornbrough Hall* is a plain farmhouse. In the Domesday Record this place is designated *Corlebrog*. In early ages the Priory of Marton had land at Cornbrough, and the Priors appear to have had a country house here.

Farlington Chapelry.—Farlington contains 1,163 acres, of the rateable value of £1,052.; population, 176. Landowners, Captain S. Croft, Mr. Thomas Andrews, Miss Ratcliffe, Messrs. John Bean, John Rooke, Thomas Smith, the Rev. G. Jarrett, &c. The *Village* is small, and stands near the river Foss, 11 miles N. from York, and 3 miles W. from Sheriff-Hutton. *Farlington Lodge*, near the village, is the pleasant residence of Mr. T. Andrews.

The *Chapel of Ease* (St. Leonard) is a small plain ancient oblong building of stone, with a bell turret of brick containing two bells. The Perpetual Curacy is united with Marton. The inappropriate tithes have been commuted for £209., and the small tithes for £94. 6s. There are seven acres of glebe. This Chapel was anciently endowed with two oxgangs of land, and was given to the Priory of Marton with Sheriff-Hutton, and the monks were bound to

provide a priest to celebrate here at their own cost. The Hall, an old mansion, built in massive wooden framework, stood eastward of the Chapel, but was pulled down some years ago.

Here is a small *Wesleyan Chapel*, with a day school attached.

The poor have the interest of £135., left by various donors, and £100. left by Wm. Raisbeck in 1811. They have also 20s. a year out of Woodhouse farm, left by Dr. Hay, of Leeds, and 5s. left by Robert Rowntree.

Lillings-Ambo Township.—This township contains 1,530 acres and 219 persons. Rateable value, £1,034. H. C. M. Ingram, Esq., and Mr. Robt. Saunders are the principal landowners. The township is divided into East and West Lillings, situated at the head of the Foss navigation, 9 miles N. by E. of York. *East Lilling* contains the Hall and three scattered farm-houses; and *West Lilling* is a compact little village 1 mile S. of Sheriff-Hutton. *Lillings Hall* is a small brick mansion in a sequestered spot, about half a mile from the Flaxton Railway Station, on the York and Scarborough line. It is the property of Mrs. Thompson, and the residence of the Misses Bower. The tithes of West Lillings were commuted for land in 1769.

Stittenham Township.—The area of Stittenham is 1,340 acres; population, 88; rateable value, £1,023. The *Village* stands 7 miles S.W. of Malton, and 2 miles N.E. of Sheriff-Hutton, and consists of nine scattered farm-houses and one cottage.

The family of Gower, ancestors of the Duke of Sutherland, who is proprietor of the soil, were anciently seated here. One of them, Sir John Leveson Gower, was created *Baron Gower of Stittenham*, in 1703, and this is still one of the titles of His Grace of Sutherland, whose name is George Granville Sutherland Leveson-Gower.

John Gower, the celebrated poet, styled by his intimate friend and companion Chaucer, the "Moral Gower," and by others the "English Homer," was of this family, and was born at Stittenham in 1320. Of the several poetical works in Latin, French, and English, of which he was the author, the romance called "*Confessio Amantis*," in English, is the most remarkable. He died in London about the year 1402.

In 1856 the workmen engaged in draining a field belonging to the Grainings House farm, in the occupation of Mr. Wm. Jones, discovered a curious collection of Roman bronze vessels of various sizes, which were deposited in the Museum of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society.

STILLINGTON.—This parish contains 2,013 acres and 788 inhabitants; rateable value, £1,480. About half the land is the property of Captain Stephen Croft (the Lord of the Manor), and the other moiety belongs to Mrs.

Farrar, Messrs. George Cobb, John Hedley, William Coverdale, and some smaller owners. The soil is sandy and clayey.

The *Village* forms a long street of respectable houses, 4 miles E.S.E. of Easingwold, and 10 miles N.N.W. of York. The place is called *Stealington* in ancient documents, and tradition says the original settlers obtained a livelihood by robbing the King's Forest of Galtres of its deer, and the packmen of their merchandise, as they journeyed along the Roman road which passed about a mile below the village—and hence its name, *Stealing-town*. In Domesday it is called *Stivelington*. In 1851 a large specimen of the horn of the red deer was dug out of the bank of the river Foss, near Stillington, and is now in the possession of Mr. Thomas Gill, of Easingwold. Stillington is in St. Peter's Liberty (See vol. i., p. 481).

Stillington Hall, the seat of Captain Croft, is a neat square mansion of brick, which was cemented to imitate stone about two years ago, when a neat portico and a conservatory were added to the building. The grounds are on the west side of the Foss, and adjoining the village.

The *Church* (St. Nicholas) stands in the centre of the village, and consists of a nave, chancel, north aisle and vestry, south aisle and tower. The tower and nave were rebuilt in 1840. They replaced an erection in the style of the latter part of the 15th century, and accorded in character with the chancel and north aisle, which are of that period. The font is ancient and octagonal, and the east window contains a few fragments of stained glass. Above the present entrance to the Church is a rude representation of the patron saint, the relic apparently of a much earlier structure. The tower contains three bells. The Church was an ancient Rectory, which was appropriated to the Prebendary of Stillington in York Cathedral, about 1520, when a Vicarage was ordained therein. The patron and incumbent is the Prebendary of Stillington, the Rev. Thomas Hutton Croft. The *Living* is valued in the King's Books at £4. 15s. 5d., and now at £178. The *Vicarage House* is a plain building near the Church, occupied by the curate.

The celebrated Laurence Sterne held the Vicarage of Stillington, and resided at Sutton, in the neighbourhood (See vol. i. p. 667.)

The *Wesleyan Chapel* is a spacious brick edifice, erected in 1844. Attached to it is a school, which is under Government inspection. The *National School*, built in 1821, by Harry Croft, Esq., is supported by subscription.

The poor have a house and 17A. 6P. of land on the West Moor, which lets for £12. a year. This was left in 1654, by Jane Rawden. They have also an annuity of 10s., left by William Cook, in 1713; and the interest of £100., left by John Calvert, in 1838.

STOCKTON-ON-THE-FOREST.—The parish of Stockton, partly in the Liberty of St. Peter, and situated on the east side of the ancient Forest of Galtres (See page 562), contains 3,270 acres and 475 inhabitants. The soil varies from sand to a rich clay. The rateable value is £1,778., and the chief proprietors are John Agar, Esq. (Lord of the Manor), Messrs. Dowker and Staniforth, and George Lloyd, Esq. The surface is level.

The *Village* is compact and contains some good houses, and stands 4 miles N.E. of York. About 1½ mile to the north-east is the shaft of a stone cross seven feet high, bearing the dates of 1677 and 1782, and the names of the pasture masters by whom it was repaired. It is supposed to be the ancient boundary of one of the strays or commons of the freemen of York. This is also conjectured to be one of the many places to which in former times, when the plague raged in York, the country people brought their commodities to dispose of to the citizens. About half a mile from the village is the Stockton Station on the York and Market Weighton Railway.

A singular phenomenon—a meteoric appearance of an army—seen near Stockton in 1792, is noticed in vol. i., p. 273.

Stockton Hall is a spacious modern building of red brick, which, together with a small estate here, was purchased about 25 years ago by George Lloyd, Esq., whose seat it is. *Hazel Bush*, a modern brick mansion, is occupied by the Rev. J. Grisdale Fawcett. *Brockfield* is the residence of John Agar, Esq.

The *Church*, which was rebuilt in 1848 at an expense of about £650. chiefly defrayed by Geo. Lloyd, Esq., and Benjamin Agar, Esq., is a neat building of white brick covered with slate, consisting of a nave and chancel. The entrance porch is at the west end, over which is a gable belfry with two bells. The *Living*, a Perpetual Curacy, is in the patronage of the Prebendary of Burythorpe, and incumbency of the Rev. J. G. Fawcett, who resides, as above stated, at Hazel Bush. It was augmented in 1788 and 1810 with £800. of Queen Anne's Bounty, and is now worth £140. a year. At the inclosure in 1813, there were 96 acres of land allotted in lieu of tithes.

The *School* is a large handsome building, in the Elizabethan style, which, together with a residence for the teacher, was erected in 1856, at the sole expense of Miss Lloyd. It is endowed with £10. a year left by — Wilkinson, for teaching ten free scholars. The school is chiefly supported by Mr. Lloyd and the Rev. J. G. Fawcett. The old school is now used as a *Methodist Chapel*. The poor have 4s. a year out of Stone-riggs, and a petticoat out of a rood of land called Petticoat-hole.

STRENSALL.—The area of Strensall is 2,212 acres, about 1,100 acres of which is unenclosed common; population, 434; rateable value, £2,475.

The Manor of Strensall, which extends into Haxby and other parishes, formerly belonged to the Prebendary of Strensall in York Cathedral, and was held by various copyholders. Some years ago this prebend was surrendered to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners appointed for the better adjustment of church revenues and patronage, and those Commissioners sold the interest in the greater part of the lands in this parish to Leonard Thompson, Esq., who is now the principal proprietor of the soil and Lord of the Manor.

The *Village of Strensall* is considerable, and lies on the east of Galtres Forest, about 6 miles N.N.E. of York. Here are some tall poplar trees which are seen at a considerable distance. At a short distance is the Strensall Station of the York and Scarborough Railway. Mr. Robert Atlay has an extensive brick yard here.

The *Church* (St. Mary) is a plain brick building having a nave and chancel, with a small belfry. It was built about 1803, by church rate and subscription. The *Living* is a Discharged Vicarage, with that of Haxby annexed, valued in the King's Books at £4. 13s. 4d., and now at £250. a year, having been augmented by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. Patron, the Archbishop of York; Vicar, Rev. John Hodgkinson. The great tithes belong to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The Vicar's tithes include all the small tithes of Strensall and Earswick, with half the tithes of Towthorpe.

The *Vicarage House* is a neat brick building, erected in 1845 by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

The *Wesleyan Chapel* is a brick edifice built in 1803. A new *School* and master's house was erected in the early part of the present year (1859) by subscription on land belonging to the School charity estate. The cost of the erections was about £240.

Charities.—The School property, consisting of a house, garth, and 20a. 1r. 17p. of land, left by Robert Wilkinson, in 1718, is now let for £34. a year. In 1810 Wm. Cobb left £1,000. to the poor of Strensall, with which the poor's estate, 70a. 19p. of land and eight tenements (now occupied by poor families) was purchased. The rents of this estate, £65. per annum, are distributed twice a year to the poor. In 1809 Elizabeth Cobb bequeathed £72., the interest to be expended on the poor.

SUTTON-ON-THE-FOREST.—This parish, which is sometimes called Sutton Galtres, is situated in the centre of the now inclosed Forest of Galtres (See page 562), and is skirted by the river Foss. It includes the township of Huby, and comprises 10,315 acres and 1,146 persons. The soil is generally sandy, resting on a gravel and clay substratum. The surface is slightly elevated, and distinct views are obtained of York and its noble Cathedral, that "most august of temples," as Sir Walter Scott designated it. The

township of Sutton contains 5,800 acres and 618 inhabitants; rateable value, £2,990. The principal landowners in Sutton are William Charles Harland, Esq. (Lord of the Manor), who owns about 5,000 acres in the parish; Mrs. Kilvington, Mr. Lofthouse, and William Liddell, Esq. Two farms here belong to the Crown.

The Manor of Sutton belonged to the Bulmers and afterwards to the Nevilles, owners of Sheriff-Hutton, and it remained with the latter family till the attainder of that house, when it, along with the rest of their estates, reverted to the Crown.

The *Village of Sutton*, 8 miles N. of York, is situated on the road from York to Helmsley, and nearly on the line of the Roman road from York to Crayke Castle and thence to Tees Mouth. It forms one street of good houses nearly rebuilt within the last half century.

Sutton Hall, the seat of W. C. Harland, Esq., is a red brick mansion surrounded with pleasure grounds and a neat lawn. The Harlands have been seated here for about two centuries. Charles Hoare, who assumed the surname and arms of Harland in 1802, was created a Baronet, but died without issue, when the title expired. His widow, Lady Hoare Harland, the heiress of Sutton Hall, died in 1826, and was succeeded by her nephew, the present proprietor of the estate.

The *Church* (All Saints) is a fine edifice, the component parts of which are, a spacious nave, north aisle, chancel, lofty tower, south porch, and a vestry, which appears to have been a Chantry Chapel. There are three bells in the tower. The east window is a good specimen of the curvilinear tracery, and contains some remnants of stained glass. There are two other windows of a similar character, and the rest are square headed. The Church contains several monuments to the Harland family. The *Living*, originally a Rectory, was given to the Priory of Marton, and a Vicarage was ordained therein in 1229; and both were granted by the Crown to the See of York, in exchange, after the Reformation. The Vicarage is rated in the King's Books at £17. 3s. 4d., but it is now worth about £400. a year, with an excellent *Vicarage House* near the Church. The great tithes were commuted in 1849, for £155., and the small tithes for £36. Vicar, the Rev. James Hare Wake.

Sterne, the author of "*Tristram Shandy*," held this living and resided here for twenty years (See vol. i., p. 668). He removed to Coxwold after the Vicarage had been destroyed by fire.

There is a *Wesleyan Chapel* and a *Parochial School* at Sutton.

The poor have the interest of £351., left by the Harland family, and 57s. a year bequeathed by Ann Cobb, John Sturdy, and Robert Parkinson.

Sust Carr is a hamlet in this township, consisting of five scattered farm-houses, extending about two miles from Sutton village.

Huby Township.—Area, 4,515 acres; population, 528; rateable value, £3,798. The principal landowners are Sir G. O. Wombwell, Esq. (Lord of the Manor), W. C. Harland, Esq., Hon. P. Dawnay, H. S. Thompson, Esq., and Miss Reed. The place has been a Danish settlement, and derives its name from *Hu*, or *Hugh*, a Dane, to whom the township belonged. In ancient records the name is written variously, *Hobi*, *Hebi*, and *Hubi*.

Huby belonged to the soke of Easingwold, and was part of the royal demesne of the Forest of Galtres at the time of the Domesday Survey. After the battle of Evesham, in 1265, it was granted along with other lands to Edmund Plantagenet, the first Earl of Lancaster, and thence to his successors, including the celebrated John of Gaunt. It afterwards passed in marriage to Ralph Neville, the great Earl of Westmorland, and continued with the Nevilles till the forfeiture of their estates in the time of Elizabeth, when it reverted to the Crown, and remained a royal demesne till Charles I. granted it, with the Manor of Easingwold, to Thomas Belasyse, the first Lord Fauconberg.

The *Village of Huby* is pleasantly situated 9 miles N. of York, and 4 miles S.S.E. from Easingwold. *Chapel Garth* is the site of an old Chapel which was built before the year 1223. Near this spot is *Tein* (a corruption of the word tithe) *Garth*, where stood a tithe barn. On the east side of the village are the fish ponds, garden walls, venerable trees, and ruins of *Huby Hall*, the seat of the Wakefields. Of this family was Wm. Wakefield, the architect of Gilling Castle and the noble mansion in Duncombe Park. Huby is one of the few places in Yorkshire which still retains its *Maypole*. This relic of "Merrie England" is 22 yards high, and was erected about 20 years ago, in lieu of an older pole.* The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a Chapel here, and there is a deserted Quakers' Meeting House. The burial ground attached to the latter is, however, still used as a place of interment.

The poor have £5. 15s. a year, and the school 20s., left by five donors.

* "When that terrible scourge, the plague, visited England, its desolating influences swept the town almost of its inhabitants, except Gracious Street, so called from the circumstance of the plague not entering that street. In every house, with this exception, the cry of lamentation was heard, and the destroyer entered. So fatal was the pestilence, that the rest of the village was entirely deserted, and the inhabitants took up their abode in tents pitched upon the common, now known by the name of Cabin-lands."—*Vallis Eboracensis*.

The *School* is further supported by subscription. The tithes of Huby were commuted in 1889, for £395., of which, £32. 19s. are payable to the improPRIATOR, and £367. to the Vicar of Sutton, who is Rector of Huby. Walter de Grey, Archbishop of York in 1227, endowed the Church of Sutton with a portion of the great tithes of Huby.

The Mote, about half a mile from Huby, near the road leading to Tollerton, in a secluded situation, is supposed to be the site of a Saxon Monastery destroyed by the Danes on their incursions into this neighbourhood; or it may be the remains of an ancient mansion of which nothing is known. The spot consists of about 600 square yards, surrounded by a fosse twelve feet in width and seven feet deep. It is now overgrown with oak and ash.

New Parks, in the parish of Sutton, appears to have been a royal hunting seat. We read that Edward III. granted to Ade de Walton and his heirs a piece of waste land called West-More, in the Forest of Galtres, containing 120 acres, by service of carrying a bow when the King was hunting in that forest, with leave to inclose the same. West-More is only a short distance from New Parks. The quaint gabled mansion at New Parks (now a farmhouse) is said to have been a hunting seat of James I., but a considerable portion of it has been taken down, and the remainder modernised. A fine oak staircase leading to a richly ornamented entrance to the upper chambers, which have plastered ceilings and Stuart devices, still remains. The mullioned windows and painted wood panels were removed by a late occupant. The cornices and ceilings of some of the rooms exhibit plaster work which appears to be about the date of James I.

TERRINGTON.—This parish, including the township of Ganthorpe, contains 3,630 acres and 753 inhabitants, of which 2,930 acres and 641 persons belong to the township of Terrington. Wiganthorpe and Mowthorpe are included in the latter township. Rateable value, £3,398. The whole township, except Wiganthorpe, which is the property of W. Garforth, Esq., is the manor and estate of the Earl of Carlisle. The soil is rich and fertile.

The *Village* is situated 8 miles W.S.W. of Malton, and about 1½ mile westward of the Castle Howard demesne. Here is a good stone quarry.

The *Church* (All Saints) is an ancient stone structure consisting of a nave, chancel, north aisle, porch, and a fine lofty tower containing three bells. In the interior are several neat monuments. The *Benefice*, a Rectory, valued in the King's Books at £23. 18s. 6½d., is now worth £580. a year. Patron and incumbent, the Rev. Charles Hall. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1772. The *Rectory House*, a spacious mansion,

built by the present Rector in 1827, is delightfully situated near the Church, with a neat lawn in front of it, and pleasant gardens attached.

The *Wesleyan Chapel* was erected in 1816, and the *Primitive Methodist Chapel* in 1838. The *Schools* for boys and girls are chiefly supported by the Earl of Carlisle and the Rector. The poor have £8. 16s. 8d. per ann., left by various donors.

Wiganthorpe Park is the seat of William Garforth, Esq. It comprises a pleasant well wooded park of about sixty acres, with delightful gardens, and about fourteen acres of water—fish ponds. The mansion is a spacious square building of brick, and comprises the old hall with a modern one attached to it. *Mowthorpe* consists of four scattered farmhouses.

Ganthorpe Township.—Ganthorpe is a small township containing only 700 acres, all the property of the Earl of Carlisle; population, 112; rateable value, £728. The *Village* is small, and stands about 1 mile E. of Terrington, and 6½ miles W.S.W. of Malton. The children attend the Terrington school.

THORMANBY.—The area of Thormanby is 958 acres, and the number of its inhabitants in 1851 was 154. Viscount Downe (Lord of the Manor) and F. Webb, Esq., are the owners of the soil. The *Village*, which is small, is situated on an elevated spot on the great northern road, 4 miles N.W. from Easingwold, and 6 miles S.E. from Thirsk. The place appears, from the termination of its appellation, to have been a Danish settlement, and its name is supposed to be derived from the great Scandinavian deity, *Thor*. In Domesday the name is written *Tormorbi*. In the reign of Edward the Confessor the township belonged to Aschil, a Dane, and was one of the ten townships which constituted the Saxon Manor of Easingwold. After the Conquest, Thormanby was held of the King *in capite* by Robert de Malet, a Norman.

"On the top of the hill," says Mr. Gill, "commanding an extensive prospect, is Ivy-bound Castle, formerly, no doubt, a place of note, but its history is buried in oblivion. It has been mostly rebuilt within the last few years, but still retains some traces of antiquity."

The *Church* (St. Mary) stands a little to the east of the village, and is a small ancient edifice having a nave, chancel, porch, and tower, and is stalled with black oak. The tower is of brick, and was built by subscription in 1822. In the north wall are two arches with pillars of a semi-Norman character built into the wall, but formerly opening into a north aisle, which has been removed. The chancel arch is pointed and lofty. The Church anciently belonged to the Nunnery of Moxby; but since the Dissolution the Rectory has been in the alternate presentation of the Lords Downe and the Cayleys, Baronets. The Rev. John Higginson is the present Rector.

The *Living* is valued in the Liber Regis at £8. 2s. 11d., and was augmented in 1723 with £200. of Queen Anne's Bounty, and £200. given by Mrs. Baron. The tithes have been commuted for a rent charge of £246; and there are 38 acres of glebe, and a *Rectory House*.

The poor have rent charges amounting to £6. 15s. per ann.; and Lady Downe contributes towards the support of the school.

WARTHILL.—This parish is in the Liberty of St. Peter, and mostly in the Prebendal Manor of Warthill; and the remainder belongs to the neighbouring Manor of Holtby. Its area is 860 acres; population, 169 souls; the rateable value of that portion of the land which is freehold is £207.; of the copyhold property, £392. The freehold property is Holtby, and the occupiers of the freehold and copyhold property support their poor separately. The owners of the land are John Agar, Esq. (Lord of the Manor), Mark Rooke, Esq., Messrs. Etty, Smallwood, Bell, and George Lloyd, Esq. The surface is generally flat, and the soil light and rather of an inferior quality. The York and Market Weighton Railway runs through the parish.

The *Village of Warthill* is small, and lies 5 miles N.E. of York, and 1½ mile from the Stockton Railway Station. One mile W. from Warthill is *Brookfield House*, the seat of John Agar, Esq., a white brick edifice situated in a park, and built in 1824, by the late Benjamin Agar, Esq.

The *Church* (St. Mary) is a small red brick building without aisles, but having a small tower with two bells. It was rebuilt in 1778, at the sole expense of Mr. Agar, and stands in an elevated position. The *Living*, a Discharged Vicarage, is in the gift of the Prebendary of Warthill in York Cathedral, and incumbency of the Rev. J. G. Fawcett. It is valued in the King's Books at £3. 1s. 8d., and now at £100., being augmented with £800. of Queen Anne's Bounty from 1715 to 1816. The Vicar resides at Hazel Bush, in Stockton parish. The tithes, with certain exceptions, were commuted for land in 1812. The *School* is supported by subscription.

WHENBY.—The area of Whenby is 1,206 acres; population, 128; rateable value, £1,169. It is all, except 18½ acres of glebe land, the manor and estate of Wm. Garforth, Esq., of Wiganthorpe. The surface is undulated, and the soil generally a rich clay loam. *Whenby* is a small mean village, 8 miles E. of Easingwold. *Foulrice* is a small hamlet in Whenby and Brandebury parishes, 1 mile W. from the former place.

The *Church* (St. Martin) is an ancient building of stone, having a nave, chancel, north aisle, tower with three bells, and a south porch with a handsome Norman doorway. The *Living* is a Discharged Vicarage, valued in the King's Books at £4. 8s. 4d., and now worth £120. a year. Patron, W.

Garforth, Esq.; Vicar, Rev. Wm. Preston. The great tithes have been commuted for £120., and the vicarial for £105. A person named Bolton left £1. a year out of land at Dalby—10s. to be paid to the Vicar for preaching a sermon on the 14th of January; and the other 10s. to the poor.

WIGGINTON.—This parish contains 1,714 acres; population, 374; rateable value, £1,693. Col. Richardson, Hewley Baines, Esq. (Lord of the Manor), and a few others, are the principal landowners. The surface is quite flat, and the soil is chiefly of a light sandy quality. Wigginton is in the peculiar of Alne and Tollerton, which comprises also Skelton, and is in the jurisdiction of the Dean and Chapter of York. The *Village* is situated $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. of York, and 1 mile from the Railway Station at Haxby.

The *Church* is a small ancient edifice, composed of a body and chancel. In the chancel is some good carving in wood, executed by Miss Corbett, daughter of the present Rector. The Rectory is rated in the King's Books at £4. 18s. 4d., and in the patronage of the Crown. Rector, Rev. James Wortley Corbett. The tithes have been commuted for £297. The *Rectory House* is a neat residence in the centre of the village, and in front of the Church. The *School* was built in 1835.

Charities.—The Poor and Town's Land, six acres, lets for £18. 10s. per annum, of which £3. 10s. is distributed amongst the poor, and the remainder is applied towards the sustentation of a parish bull and other parish purposes. The poor have also the dividends of £145. three per cent. consols, purchased with the bequests of Ann Nicholson and John Lund.

Birdforth Wapentake.

THE boundaries of Birdforth Wapentake are formed by the Western Division of Langbaugh Wapentake on the north; by the Wapentake of Allertonshire on the north-west; by that of Hallikeld on the south-west; on the south and south-east by Bulmer Wapentake; and on the east by Ryedale. Its area is about 96,000 statute acres. It is situated in the heart of the North Riding, forming an irregular figure—extending about seventeen miles from north to south, and varying from seven to sixteen miles in breadth, exclusive of a narrow strip, only about a mile in breadth, but six miles in length, extending westward to East Harsley and Welbury. The Swale and the Wiske bound

it on the south-west, and it is watered also by the Codbeck and several smaller streams. The northern part of the Wapentake comprises part of the Hambleton Hills, and the south-western verge of the Eastern Moorlands; and nearly all the rest forms the most fertile portion of the rich and highly cultivated Vale of Mowbray. The soil is various, but generally fertile. To the north of Thirsk is a large extent of the richest loam in Yorkshire; and on the south it is generally low land, varying from clay to a black sand. The Wapentake is in the Archdiocese of York, Archdeaconry of Cleveland, and in the Deaneries of Cleveland and Bulmer. It contains fifteen parishes, and parts of six other parishes, divided into fifty townships—including the *Market Town and Borough of Thirsk*, the history of which commences at page 146 of this volume.

BYLAND (OLD).—The parish of Old Byland contains, according to the Parliamentary Return of the Census in 1851, 2,733 acres and 150 inhabitants. The moors abound in limestone. Sir George Orby Wombwell, Bart. (Lord of the Manor) and Samuel Bamford Hamer, Esq., are the principal landowners. The rateable value of the parish is £1,791.

At the time of the Norman Survey, Old Byland contained three carucates of land, held by the Abbot of Byland of Hugh de Malbys, who held the same of Roger de Mowbray.

The *Village of Old Byland*, situated on high ground, on the western side of Ryedale, is small, and built round a pleasant green. It is distant $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles W.N.W. from Helmsley.

At the time of the Domesday Survey there was a Church built of wood at this place. The present structure is very ancient, and consists of a nave, chancel, and porch, above which is a belfry containing two bells. The style of architecture is Norman. The whole of the pavement is tessellated, and wrought with a variety of figures; and there are a few fragments of stained glass in one of the windows. The font is ancient. This Church was given to the Abbot and Convent of Byland by Roger de Mowbray. The *Living* is a Donation in the patronage of Sir George O. Wombwell (the impropiator), and incumbency of the Rev. Charles Mackereth. Its annual value is £55.

The *School* was erected in 1833. Sir George O. Wombwell contributes £10. a year towards its support, and the parish £2., for which eight children are taught free.

Caydale Gill is a deep romantic spot between Old Byland and Murton.

In a tumulus in a field called Hill Field, human remains have been recently found.

For the history of Byland Abbey, see a subsequent page of this volume.

COWSBY.—Cowesby, or Cowsby, is both a parish and a township, as also a manor. The parish comprises the township of Cowsby, and certain lands in the township of Kepwick (on which there is no house)—from which lands, a modus of two pounds a year is annually paid to the Rector of Cowsby. The township is identical in extent with the manor, though not with the parish of Cowsby. The area of the parish is 1,298 acres; that of the township and manor 1,167 acres. Of the township there are 800 acres of land in cultivation, the remainder is moor, intakes, woods, roads, and brooks. The rateable value of the township is £815. The surface is finely diversified with hill and dale, and richly clothed in many parts with wood. The Lord of the Manor and sole owner of the soil within the township and manor of Cowsby is Thomas William Lloyd, Esq. Population of the parish in 1851, 97 souls.

Cowsby is mentioned in the Domesday Record under the name of *Cahosbi*. It was then a manor, and the oak wood now in existence on the hill side, south-east of the present Hall, is also mentioned therein. There are two *Mineral Springs*, strongly impregnated with iron.

The *Village of Cowsby*, which is pretty and well built, is seated 7 miles N. by E. from Thirsk, and 8 miles S.E. from Northallerton, in a natural amphitheatre formed by the Hambleton Hills.

Cowsby Hall, the seat of T. W. Lloyd, Esq., is a spacious and handsome gabled building, consisting of a centre and wings, with an embattled tower on the south side. The style of architecture is Elizabethan. It was erected in 1832, by the late George Lloyd, Esq., of Cowsby Hall (father of the present owner), from designs by Mr. Salvin, architect. The house is agreeably situated on a gentle acclivity at the foot of the Hambleton Hills, surrounded with pleasure grounds, &c.

The *Church* (St. Michael) is a very neat structure of cut stone, rebuilt in 1846, on the site of an old Saxon edifice which, with the exception of Leake Church, was supposed to be the oldest in the district. Its parts are a nave, chancel, porch, vestry, tower, and spire. There are two bells in the tower. The building is in the Norman style, and Mr. Salvin was the architect. The interior is well fitted up, and the general aspect is devotional. The ancient Saxon font of the old Church is preserved in this one, and is supported by four pillars. It is of very great antiquity. The late George Lloyd, Esq., having made a bequest towards rebuilding the parish Church, his widow and children, in compliance with his intentions, and out of regard to his memory, erected this fabric, with the aid of the parish. This Mr. Lloyd died July 25th, 1844, aged 58 years, and over his grave in the Churchyard is a neat monument.

The *Living* is a very ancient Discharged Rectory, rated in the *Liber Regis* at £5. 11s. 0½d., and now worth £150. a year, derived from a tithe commutation rent charge amounting to £128.; the Rectory and glebe land, £20.; and the modus payable annually from certain lands in Kewick, above mentioned, £2. The patronage is vested in the Lord of the Manor, and the present Rector is the Rev. John Vere Alston, also Rector of Odell, Bedfordshire. The officiating curate is the Rev. John Oxlee, incumbent of Over Siltan. Cowsby was formerly in the Diocese of Durham, and a peculiar, but now it is, like all the other parishes in Birdforth Wapentake, in the Archdiocese of York. The *Rectory House*, a small plain building in the village, is distinguishable by a sun-dial above the door.

Charities.—Here is an *Hospital* for decayed tenants of the Lord of the Manor of Cowsby. The benefice, four in number, are entitled to a house and garden, rent free, and to 50s. a year in money, payable by a rent charge on the Manor of Cowsby. The patronage of the hospital is vested in the Lord of the Manor, who is also trustee of the Charity. Lord Crewe, Bishop of Durham, is the supposed founder of this hospital, but this is by no means certain. No pauper is entitled to benefit from this Charity, and if he receives parochial relief, he voids and loses *ipso facto*, the benefit of this hospital.

COXWOLD.—The parish of Coxwold comprises the townships of Coxwold, Angram Grange, Birdforth, Byland, Newburgh, Oulston, Thornton-cum-Baxby, Wildon Grange, and Yearsley, the area of the whole being 14,252 acres; population in 1851, 1,086 persons. The township of Coxwold contains 1,369 acres and 330 inhabitants; rateable value, £1,339. Sir George Orby Wombwell, Bart., is Lord of the Manor and owner of the soil. The surrounding country is beautifully diversified with hills and valleys, and enriched with woods and streams.

This place is spelt *Cucvalt* in Domesday, from *cue* to cry, and *valt* a wood, both Saxon, signifying to cry in the wood, from whence it has been sometimes designated Cuckoo-wood. Dugdale has it *Cukewald*, and in some documents it is spelt Cokewald, Cokeswould, and Cukwood. Copsi and Hugo, sons of Baldric, had large estates in the Manor of Coxwold when the Domesday Survey was made. The whole manor was then nine miles long and four miles broad. At Coxwold was then seated the noble family of Colvil, which appears to have been early removed from its ancient residence in this place to Fifeshire, in Scotland. Robert, the heir of the house of Colvil, was master of the household to James IV., and on the 9th of September, 1513, was slain, with his royal master, at the battle of Flodden Field. Robert, the first Lord, was knighted by Charles I., and created a Baron by Charles II. The Colvils were benefactors to Newburgh Priory. A part of their

original hall in Coxwold is still remaining, though much altered, and is now occupied by the Rev. John Winter. In one of its windows are the arms of Belasyse and those of Paulet.

The *Village of Coxwold* is one of the pleasantest in the North Riding, and is situated on the south side of an eminence, and on a steep incline, in the rich and romantic Vale of Mowbray, 9 miles S.E. from Thirsk, 7 miles S.W. from Helmsley, and 5 miles N.E. of Easingwold. In its centre stands an old elm tree, which spreads its branches across the road. The interior of the trunk is beginning to rot away. A successor has been judiciously planted at no great distance.

At the entrance to the village from the west stands *Shandy Hall*, once the residence of the *Rev. Laurence Sterne*, the facetious author of "*Tristram Shandy*." Here this celebrated individual passed seven years of his life as incumbent of this parish, and here, it is said, he wrote *Tristram Shandy*, the *Sentimental Journal*, and several other of his well known works. Sterne was presented to the Curacy of Coxwold by Lord Fauconberg, in 1760. He had previously held the living of Sutton-Galtres, and the Rectory of Stillington (See vol. i., p. 667). *Shandy Hall* is a strange looking place, says the author of *Vallis Eboracensis*, "too low and dark for a family mansion, and yet too romantic and beautiful for a cloister of confinement."

A fair is held annually at Coxwold on the 20th of August for cattle and sheep. Close to the village is the Coxwold Station of the Malton and Thirsk railway.

The original foundation of the *Church* (St. Michael) is supposed to date early in the Saxon period. The present Church is a beautiful cut stone structure consisting of a body or nave and chancel, without aisles, a south porch, and west tower, the whole finishing at the top with a perforated stone parapet, and very graceful pinnacles at the angles, and between the windows, with gargoyles. The style of architecture is Perpendicular, being rebuilt in the reign of Henry VI. The tower is octagonal with light graceful buttresses at all the angles, and contains three bells. In the west face of the tower is a window of three lights, and in each side of its upper stage is a window of two lights. Each side of the Church is in five divisions, with a good window in each, except the division occupied by the porch. The chancel has no windows in the sides, but at the east end is a plain one of five lights. In the interior the chancel arch is plain and circular, with the Royal Arms carved in relief above it; the upper parts of eight of the windows in the nave are filled with ancient stained glass; the ceiling of the nave is flat, but made into large panels by beams with painted shields, bosses, &c., at the inter-

sections; the ceiling of the chancel is plain. The chancel was rebuilt in 1777 by Henry, Earl Fauconberg.

The Church of Coxwold has long been a source of attraction to antiquarians, on account of its costly and superb monuments of the Fauconbergs. These are in the chancel. The oldest is a splendid though somewhat gaudy structure, consisting of an altar tomb painted and gilded, to Sir William Belasyse (who died in 1603), supporting two recumbent figures representing Sir William and his lady, with figures of their children on the dado; and against the wall, architectural ornaments with blazoned shields, &c., which reach to the ceiling. Near this, on the north side, is a beautiful piece of statuary in white marble, surmounted by the Fauconberg arms. On a large base or plinth is erected an architectural design, in the recess of which are the effigies in life size of Thomas Belasyse, Earl Fauconberg, and Henry his son. The former has a Viscount's coronet in his hand and is dressed in his Parliamentary robes; the latter is in Roman costume. Two angels support a coronet above the heads of the figures, and the whole is surmounted with large and highly ornamented urns. On the south side of the chancel is a large splendid marble monument of Grecian design, on which, within a recess, are the effigies of Thomas, Viscount Fauconberg, and Barbara his wife, both kneeling upon cushions. The upper part exhibits the family arms, shields, &c., in gold and colours. On the same side is an elegant Gothic monument, beneath which are deposited the remains of Henry Belasyse, Earl, Viscount, and Baron Fauconberg, who died in 1811, and those of his Countess, who died in 1790. It is a high altar tomb, with a beautiful arch and elegant spiral work at the top. On the north wall of the chancel is a very neat Gothic monument in memory of the late Sir George Wombwell, Bart., of Newburgh Park, who died in January, 1855, in his 68rd year.

Rear Admiral Lord Adolphus Fitz-Clarence, G.C.B., third son of the late William IV., having died whilst on a visit at Newburgh Hall, on the 17th of May, 1856, was buried in this Church, in the tomb of the Fauconberg family. On the south wall of the chancel is a very neat monument to his memory, opposite to the before mentioned one to Sir G. Wombwell, and to which it bears great similarity in its design. It is in the Early Decorated style, sculptured in Caen stone, and placed upon a ground of highly polished black marble. It consists of a moulded base, supported by foliated bosses, with pilasters and pinnacles on each of the tablet, which is surrounded by an elegant carved arch, bearing in relief the arms of the deceased nobleman. The inscription informs us that the monument was erected "by a few sincere friends and relatives, viz., H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, the Marquis of

Donegal, Earl of Munster, Viscount Falkland, Lord De L'Isle and Dudley, Lady Mary Fox, the Hon. Lucius Cary, the Hon. James Macdonald, and Sir George Orby Wombwell, Bart."

The *Living* is a Perpetual Curacy, in the patronage of the Master and Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge (who are also the impropiators of the rectorial tithes*), and incumbency of the Rev. George Scott. Its annual value is £49. 10s., independent of the great tithes and glebe of Raskelfe, which are worth £430. a year. These were leased by the Bishop of Chester, to Thomas, Lord Fauconberg; and left by deed to the Perpetual Curate of Coxwold, till the expiration of the lease. The tithes of Coxwold township amount to £353. a year.

The *Free Grammar School* was founded in 1603, by Sir John Harte, Knt., citizen and grocer of the City of London,† who bequeathed a yearly rent charge of £36. 13s. 4d., out of the Manor of Nether Silton, alias Silton Pannel, to be applied as follows:—£21. 6s. 8d. to the master; £10. 13s. 4d. to the usher; £2. 13s. 4d. to a master for teaching young children to read; 20s. for three sermons; and 20s. for the visitors (the Masters and Fellows of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge) for a dinner. He also charged the said manor with the reparation of the school and master's house. The latter, which is nearly opposite the Church, is an old but commodious dwelling, in the Tudor style, with a garden and orchard, and since 1806 has been occupied by the incumbent curate of the parish (there being no suitable Parsonage) he being head master of the school. This Grammar School is open for Latin and Greek to the children of the inhabitants of Coxwold.

The Rev. Rt. Midgley, a man of distinguished talents, presided over this school for upwards of 53 years, during which time he educated several gentlemen of the County of York, who were afterwards an honor to it. He died in 1761, aged 77. The late Rev. Rt. Pearson, Archdeacon of Cleveland, was likewise master of this school. There was an established custom at this

* The present lessees of the great tithes of the several townships in Coxwold parish, under the Master and Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge, are Messrs. Robert Smith of Coxwold, Thomas Smith of Wildon Grange, and Joseph Smith, of Risebro'.

† Sir John Harte was a native of Kilburn, in this neighbourhood. By some means or other, he obtained a knowledge of Latin, and afterwards found humble employment at a wholesale grocer's in London. His attainments becoming known to his master, he was advanced, and in course of time became a partner, married his master's daughter, and eventually became Lord Mayor of London, and was knighted. Learning having done so much for him, he purchased a piece of freehold land at Coxwold (nearly the whole of Kilburn being Church property) and built a house and school-room, which he endowed as above stated.

school, which deserves commendation; when a pupil left, it was expected that he should present a book of some kind, to be placed in the library for the use of the school.

There is another *School* in the village, taught by the usher of the Grammar School (the latter school being open only in the early part of the day), in which 16 boys are taught free, and 12 girls for half price, in consideration of £8. a year which he receives from the Rev. George Scott, and £15. a year from Sir G. O. Wombwell—of which latter sum, £5. is for conducting the Sunday School.

The *Poor Men's Hospital* was founded in 1696, by Thomas, Earl Fauconberg, who endowed it with an annual rent charge of £59., out of the Manor of Barwick-upon-Tees, for the use of ten almspeople. The hospital buildings consist of a row of four neat cottages, with a sort of tower in the centre, originally intended for a Chapel, with a chamber above it. This central portion of the hospital is at present occupied by the schoolmaster.

Charities.—Besides the schools and hospital, the parish has the following charities, viz., an annual rent charge of £16. out of the Manor of Sigston, left by Earl Fauconberg, in 1701; the rent of 16 acres of land in Hushwaite, given to the poor by another of the Fauconberg family; the rent of 7 acres of land, called Park Nook, purchased with £105. poor's money, in 1743; and the interest of £25. secured on the tolls of the turnpike road from York to Northallerton. The annual income arising from these estates and funds is upwards of £50.

Angram Grange Township.—This is a small township, containing only 438 acres, set out in three farms. Population, 32; rateable value, £405. Sir G. O. Wombwell, Bart., owns the place, which is situated on a small stream called Twistleton Beck, 4 miles N. by W. of Easingwold, and 1 mile W. from Coxwold. The place takes its name from *Ang*, or *ing*, a low swampy meadow, and *gram*, or *gramen*, grass, signifying the vale of grass.

Angram Grange, or *Angram Hall*, was built by the monks of Byland, the land having been given to them by the Ingleby family, to whom Angram and Hutton belonged. It was one of the farmhouses for the supply of milk, cheese, butter, bacon, &c., for the Abbey. At the Dissolution the rents of Angram were £13. 6s. 8d. The place was afterwards granted by Henry VIII. to the Archbishop of York, in exchange for other lands of that See. It is a large brick building in the form of the letter H, and is at present in the occupation of Mr. George Milner. *Newbrough Grange*, a good substantial building in a pleasant situation, is the residence of Mr. Robt. Hawking. The tithes of this township amount to £106. per annum.

Birdforth Township.—Birdforth is a hamlet, chapelry, and township, which gives name to the Wapentake in which it is situated. Its area is 604 acres; population, 49 persons; rateable value, £511. It is mostly the property and manor of Lord Downe. The *Hamlet* consists of three farmhouses and a few cottages, and is situated $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles S.E. from Thirsk. The *Manor House* is now the residence of a farmer.

The *Church* is a plain ancient structure, consisting of a body and chancel, which, according to an inscription on a stone placed in the north wall of the chancel, was partly rebuilt in 1585. The west end contains a single Norman light, and on the south side is a semicircular headed window, now blocked up. The chancel arch is Norman. There is a marble memorial to the Rev. Robert Whytehead, Rector of Goxhill, near Hornsea, and Curate of Birdforth and Thormanby, who died in 1818. He bequeathed lands in Easingwold for instructing two poor children of Birdforth, or if there be but one in Birdforth, for one also in Thormanby. The annual value of this charity is 55s.

Prior to the year 1715 this Church, or Chapel, was served by the Vicar of Thirkleby, and it is supposed that it was originally designed for a wayside Chapel, "where fainting pilgrims might obtain a temporary rest and refreshment of soul." The *Living* is a Perpetual Curacy, in the gift of the Archbishop of York, and incumbency of the Rev. John Winter. Its annual value is about £100. a year, being augmented with £800. of Queen Anne's Bounty in 1739 and 1792. Birdforth, Sessay, and Hutton, constitute the chapelry. The great tithes, the property of Trinity College, Cambridge, have been commuted for £108. 15s.; and the vicarial tithes for £64. 2s.

The antiquity of Birdforth is evinced by its having given name to the Wapentake. It derives its own name from the ford which, in the Roman and Saxon times, crossed the stream of water here. Bird and Brid are often used as synonymes in the Saxon language, and it is conjectured that its etymology may be from brid or broad in connexion with a ford. In Saxon times the people assembled here for the transaction of all public matters relating to the district, and on such occasions the ceremony of touching with their weapons the spear of the chief, in token of submission, was performed by the freemen. From this ceremony we have derived the word *Weapontake* or Wapentake (See vol. i., p. 114). These Hundred or Wapentake Courts were by statute of the 14th of Edward III. (1340), discontinued, and the business removed to the Courts of the County.

The Roman road having led past this place, it has been supposed that a Roman fortress was established here. Jefferson, in his *History of Thirsk*, says, "A few years since a considerable number of small silver coins were

found in widening Birdforth Beck. The treasure has been dispersed, and not a piece now remains in Birdforth. The place where they were found being near the Roman road, renders it not improbable that they might be Roman coins."

Byland Abbey Township.—The Parliamentary Return of the Census of 1851 states that this township contains 3,180 acres, but this we take to be the area of the old Constablewick of Byland, Oldstead, and Wass, of which only about one third of the area is in Byland. Population, 107; rateable value, £1,255.; principal landowners, Stapylton Stapylton, Esq. (Lord of the Manor), the Prior of Ampleforth College, the Messrs. Swann, and the trustees of the late Mr. Consett.

The *Village of Byland Abbey* is scattered, and lies 6 miles S.W. from Helmsley, and 2 miles N.E. from Coxwold. The place was formerly called *Bellalanda*, or pleasant land, and the name is also spelt by ancient writers, *Begelanda*, and *Beckland*. Near the village or hamlet are the beautiful ruins of the Monastery of Byland, from which the place has its name.

BYLAND ABBEY.—The history of the foundation of this religious institution was written by Philip, its third Abbot, as he heard it from his predecessor, Abbot Roger, and other seniors of the house; and from this history we learn what follows. In the year 1134 twelve monks went forth from the Abbey of Furness, in Lancashire, and settled at Calder, under their Abbot, Gerold, where they continued for four years, and were just beginning to build, when their new abode was utterly laid waste, in a hostile invasion of the country, by David, King of Scotland. Upon this they fled for refuge to their mother house of Furness, but were refused admittance. Turning sorrowfully away, they determined to seek the advice and counsel of Thurstan, Archbishop of York, and set out on foot towards York, having nothing with them but their clothing and a few books. When this little company were approaching the town of Thirsk, they were met by the Seneschal of the Lady Gundreda, relict of Nigel de Albany, and mother of Roger de Mowbray, a youth then under the wardship of King Stephen. The Seneschal, upon enquiry, learnt from the Abbot the cause of their present trouble, and entreated them to dine that day at the table of his mistress, who was then lodging at the Castle of Thirsk. The said lady being much edified by their demeanour and simplicity, caused all their necessities to be bountifully supplied, strictly forbid them to depart, and promised to provide for them both a place of abode and means of subsistence. Lady Gundreda then sent them to her uncle, "Robert de Alneto, a Norman, who had been a monk at Whitby, and was then living as a hermit at Hode, near Chilaburn. There she caused

them to be well and honourably maintained, until her son, Roger de Mowbray, came to his lands from the wardship of King Stephen."

Four years being passed at Hode, Abbot Roger besought Lady Gundreda to inform the Lord Roger de Mowbray, her son, that the situation was too confined for the building an Abbey there, and to request him "to provide another and more convenient site for his monks, whose numbers and possessions daily increased. Certain veteran soldiers, discharged from the court and camp of the said Lord Roger, had joined their society, and had brought with them no little temporal wealth." In compliance with this request, Lord Roger, in 1140, gave the monks his vaccary or cow-pasture of Cambe, and all the lands of Wilden, Scakilden, and Erghum, for their support, and by the assistance of the soldiers a Grange was built at Wilden. Amongst the retired soldiers who took the religious habit at this period "were two of great name and prudence. Landric de Agys and Henry de Wasprey, and a third also, not inferior in prudence, Henry Bugge, who had charge of the works of the Abbey."

The Abbot now visited Savignay, in Normandy, and at a General Chapter of the Order held at that place in 1142, obtained an exemption from his former subjection to the Abbot of Furness. Returning to England, he died at York, in the same year, and was buried at Hode. The Lady Gundreda, delighted at the sudden and unexpected conversion to the monastic life, "began to shew them more abundant grace and favour. Whereupon she requested Lord Roger, her son, to permit her to bestow upon the monks, out of her own dowry, the vill of Byland on the moor. To this supplication of his mother, the said Roger devoutly and graciously acceded," and in the latter end of the year 1143, he himself gave them the said vill and all its appurtenances, consisting of the town and Church of Byland or Bellalanda super Moram, called Old Byland, which was part of Gundreda's dower.

This donation being perfect, the Abbot and his monks removed from Hode, where they had spent four years, to a spot in the neighbourhood of Byland (Old) upon the Rye, where they built for themselves a small Cell; and there they remained for five years. It was the original intention of Roger de Mowbray, that the Abbey should be built on the south bank of the Rye, but it was found to be too near the Abbey of Rievaulx, which had been built on the north bank of the same river thirteen years before, by Walter de Espec, Lord of Helmsley. "The two houses were too near to each other to allow of it, for at every hour of the day and night the one Convent could hear the bells of the other; and this was unseemly, and could not in any way long be borne." So, finding the site in the neighbourhood of Byland altogether un-

fitting for the construction of an Abbey, he, in 1147, gave them for the site of their house, two carucates of waste land "lying in the vicinity of Cuckwald, beneath the hill of Blackhow." Moreover, Lord Thomas de Colevyle "quit-claimed and gave to God and the monks all the land which is between the pool of their mill and Thorpe. He gave also all Bersclyve and Bertoft, and the appurtenances of the vill of Cuckwald (Coxwold) lying to the north towards Whitaker, to do therewith whatsoever they would for ever."

Now when the monks had sojourned four years at Hode and five years afterwards upon the Rye, in the vicinity of (Old) Byland, they began diligently to clear the grounds on the western side, and to build below the moor in the said region of Cuckwald, a small stone church, a cloister, and other houses and offices, and from that time they abode there during thirty years; during which period many nobles gave them large donations. After a residence of thirty years at Stocking or Old-Stead, the monks having cleared a large tract of woodland, and drained the marshes, removed again, in 1177, a little more to the eastward near to Burtoft and Berselive, between Whitaker and the foot of Cambe-hill, where the Abbey at length was settled, and continued in a flourishing state till its dissolution in the time of Henry VIII.

This Abbey enjoyed many privileges from Popes and Kings. The monks were exempt from paying tithes for such lands as they owned or rented, or for the produce of mines which they held in their own hands; and they were exempt from paying tolls in all cities, boroughs, markets, fairs, bridges, and ports in England and Normandy, as well as from paying all sorts of gelds, sentage to the county; and they had the liberty of holding courts for their own tenants, with sac, soc, thol, theam, &c. And no person was to molest them under pain of forfeiture to the King. They had likewise free warren in all their demesne lands, out of the boundaries of the King's forest.

Byland Abbey was surrendered in 1540 by the last Abbot and 24 monks, when its yearly revenues were valued at, in the gross, £295. 5s. 4d., the nett income being £238. 9s. 4d. There were seven bells in the Abbey, and it contained 516 ounces of plate. The lead which was stripped off the building amounted to 100 fodder, and with the bells and plate, was sold for the King's use. According to Burton, the larger possessions of the Monastery occupied the whole or part of 53 townships in this neighbourhood, and the smaller rights and privileges were contained in 81 townships, amounting in all to several thousands of acres.

Abbots of Byland.—Gerard died in 1138, and Peter occurs in 1142. He resigned in 1196, when Philip succeeded. This Philip wrote the history of the foundation, which is preserved in Dugdale. H. occurs as Abbot in 1198. Herbert in 1210. R. occurs as

Abbot in 1225. Henry in 1231 and 1246. Henry de Bathersby in 1252, and again in 1266. Thomas was Abbot in 1285. John in 1287; and another John in 1293. Henry occurs in 1300; William in 1302; and Adam in 1315. After the latter, John de Wynkeburn occurs. Walter de Diceford professed obedience as Abbot in 1334; John in 1349; William in 1357. Robert de Helmsley was confirmed Abbot in 1370. William occurs as Abbot in 1449. Thomas in 1478. John Farlington received the benediction as Abbot in 1499; and John Ledes or Alanbrigg, the last Abbot, was elected in 1525.

The site of the Abbey and most of the demesne lands were granted in 1546 to Sir William Pickeringe, Knt. When Burton wrote, Byland Abbey belonged to Sir Brian Stapylton, Bart., and it still remains in the possession of the Stapyltons.

Roger de Mowbray, the founder, and his mother, Gundrea, were buried on the south side of the Chapter House. After the year 1326, Sir Thomas de Coleville, "Lord of Cukewald," Joan, wife of John de Mowbray, William de Mallibisse, Guido de Halebeck, Henry de Montfort, Roger de Maltby, and William de Playdure were interred here.

The great Roger de Mowbray, who, after returning from the Crusade, was, in consequence of a conspiracy with the Scotch King, against Henry II., deprived of his estates, retired to spend the remainder of his life in Byland Abbey. His bones after resting here for 600 years, were in 1819, sought for by the direction of the late Martin Stapylton, Esq. (who had learned from an ancient MSS. the spot where they were deposited), and conveyed to Myton-upon-Swale, the seat of the Stapyltons, and there re-interred in the Churchyard. The remains were found deposited in a stone coffin.

The Abbey was situated near the foot of Crambe Hill, by which it was protected on the east, as it was by the mountains of Hambleton on the north. It was a sweet sequestered spot, and well suited to devotional retirement. The building was large and beautiful, as is seen by its remains at this day. "Byland Abbey is a magnificent ruin," says the author of *Vallis Eboracensis*, and the first impression it makes on the mind of the beholder, is one of awe and wonder. Standing by the side of the superb Gothic entrance at the west end of the ruined pile, through which the Lords de Mowbray, and after them the Plantagenets with their chivalry have passed, what visions of glory seem to glide before us." The same author observes that the cottagers of Byland "seem to partake of the sentimentality of the place, being distinguished by a dignified repose and expression of countenance quite in accordance with the venerable relics which surround them."

The buildings of the Abbey extended over a wide surface, as traces of its walls are still to be seen at a considerable distance from the principal parts. The ruins consist chiefly of portions of the Conventual Church, which

was an elegant cut stone building. The Church must be dated from about the time of the removal of the monks from Old-Stead to this place, which took place, as before stated, in 1177, and it is, even in its present dilapidated state, a chaste and elegant specimen of the latest period of Norman architecture, and the change of style which gradually displaced the semi-circular for the pointed arch. The lower story of the north aisle, north transept, and east end of the choir is nearly entire, and consists of a succession of tall semi-circular headed windows, the arches having plain mouldings and resting on slender cylindrical pillars. The windows are separated by slightly projecting buttresses. Internally the semi-circular headed windows are surmounted by arches and vaulting of a pointed character, and the triforia and upper stories, of which valuable relics remain in the south transept, seem to have consisted chiefly, if not altogether, of pointed arches. A large portion of the west end is still in existence. In it are three doorways, one of which is pointed, another semi-circular, and the third (in the centre) a sort of trefoil compounded of both, yet all apparently constructed at no great distance of time from each other. The stage or story above the central doorway consists of nine beautiful lancet arches, three of which are pierced and somewhat less acute than the rest; all are surmounted by a continuous label exhibiting the tooth ornament. In the upper story was a splendid circular window, of which only the lower section remains. This, the west end, is undoubtedly the latest portion of the building. The proportions of the nave and side aisles are unusually narrow, and both the choir and transepts are short, as was the general character of Norman and transitional structures. The bases only of some clustered columns are exposed. The inner portions of the circular bases of the great transept piers have been cut away to prevent their interfering with the approach from the nave to the choir. These piers probably supported a central tower. A more faultless model of chaste simplicity, both in design and ornamental detail, can scarcely be commended to the modern architect than this Church.

There is but one sepulchral monument now to be found in the structure—a fractured flag, which once bore the effigy in brass of an Abbot holding a crozier in his left hand; the figure surmounted by a rich canopy formed of three ogee arches with crockets and finials. It is thought to be the grave-stone of Abbot Robert de Helmsley, who presided over the Abbey in 1370. On the removal of some rubbish from the interior of the Abbey, by direction of Martin Stapylton, Esq., in 1818, a beautiful tessellated pavement was discovered in a good state of preservation. In 1840 two steps leading towards the high altar, of similar construction, were visible, but have since disappeared.

The altar stone itself $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet long and $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet broad, with its five crosses, is now in the Summer house at Myton. In 1857 two stone coffins were dug up in an adjoining close called Chapel-garth.

The conventual buildings have been almost totally destroyed, but their foundations may be traced. The Cloister Court on the south side of the nave, enclosed westward by the Dormitory, southward by the Refectory and subsidiary buildings, and eastward by the Chapter House, with its adjuncts extending from the south transepts: the Abbot's lodgings still more to the east, and the Hostelry at a considerable distance to the south-west. The probable site of this building is marked by a window of singular tracery, in a wall which may have formed part of its Chapel. The most distinguishable among the out-buildings is the great gateway of the precinct to the north-west of the Church—a lofty semi-circular, or very obtusely pointed portal with remains of a postern, both formerly enclosed within a wide spanned arch. A doorway opened from the precinct into the south transept of the Church, under a Norman arch. A clear brook rolls close to the ruins, gushing softly among the pebbles. Byland Abbey was dedicated in honour of the Blessed Virgin.

The most memorable secular event connected with the history of this place is the *Battle of Byland Abbey*, fought in 1322: for the particulars of which see vol. i., p. 139, of this history.

Newburgh Township.—The township of Newburgh, Newbrough, or Newborough, contains 2,318 acres, belonging to Sir G. O. Wombwell, Bart., and consists of the Hall and a few scattered houses, about 5 miles N. by E. from Easingwold; 7 miles S. from Helmsley; and half a mile from Coxwold. Its rateable value is £1,688.; population in 1851, 85 souls.

The appellation of Newburgh plainly indicates an origin from the ruins of some very ancient (perhaps Roman) fortified place, in or near the place which now bears the name. It is asserted by antiquarians that the spot on which the present Hall and remains of the ancient Priory stand, was once occupied by the Romans. *Newburgh* would imply that there was an *Aldburgh*, another fortified City or place in the neighbourhood; and we know that *Aldburgh*, the Roman *Iurium*, is but a few miles distant. Leland, in his *Collectanea*, 2, 369, mentions a bay or estuary in the mouth of the Tees, which, he says, must have been used by the Romans, though it has not been noticed by Ptolemy. From this bay, it has been conjectured, there must have been a road to Eboracum (York), as there appears to have from other stations on the coast. Indeed a map of the Yorkshire roads, published by the Royal Society of Antiquarians, London, gives the route of this road as

proceeding from York to Crayke Castle, Newburgh, and across Hambleton, direct to Teesmouth. Drake discovered the strata of this ancient road in the lane between Coxwold and Newburgh, which was formerly the high road, but now laid open to the adjoining fields. That antiquary observes, in his *Eboracum*, "Newburgh might have been an entrenchment on this road. Up the hill by Lord Fauconberg's park wall a good deal of it is obvious." He then shews that it possesses the peculiarities of a Roman way, and adds, that the vestiges or stones of it may be traced as far as Crayke, "which might be a kind of fortress upon this road." A Roman vicinary way from Malton appears to have passed through or near the park; and several Roman coins have been discovered in the neighbourhood, dating as far back as Antonius Pius and Marcus Aurelius.

Upon a dry sandy hill on Oulston Moor, adjoining the road to Yearsley, and nearly in a line from Newburgh to York, Drake found an ancient entrenchment, supposed to be Roman; and about a quarter of a mile below the hill, in the same direction, about a yard below the surface, a floor resembling war plaster, and pieces of tessellated pavement were likewise found, according to the same authority; and "there have been also about this place," he continues, "many ancient tumuli or burial places." From all these circumstances he thinks it "extremely probable that Newburgh was a place of some note, so long ago as the time the Romans resided in Britain."

Partly on Oulston Moor, and partly on the south-east of Newburgh Park, is a double ditch, the agger of which is in some places six or eight feet deep, and extending from 400 to 500 yards in length, across the summit of the hill, which antiquarians suppose to be of Roman origin. On the summit of the hill is a large mound of earth, which appears to have been used as a beacon in the early ages of strife and contention. This mound was thought to be a tumulus, but on being opened, it contained no evidence of ever having been appropriated to such a purpose, though these "tombs of warriors" are numerous scattered on the east side of the entrenchment. The writer of the account of Newburgh in the *Vallis Eboracensis* states that in examining this neighbourhood he counted "no less than sixteen tumuli in the immediate vicinity; and there are many more," he adds, "near Yearsley and Gilling, extending in the direction of Hovingham. Some of the tumuli," he continues, "are large, and scattered singly, here one and there one, while others are in groups of three or four, almost contiguous to each other. They are chiefly of a round form, and those not subjected to the operations of the plough have generally a circular cavity on the top." This writer also notices three tumuli or barrows of large dimensions, all of a conical shape in a field

adjoining the road leading from Yearsley to Gilling. The largest, which is nearest the road, measures at the base 636 feet in circumference; its sloping height is 112 feet; and its perpendicular height 39 feet. This "stupendous monument of human labour, unaided by the scientific skill which works its wonders in the great mechanical operations of the present day," is thought to be the "gigantic effort" of "multitudes of ancient Britons," to mark the burial place of some British Chief or King, previous to the time of the Romans.*

* In June, 1854, a beautiful tessellated pavement, and the remains of a *Roman Villa*, was discovered by Mr. Thomas Gill, author of *Vallis Eboracensis, &c.*, in the township of Oulston, one mile from Newburgh, near the site of the Roman road above noticed. The circumstance which led to the discovery was the report of some labourers who were digging a hole for the purpose of fixing some posts, and came upon a hard substance which broke up into small square pieces. This circumstance, which occurred some seven or eight years previous, connected with the above quoted allusion of Drake to the Roman plaster, led to the investigation of the place and the discovery of the Roman villa and pavement. They were situated on the estates of Sir G. O. Wombwell, in a beautiful valley flanked on either side by lofty hills, half a mile apart, and extending northwards a short distance so as to form a beautiful amphitheatre. On the top of this hill is Yearsley lake, which supplies the river Foss, and passes along the valley close to where the villa and pavement were found. This stream at some time has supplied a large *vivaria*, the traces of which are yet discernible.

The tessellated pavement is of a finer construction, and consequently anterior to any yet found in this part of the country, Isurium excepted, and may be fairly estimated to bear date from 120 to A.D. 200. Leland speaks of Newburgh as a Roman Villa, and it is probable it took its name from Aldburgh, and was built by some ancient settlers who had emigrated from the burg or town. The pavement found in both places are of the same date, and several of the patterns found at Aldburgh are also found at Oulston.

The part of the pavement first discovered consisted of a semicircle vase pattern composed of white, blue, and red tesserae, with alternating columns and radiations from the disc of the same. On the flattened side of the half circle are the same double columns in a parallel direction. The centre of the compartment contains a beautiful and gracefully constructed vase, intersected with blue, red, and white tesserae, with a handle on each side. From the base of the vase branches strike out composed of blue and red tesserae, the groundwork being of white, and these run into each other and throw out alternately semicircles with imitation of curvilinear tracery. This pattern, which is complete, and has not a broken tesserae, and comprises an area of several feet, is surrounded by a Greek fret of considerable compass. The outermost part is supported by a row of Roman bricks, the whole being six inches above the corridor, at right angles with the above. The corridor is 35 ft. by 10½ ft. and is in a fine state of preservation. It is divided into five squares, the centre pattern enclosing a circle. The first quadrangle is divided into nine smaller ones, with a beautiful combination of Greek fret, the goloshe, and the pyramidal patterns—the Greek fret composing every square, and combining and encircling the whole. The second quadrangle of 6 ft. 4 in. forms a fine

With the consent of the late Sir George Wombwell, Bart., T. M. Kendall, Esq., of Pickering Hall, opened several tumuli in this place in 1851, and that gentleman having furnished some particulars of the result of his labours to the author of the work last quoted, we avail ourselves of those "particulars" from the pages of that volume. Adjoining the wall of Newburgh Park, on the inner side, about 500 paces from the entrenchment, and near the place called Thorsden's Neuke, is a barrow 270 feet in circumference, in which he (Mr. Kendall) found a fine specimen of a flint knife of ancient British manufacture, with a heart urn and skeleton, also some Roman bricks and pieces of Roman pottery. In a small field adjoining Oulston Moor, on the outside of the park, an urn in a good state of preservation, and a skeleton, were found. This urn has a vase-like appearance, and resembles the description of urn known as the "drinking cup." Near the east corner of the park, within the wall, is a barrow 300 feet in circumference, which contained a large conglomerate mass of animal, vegetable, and mineral matter, burnt together, and weighing from ten to twelve stone. There is another barrow adjoining this, of equal size, and only divided by a deer-track, yet unopened.

A short distance from the above, but within the wood, is a group of four tumuli, two of them only divided by a deer-track, and the other ten paces apart. They are respectively 154 feet, 168 feet, 195 feet, and 225 feet in circumference. They are all of a conical shape. The largest, which is a kind of centre one, contained a very important and interesting relic of a by-gone age. Four and a half feet below the surface was a cromlech or kist-vaen measuring from five to six feet in length, three in breadth, and nearly three

wreath of goloshe of thirty bands, each of three columns, viz., red, blue, and white. This pattern is perfect. The centre pattern is a circle enclosed in a quadrangle of the size of the last, with geometrical figures gracefully arranged in the corners. The inner or middle compartment is $17\frac{1}{4}$ inches, and contains four circular patterns, and four geometrical figures, in the interior of which is another goloshe of four bands corresponding with the outer one. This goloshe encircles the head of a Roman lady which forms the centre of the quadrangle and also of the corridor. The pattern is perfect. The fourth quadrangle corresponds with the second, and the fifth with the first—both much broken. The whole of the centre part of the corridor was covered with concrete, in some parts $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch in thickness, and cemented to the tesserae firmly.

The corridor was parallel with a suite of apartments on the western end of it, and the tesserae extends as far as the outermost wall. A large stone or step curiously carved at the top was here found lying upon the tesserae, and forming a stepping stone to another apartment. The rooms, like all the Roman villas, are small, being built after the Italian style. No broken statues have been discovered at Oulston, though several pieces of Roman urns, bricks, tiles, flues, &c., were found. The pavement, &c., have been deposited in the Museum of the Philosophical Society, at York.

feet in depth. A large stone resembling an altar stone, was supported by rude slabs of red sandstone over the kist-vaen or stone chest, and would, it is supposed, weigh not less than a ton and a half. The stone was removed with great difficulty, and beneath it were several skeletons with their heads towards the east and their legs drawn up. On the side of one was an urn somewhat resembling in shape the above mentioned urn, in good preservation. This urn is richly carved all over with angular lines in rows running in opposite directions—an ornament peculiar to the British period. The Druids are generally supposed to be the builders of the cromlechs.* In the adjoining tumulus was another urn, with the skeleton in the same position as the others, and some ancient British ornaments. The other two barrows have not been opened.

Another barrow was opened in a field adjoining the high end of Yearsley. This, Mr. Kendall† thinks is of Danish origin, being surrounded at the base with large stones. It contained an urn filled with calcined bones. The urn was of later date than any others in this neighbourhood. A piece of iron was found near the skeleton. "It was customary," observes our authority, "for a succeeding race of people to take possession of the old British barrows, and inter their dead in them. A group of barrows like the above," he continues, "indicates rank, and from the structure of the kist-vaen, the position of the bodies, and the character of the urns, it is probable this has been the burial place of some British chieftain or general of the Brigantes, whose ashes have been quietly reposing in the dust for a period of not less than two or three thousand years." We may observe that plates of three of these urns, and the flint knife mentioned before, are given in the *Vallis Eboracensis*.

Besides the tumuli already mentioned, many others have been opened which contained urns of a similar description, with bones and ashes of the dead, ornaments, weapons of war, domestic utensils, &c. Mela says "that the Druidical belief led the people to bury with the dead, things useful to the living."‡ Near to one of those tumuli was found a gold spur, which is now

* For some remarks on cromlechs, kist-vaens, stone circles, and other British remains, see vol. i., p. 46, of this history.

† T. M. Kendall, Esq., of Pickering, has opened about 500 tumuli or barrows, and has in his possession 101 sepulchral urns of the British period—the largest collection in the Kingdom. This gentleman likewise has a valuable collection of other antiquities, including the wheels of a war chariot found close to the encampment near Cawthorn; a number of celts, flints, stone hammers, beads, &c. He also has two very fine ancient bedsteads and a cabinet, of oak, from Rosedale.

‡ The Roman modes of sepulture are referred to in vol. i., pp. 57, 298.

preserved in Newburgh Hall; and some broken pieces of armour have also been dug up at different times.

From the great number of these "enduring monuments" in this locality, together with the presence of a great Roman entrenchment, it appears pretty evident that the neighbourhood of Newburgh was the scene of severe conflicts between the aboriginal inhabitants and the Roman invaders; and our author has well observed that the fact of the tumuli being British, and the entrenchment Roman "would seem as if the former were victorious, and having driven the conquerors of the world from their strongholds, they raised those mounds of earth over the ashes of their departed heroes who fell in battle."

NEWBURGH PRIORY.—This religious establishment was founded in 1145 by Roger de Mowbray, the son of Nigel de Albina and Gundreda, who beside his Castle or principal residence at Thirsk, had castles at Gilling, Hode, and Slingsby. The first of these great Barons was Robert de Molbray, who, as already stated at page 147, attended the Duke of Normandy in his invasion of England, and was afterwards created Duke of Northumberland, and rewarded with the estates of Newburgh, Byland, Hovingham, Gilling, Thirsk, and Slingsby.

The Priory of Newburgh was dedicated in honour of the Blessed Virgin, and the monks were of the Order of the Canons Regular of St. Augustine: From the charter of its foundation, translated from the Latin of Dugdale, we learn that the pious and noble founder "gave and granted to God and the Church of St. Mary of Newburgh and to the canons there serving God, the place in which their Abbey is built, and all the ground which lies to the east of Cukewald beyond the fish pond. The Church of St. Mary of Hode, with the ground belonging to it, and the woodlands on the declivity of the neighbouring mountains, in the same manner it was before held by the monks of Byland; the Church of Cukewald with nine oxgangs of land, and the tofts and crofts of the village, and with the Chapels belonging to that Church, namely, the Chapel of Kilburn, with one carucate of land; the Chapel of Thurkilby with three oxgangs of land, and certain tofts and crofts; the Chapel of Silton with two oxgangs of land; the Chapel of Tresc (Thirsk) with one carucate of land in that village, and tofts and crofts in the borough—also the Chapel of St. James, with two oxgangs of land in the village, and two tofts in the borough." Also several other lands in the vicinity of Thirsk, besides being free of toll or stallage in the market of that place; the Churches of Hovingham, Welburn, Thirkby, Boroughbridge, and Cundale, and the Chapels and lands connected with them.

Besides the donations made to this house by the founder, in this charter,

others were afterwards made or confirmed to it by him, and by Nigel and Wm. de Mowbray, his son and grandson, viz., the Churches of Masham, Malesar, Landeford, Haxai, Ouston, Eppeworth, Belton, St. Andrew, in Fisher Gate, York, and their appurtenances. Henry de Riparia gave the Church of Brafferton. Thomas de Lascelles gave the monks the third part of the town of Sowerby, and other lands; and amongst the other benefactors to the Priory were Roger Calvus, John Nevil, Agnes de Percy, Rd. Mansel, and Gilbert Bures. William de Mowbray, grandson of the founder, by his charter, not only confirmed the original grants, but considerably enlarged the possessions of the monks by a gift of lands in Ampleforth, Fursden (Helmsley), "and all the land, as it is included by the great street or road which leads through the middle of Fursden, as far as the boundaries of Husthwaite, and across to Sunnecliffe, and so by the great road going down to Cukewald." A full and particular account of the immense property of this house may be seen in Torr's MSS., preserved in the Record Office, York.

Newburgh Hall occupies the site of the Priory, and a finer situation for a monastic retreat can scarcely be conceived. It is surrounded by hills once covered with thick wood, and with the romantic mountains of Hambleton. The Church of the Priory is entirely demolished, but the foundations may yet be traced between the north entrance and the fish pond, where quantities of human bones lie interred. Many curious carved stones of the Monastery, and a stone coffin, are still preserved at the east end of the hall. These sculptures appear to date as early as the foundation of the Priory. At its dissolution, in 1538, the Priory of Newburgh had existed four centuries, and its revenues then amounted to £367. 18s. 5d. a year, which, considering the value of money at that day, was an immense income.

The following is a list of the Priors of Newburgh:—Walteris; J. de Foxholes, elected or confirmed in 1205; William de Empingham, 1281; John de Foxholes, 1305; John de Hoton, 1318; John de Cateriks, 1321; John de Thresk, 1331; Thomas de Hustwayte, 1369; John Eysngwold; John Millum, 1437; William Helmsley, 1459; Thomas Barker, 1505; Thomas Thorp, 1518; and Robert Matecalf, 1517.

The Princess Margaret, daughter of Henry VII., on her way to Scotland, in 1503, visited York (See vol. i., p. 176), and lodged at Newburgh Priory, together with her train of nobles, &c., to the number of two hundred, and their retainers, on the night of the day on which she left that City.

William of Newburgh, the celebrated historian, was one of the Canons of this Priory. He was born in 1186, and took the surname of De Newburgh from this house, though, it is said, his real name was Petit, Parvus, or Little. His *Historia Regum Angliæ* commences with the Norman Conquest, and is

carried down as far as the reign of King John. The best edition of this work was published by Thomas Hearne, in 1719, two vols. 8vo.

Fauconberg Family.—After the Dissolution, Anthony Belasyse, D.C.L., chaplain to Henry VIII., second son of Thomas Belasyse of Henknowle, obtained a grant of Newburgh Priory with the estate contiguous thereto, and gave them to Sir Wm. Belasyse, Knt., son of his elder brother Richard. The family of Belasyse originally descended from Belasius, a Norman Knight, who came to this country with the Conqueror. They were first located at Belasyse and Beuly, afterwards at Henknowle, in the Bishoprick of Durham, and subsequently at Newburgh. Henry Belasyse, son of Sir Wm., was created a Baronet by James I., in 1611. Thomas, son of Sir Henry, was made *Baron Fauconberg* by Charles I., for his faithful adherence to that Monarch, and afterwards created *Viscount Fauconberg*, of Henknowle. He retired to Hamburg with the Marquis of Newcastle, after the fatal battle of Marston Moor, and dying in 1652, was buried in Coxwold Church. John Belasyse, his youngest son, raised a complete regiment of foot soldiers, who fought valiantly for the royal cause at Kineton, Braineferd, Bristol, and Newbury. He was advanced to the dignity of Baron of the realm, by the title of Lord Belasyse of Worlaby, in the 20th of Charles I. (1645).

The first Viscount Fauconberg was succeeded in 1652 in his titles, &c., by his grandson, who was one of the Privy Council to Charles II. This nobleman was created in 1689 *Earl of Fauconberg*, and married to his second wife, Mary, daughter of Oliver Cromwell, the Protector; but dying without male issue in 1700, the title of Earl ceased. Those of Baron and Viscount were, however, continued by the offspring of Sir Roland, his second brother. Thomas, the fourth Viscount, was created Earl of Fauconberg in 1756, but the Earldom became again extinct in his son Henry, the second Earl, in 1802—the Viscounty devolving on the male heir, Rowland Belasyse, the sixth Viscount, grandson of Rowland, younger brother of Thomas, the third Viscount. Rowland, the sixth Viscount, died in 1810, and was succeeded by his only brother Charles, D.D., of the Sarborone, the seventh and last Viscount.

Henry, the last Earl Fauconberg, was the only son of the above mentioned Thomas, Earl of Fauconberg. He was a nobleman of good abilities, and was employed in several offices under Government. He was Lord Lieutenant of the North Riding of Yorkshire, and Lord of the Bedchamber to George III. He died without male issue in 1802 (but leaving four daughters), when his eldest daughter's husband, Thomas Edward Wynn (a younger branch of the

Newburgh family in Wales), succeeded to the Newburgh estates and assumed the name of Belasyse. Anne, the second daughter of the Earl, was married to Sir George Wombwell, Bart., of Wombwell, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, and by her had issue three sons, of whom the eldest (the late Baronet), on the death of Lady Charlotte-Wynn Belasyse, in 1825, succeeded to all the Fauconberg estates. The third daughter married the late Duke of Norfolk, and was mother of the present Duke. This marriage being dissolved in 1794, she married the second Earl of Lucan, in Ireland, and was mother of the present Earl of Lucan. She died in 1819. The fourth daughter died young.

The present possessor of the Fauconberg estates is *Sir George Orby Wombwell*, the *fourth Baronet*, eldest son of the third Baronet by his wife Georgiana, second daughter of Thomas-Orby Hunter, Esq., of Croyland Abbey, in the County of Lincoln. He succeeded his father, who died January 14th, 1855. At the time of his father's death the present Baronet was serving with his regiment in the Crimea. He was an orderly officer, attending on the Earl of Cardigan, in the fatal though gallant charge of the light cavalry at Balaklava, and on that occasion was for a time made prisoner; but a shell bursting among his captors, he escaped by unhorsing a Russian soldier during the confusion, and mounting his horse, galloped back to the English lines. In 1856 Sir George's tenants presented him with his portrait (costing 800 guineas) congratulatory of the event.

Newburgh Hall, the seat of the Fauconbergs, and now of Sir G. O. Wombwell, Bart., was constructed out of the Priory which occupied its site, and retains many striking features of the monastic character. The windows are principally square-headed, with mouldings of the Elizabethan style, and appear to have been inserted shortly after the dissolution of the house. Among those parts of the Priory which still maintain its monastic aspect, may be noticed the spacious kitchen with its immense fire-places and Gothic windows. All the lower parts of the Priory have been modernised, but without undergoing any material re-construction. The south corner of the east end of the mansion, has suffered twice from the effects of fire, and has been rebuilt upon a more lofty and elevated principle. This part has a castellated appearance.

There is a good collection of paintings in this mansion, and Sir G. O. Wombwell is in possession of some curiosities which have been handed down in succession by the Fauconbergs. Amongst these is a sabre, a broad sword, a gold watch, a curious saddle, bridle, and a brace of horse pistols, which belonged to Oliver Cromwell, and are kept in an apartment called Cromwell's Room. Here also is preserved an ancient British circular shield, and a Peg

Tankard (See page 81). In a concealed part of the upper apartments of the house is Cromwell's Vault.*

His Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge (now Duke of Cambridge) visited Sir G. O. Wombwell here in 1855, after the close of the war in the Crimea (See page 156.)

Rear Admiral Lord Adolphus Fitz-Clarence, third son of his late Majesty William IV., whilst on a visit with the late Sir George Wombwell, Bart., died here on Saturday, May 17th, 1856. The funeral took place on Saturday, May 24th, at Coxwold, and was attended by the Duke of Cambridge, the Earl of Muncaster, Viscount Falkland, Lord F. G. Haliburton, Lords De L'Isle, Dudley, and Campden; the Hon. George Fitz-Clarence, Sir G. O. Wombwell, &c. The remains were deposited in the family vault of the Fauconbergs, according to his desire (See page 651).

The *Park*, which is extensive and presents some beautiful and romantic scenery, is well stocked with deer, and has a pleasing intermixture of wood and lawn, hill and dale. On the north side of the house is a fine sheet of water covering about ten acres of ground, well stored with fish. This lake has recently been cleaned at a great cost. The east side of the park presents large masses of wood in clumps, and many gigantic trees.†

Morton or Murton, in Newburgh township, is an extra-parochial district of 1,600 acres, in three farms, the property of Samuel B. Hamer, Esq.

Oulston Township.—Area, 1,502 acres; population, 197; rateable value, £1,106. Lord of the Manor and principal landowner, Sir G. O. Wombwell, Bart. "Its rural scenery is characteristic of its peaceful retirement, and the tenantry from generation to generation have been subject to few changes." A Roman Villa and tessellated pavement was discovered in this township in 1854 (See page 662). The farmhouse occupied by Mr. R. D. Smith is an

* It is well known that Cromwell's body was buried in Westminster Abbey with more than regal pomp, and that at the Restoration of Charles II. it was disinterred and treated contumeliously (See vol. i., p. 259). Some say that it was sunk in the Thames, others that it was buried in Naseby field, and others that it hanged on the gibbet of Tyburn and was then thrown into a deep hole beneath the gallows. There is a tradition here at Newburgh that the bones of Cromwell were secretly conveyed to the Priory, where they were interred in the place now shown as his tomb. It is very possible that this may have been accomplished through the influence of his daughter and her husband Lord Fauconberg.

† There is a legend that all the oaks on this estate were decapitated by order of Cromwell, as a punishment of the loyalty of its noble owner—the punishment being transferred from the lord to the trees—and that only on this propitiation did the Protector consent to give his daughter in marriage to Lord Fauconberg.

ancient site, and appears to have once been the residence of a distinguished family. The remnant of a fish pond and bowling green may be seen on the south side of the hill, and the adjoining grounds are full of ruins. During some alterations effected a few years ago, the fragment of a monumental stone was found, with portions of an inscription commencing with *Orate pro anima*. The late Mr. John Smith preserved the relic, and built it into the garden wall. In the foregoing account of Newburgh, an ancient entrenchment, thought to be of Roman construction, a double ditch, and some barrows on Oulston Moor, are noticed.

The *Village of Oulston* is seated on an eminence, and is neat, well built, and pleasant, having in its centre a fine green on which grows three old and large elms. The green is also ornamented by a hexagonal building, erected over a very deep draw-well. It is distant $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles N.E. from Easingwold, and 2 miles S.E. from Coxwold. *Oulston Hall*, a neat modern building near the centre of the village, in a well-wooded situation, is the residence of Henry Scott, Esq. Near the house is a gill, and some fine old trees.

Here is a *Catholic Chapel*, built and endowed in 1795, by Lady Mary Fauconberg, for the use of the Catholics on the Fauconberg estates. It is a small plain building of brick.

The *School* is supported by Sir G. O. Wombwell, with £10. a year, and is further supported by the inhabitants. The Wesleyans hold their weekly services in the school-room. The impropriate tithes of Oulston, the property of Trinity College, Cambridge, have been commuted for a rent charge of £231.

Oulston is called *Helneston* in Domesday, a name derived from two Saxon terms signifying a mount or promontory, and a town—the town on the hill.

Thornton-cum-Baxby Township.—This is a township of scattered houses, comprising the hamlets of *Thornton Hill* and *Baxby*, or *Baxby*, situated about 5 miles N. of Easingwold, and $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles from Coxwold. Its area is 1,440 acres; population, 94 souls; rateable value, £1,378. The land is of a fertile character. Sir G. O. Wombwell, Bart., of Newburgh Park (Lord of the Manor), and John Dixon, Esq., are the principal landowners. One of the farmhouses in Thornton bears marks of antiquity.

Thornton Hill, a purely Saxon name, was in early times full of thorns. The hill on which the village or *ton* stood is a lofty eminence commanding an extensive view of the Vale of York, and the Western and Hambleton Hills. Thornton, called by Torr *High Cokwold*, appears to have been a village connected by some means with Newburgh Priory, perhaps the country seat of one of the Priors. In Torr's testamentary burials at Coxwold, we find John Manston, de Thornton Juxta Newburgh, died 4th Nov., 1464.

Ellen Vavasour, of Thornton-le-Hill Juxta Newburgh, died Jan. 13th, 1498, and bequeathed to the altar of St. Mary, one chalice of silver, with a paten.

In a beautiful sequestered vale is the site of the ancient village of *Baxby*, of which nothing remains but the Manor House, and the neighbouring water-mill, though the foundations may be traced to a considerable distance. The Manor House was formerly the seat of a family who took their name from the place. Johannes de Baxeby was a witness to a confirmation of a gift of John de Mowbray to the Abbey of Byland, according to the account of the Abbey in Dugdale's Monasticon. That Abbey held possessions in Baxby along with the mill. The place evidently had its name from the beck or brook which turns the water-mill, and was originally called *Becksby*. This beck enters the estate towards the east, and flows on in a western direction, throughout the whole length of the two farms over which the estate extends. The beck was formerly noted for its splendid trout.

The Baxby estate was purchased in 1650, of Rd. Sandys, Esq., of Northbourne, Kent, by Wm. Kitchingham, Esq., of Toulston, Yorkshire; and at that time the village consisted of the Manor House and nine cottages with gardens. From Mr. Kitchingham it passed to Arthur Thornton, Esq., who left it to his son, Sir Wm. Thornton, Knt., of the City of York. Col. Thornton sold the estate in 1791 to Mr. Thomas Woodward, and it is now partly the property of John Dixon, Esq., who resides here in a new well-built house called *Throstle's Nest*.

The great tithes of Thornton have been commuted for £310., and those of Baxby for £95. 10s.

Wilden Grange Township.—Area, 692 acres; population, 85; rateable value, £589. There are three farmhouses and a cottage in the township, and the place lies in a dale about 8 miles S.E. by E. of Thirsk, $5\frac{1}{4}$ from Easingwold, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ from Coxwold. The Archbishop of York is Lord of the Manor, and most of the land belongs to Frederick Bell, Esq., of Thirsk Hall.

Willaden, the ancient name of the place, means a place of willows. We have shewn at page 656 that Roger de Mowbray gave all the lands at Wilden, &c., to the monks of Byland, in 1140, and that they built a Grange here—hence the present name of the township. Dugdale speaks of Wilden Magna and Wilden Parva; but the place where stood the Grange of the monks is now known by the name of Wilden Magna or Great Wilden, but more commonly by Wilden or Wildon Grange. "The house is partly standing as erected by the Mowbray warriors, who had laid down their arms to build a temple of peace. It has originally been no mean structure, for the foundations extend over a large pasture field adjoining the house." This ancient

spot, which is now the residence of Mr. Thomas Smith, is situated on the same rivulet as Angram Grange, about a mile higher up the stream. The old mill, as well as the kiln of the monks, are still remembered in Mill-field and Kiln-garth. There are traces of the ancient causeway between Wilden Grange and Byland Abbey.

The great tithes of Wilden Grange township have been commuted for a rent charge of £179.

Yearsley Township.—The area of Yearsley township is 2,764 acres; and the number of its inhabitants 171. Rateable value, £1,448. Nearly the whole of the land belongs to Sir G. O. Wombwell, Bart., who is Lord of the Manor. The *Village* is situated on a lofty eminence, exposed to the chilling north and eastern blasts as they sweep over the Blakemoor mountains. It is distant 5 miles N.E. from Easingwold, and is said to be generally a fortnight or three weeks later in vegetation than that place, though so short a distance from it. The place is also 5 miles from Coxwold. We have already noticed, in the account of Oulston, that a Roman tessellated pavement was found, in 1856, about 2 miles W. of the village of Yearsley. North-east of the village are three tumuli.

Eureslage, as this village is called in Domesday, contained three carucates of land at the time of the Norman Survey, held by Thomas de Colvil of Roger de Mowbray, who held them of the King *in capite*. The ancient name of the place is significant of its bleak situation—a field or open place. The family of Ros, or some branch of it, appears to have had a seat or residence here, for, among the testamentary burials recorded in Torr's MSS., we find that Thomas Ros, of Yeresley, was interred in Newburgh Priory.

Before the Reformation there was a Chapel at Yearsley, of which no vestige remains; but an old tree, near to which fragments of stained glass, &c., have been found, is called Chapel Tree. Near the site of this old place of worship a neat *Chapel of Ease* was built in 1839 by the late Lord of the Manor, who endowed it with £50. a year. It is dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and consists of a nave, chancel, porch, and vestry. The east end is semi-circular; there are three stained glass windows in the chancel, and some remnants of that brilliant material in the windows of the nave—one representing the Fauconberg Arms, over the porch door. The east ends of the nave and chancel are surmounted with stone crosses. The Vicar of Coxwold is patron of the Perpetual Curacy.

Sir G. O. Wombwell allows £10. a year for the support of the school. The improper tithes of the township have been commuted for a rent charge of £408.

FELISKIRK or FELIX-KIRK.—This parish comprises the townships of Feliskirk, Boltby, Sutton-under-Whitestone Cliff, and Thirlby—the area of the whole being 8,381 acres; population, 900 persons. The township of Feliskirk contains 1,170 acres and 116 inhabitants; its rateable value is £1,373. The principal landowner in Feliskirk township is the Archbishop of York, the Lord of the Manor. The townships of Feliskirk and Sutton were in the Liberty of Ripon, but were separated from it by an Act of the 1st of Victoria.

Feliskirk is said to have been founded by St. Felix, the Apostle of the East Angles, and assistant to St. Paulinus in the conversion of the Saxons in the seventh century. The *Village* is pleasantly situated on the side of a hill, in a richly wooded district abounding with diversified scenery. It is distant 3 miles N.E. from Thirsk.

At *Mount St. John*, about half a mile from the village, was a Preceptory or Commandery of the Knights of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, founded in the reign of Henry I., by William de Percy, who endowed it with lands in the vicinity, to the extent of five Knight's fees. At the Dissolution its revenues were valued at £102. 13s. 10d., and the site and land were granted in exchange to the Archbishop of York. There are no remains, but the site is occupied by a good mansion erected about the year 1720 by the Rev. William Elsley, by whose family the manor has long been held as lessees under the See of York.

The *Church* (St. Felix) is an ancient and venerable structure of Norman architecture, with alterations, and comprises a nave with aisles, a chancel, and low tower containing three bells. A fine Norman arch separates the chancel from the body of the building. The chancel retains the sedilia and piscina; and beneath a canopy on the north side of the Communion table are the recumbent figures of a cross-legged Knight, in chain armour, and his lady. The *Living* is a Vicarage, valued in the King's Books at £10.; and now worth about £600. per ann. The patronage is vested in the Archbishop of York, and the present Vicar is the Rev. Charles V. B. Johnstone (brother to Sir John V. B. Johnstone, Bart.), Canon Residentiary of York Cathedral. The officiating curate is the Rev. William Arthur Norris. The rectorial tithes of the parish have been commuted for rent charges amounting to £477. 17s. 7½d.; and the vicarial for £430. 17s. The Archbishop of York is the improPRIATOR. The glebe is 116 acres. The *School* is a good building erected in 1835.

Boltby-cum-Ravensthorpe Township.—This township contains 4,782 acres and 295 inhabitants. The soil is a strong loam on a clay subsoil in the valleys, upwards a light loam on gravel, and on the hills a light loam on lime-

stone strata, but the more considerable portion of the elevated land is peat earth. As the eastern side of this township and that of Thirlby is formed by the Hambleton Hills (a description of which is given at the end of Feliskirk parish), the number of minerals is considerable and of much commercial value. A geological section, carried from the training ground above South Woods to the villages of Thirlby and Boltby, traverses all the important strata of the oolite, from the coralline oolite and calcareous grit on the table land above to the alum shale of the lias below, which latter forms the bed of all the numerous streams in the valleys of the district. Several open limestone quarries are being worked in the coralline oolite above Boltby and Thirlby, the stone being about 20 feet thick, divided by vertical fissures into convenient blocks, and containing about 90 per cent. of carbonate of lime, and small quantities of potass and muriates of lime and soda. It is extensively used for agricultural purposes by the farmers for miles round, but being rather deliquescent it is not so good for building as the Ripon limestone. It is, however, an excellent flux in making glass, and in the blast furnaces for the reduction of the iron ore. Further down in the section are seen several quarries of beautiful fine-grained white freestone, not unlike the celebrated Caen stone used for sculptural and decorative purposes. They are in full work, and the stone is used for tomb-stones, chimney-pieces, slabbings, hall floors, mullions, cornices, and indeed all the finer kinds of mason work. The geological situation of this white freestone is placed just above the Bath oolite, and the beds are altogether nearly 30 feet thick. A little below this formation is found an important seam of iron ore, about two feet in thickness, and composed of a hydrated peroxide, containing by analysis about 55 per cent. of metallic iron and some manganese—in some parts the seam is found to be an earthy white carbonate of iron, packed together like a conglomerate of nodules, the case of each nodule being a black peroxide of iron and manganese. This seam has been opened out in several places in Dr. Verity's property. Further down in the shale, capping the sandstone of the inferior oolite, there has been opened out another seam of iron ore about three feet thick, being a calcareous carbonate, containing from 35 to 40 per cent. of metallic iron. But the most important seam of the district is the Dogger or Rosedale, which has been explored by a level, in the property of the Rev. Charles Johnstone, near Boltby, and in the Town Pasture near Thirlby. It is seven feet thick, containing an average of 33 per cent. of metallic iron, and 20 per cent. of carbonate of lime. Numerous quarries of a tough brown freestone are being actively worked in different parts of the country, as building stone, and for heads, sills, troughs, rigging, &c., the formation being the in-

ferior oolite, similar to Whitby stone. There is besides a great variety of clays and shales interspersed between the beds of sandstone composing the oolite formation, such as fire clay, white pipe clay, *terra cotta*, potter's clay, and the commoner sorts for brick and tile making. These, as well as nodules of white and brown cement stones, are found generally throughout the two townships.

The principal landowners in Boltby township are the Rev. Charles V. B. Johnstone, Robert Verity, Esq., M.D., Miss Manners, and Charles V. Ridout, Esq. Each proprietor has the manorial rights of his own estate. The place is said to have formed the Manor of Ravensthorpe. Rateable value, £2,897.; population, 295 persons.

The *Village of Boltby* is scattered, and lies in a picturesque valley at the foot of the Hambleton Hills, 5 miles N.E., of Thirsk, and 2 miles from Feliskirk. At *Ravensthorpe* was formerly a Castle belonging to the family of De Ros. *Ravensthorpe Hall*, the property of the Rev. C. V. B. Johnstone, is a neat modern building, picturesquely situated on the side of a wooded acclivity, about half a mile from Bolton village.

South Woods Hall, the seat of Robert Verity, Esq., is situated one mile from Boltby in the midst of a beautiful picturesque country, which formerly belonged to the Dukes of Rutland. The house is a neat white freestone building, ornamented with fine old trees, and placed on a gentle eminence in the centre of a bold amphitheatre of hanging woods extending nearly two miles along the western escapement of the Hambleton Hills, from *Boltby Scar* to the precipitous crags of the *White Mare*, and the *Gormire Lake*. On the table land above South Woods is the *Hambleton Plain*, a noted horse training ground, which belongs to this estate, and on which are seen ancient *tumuli*, and the remains of a Roman Camp. The views from this celebrated mountain terrace are most extensive and diversified.

In South Woods Hall is a choice collection of pictures by some of the most celebrated masters, several being *chef d'œuvres* of the greatest rarity and value, viz., The Vallombrosa *Raphael*, called the Madonna del Cardellino, and considered a first class painting of the master; St. Theresa penetrated by Divine Love, by *Guido*; St. Catharine, by *Michael Angelo* and *Daniel da Volterra*; a Pieta, by *Vandyk*, from the Orleans Gallery—a splendid cabinet picture; the Dead Christ, by *Annibale Caraacci*; the Ascension of St. Paul, by *Nicolas Poussin*; and other paintings by *Rubens*, *Murillo*, *Salvator Rosa*, *Both d'Italie*, *Teniers*, *Van Huysum*, *Denner*, *Sir Peter Lely*, &c., &c.

The *Chapel of Ease* (Holy Trinity) was re-built in 1855-6, by subscription and a rate of sixpence in the pound. It is a small neat building, consisting

of a body, chancel, and vestry. The Communion table of oak is very fine. The *School* is supported by subscription; the Rev. C. Johnson allows £5. a year for the education of four children. The poor of the township have the interest of £12.

Sutton-under-Whitstone Cliff Township.—Area, 1,854 acres; population, 376 souls; rateable value, £1,901. The manorial rights belong to the See of York, but the land belongs to the Rev. C. V. B. Johnstone, Thomas Buckle, Esq., and several others.

The *Village of Sutton* is pleasantly situated on the high road from Thirsk to Helmsley, and near a lofty cliff yielding excellent limestone, and a lake of about 16 acres, both of which are noticed in the description of the Hambleton Hills shown at the end of Thirby township. Sutton stands $9\frac{1}{4}$ miles E. of Thirsk, and 2 miles from Feliskirk.

Sutton Hall, near the village on the side of a gentle well wooded hill, is the residence and property of the Rev. Charles V. B. Johnstone, Vicar of Feliskirk. It is a neat mansion of cut freestone, consisting of a centre and side wings. The pleasure grounds are well planted with evergreens, and contain some ornamental grottoes, summer houses, &c., thatched with ling.

The *Wesleyan Chapel*, a square building of stone, was erected in 1850. There is likewise an *Independent Chapel* here.

The Rev. C. V. B. Johnstone allows £8. a year towards the support of the *School*, for which ten children are educated at half the usual price.

Thirby Township.—This is a small township containing only 575 acres and 113 souls. Its rateable value is £788. Principal landowners, Robert Verity, Esq., and C. V. Ridout, Esq. The *Village* is a small scattered one, and lies in a secluded valley about $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile S.E. from Feliskirk, and $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles E.N.E. of Thirsk.

Hambleton Hills.—The hills called Hambleton, Hamildun, or Hamiltun, extend from Easingwold to near Helmsley, and reach their highest altitude near Kilburn, 7 miles N.E. of Easingwold. *Blakeshow*, or *Black Hambleton*, the largest of the hills, borders on the foregoing townships in the parish of Feliskirk. The name, Hamildun, is of very remote antiquity, and is said to be derived from *himmel* or *kemel*, which in the Saxon language signifies a semi-globe, or the heavens; and thus these hills are said to have first derived their designation from their hemispherical form or appearance. Hamildun, or *Hambleadun*, is also derived from the Teutonic root, and signifies in that language *ham blae*, a cold, bleak, and chilly place, and *dun*, a hill.

The most romantic approach to the "awful heights" of "stupendous Hambleton," with its "mountain precipices," "dreadful wilds," and "gilded

cliffs," is through the village of Kilbarn, and along the winding avenues on the south side of the hill called Roulston Scar. Every turn in the road in the ascent of the rugged cliff, varies the picture, and presents new and more fascinating scenery. On the right is *Hell Hole*; "and the tourist," says the author of *Vallis Eboracensis*, whose excellent description of these hills we here condense, "will be awe-struck with the wild and varied views, extending over sunless ravines, savage dells, barren crags, and bold romantic rocks, that afford shelter and retreat for beasts of prey."

The summit of *Roulston Scar* is 1,246 feet above the level of the sea. The top of the hill is nearly level. From this spot may be traced "the varying outline exhibited by rocks, water, and woodland, all wonderfully grouped in the wildness of nature. Turning to the east, the scene is changed as if by the power of magic, for losing sight of the picturesque vale on the west, the deep ravines and dells on the south, the round hills of Hood, the smooth lake of Gormire, and the frowning peak of Whitestone cliff, you gaze upon the gloomy moors of Blakehow or Blackmoor, which stretches away as far as the eye can ken. In some parts the rock is perpendicular, and has the appearance of an irregularly built castle. The foreground of this, for 40 or 60 or 100 yards, is covered with massive blocks of stone, evidently thrown off by some convulsion of nature. On the side of the rocky wall is a fissure opening into a small narrow cavern, called the *Devil's Parlour*, from the common disposition to attribute what is at once gloomy and marvellous to infernal agency." The vale below, dividing Roulston Cragg from Hood Hill, is called the *Happy Valley*, and the intermediate distance is less auspiciously named the *Devil's Leap*.*

Whitestone Cliff is sometimes called *White Mare Crag*, from a tradition that a white mare from the training course, becoming unmanageable, leaped with her rider from the summit of this rock into the awful abyss below. It

* The following legendary reason is given for the appellations of the Happy Valley and the Devil's Leap given to those places. The Ancient Druids had long practised their Pagan ceremonies in this valley, when the first Christian Missionaries arrived in Yorkshire. These Missionaries sought out the hidden retreats of Druidism, and one of them penetrated this valley to the no small dismay of the Druidical priest. The Ancient Britons listened patiently to the statements of the Christian Missionary, and became much perplexed. A Conference was appointed, in which the advocates of Christianity and Druidism were to meet in public contest in order to decide which of the two systems had the best claim to their worship and submission. The meeting took place at the foot of Roulston Crag, and the Devil, in the garb of a Druidical priest, came with the worshippers of Baal. The Evil One placed his foot on one of those mountain rocks, and, being foiled in his arguments by the powerful reasoning of the

is more probable that it received its name from some fancied resemblance, if not artificial similitude in the face of the rock, to a well known object of British idolatrous worship, such as that which gave name to the Vale of White Horse, in Berkshire. The rocky projection extends from Roulston Scar to Whitestone Cliff, in the form of an amphitheatre. The prospect from the summit of the white cliff is magnificent, "extending over the wild romantic Vale of Mowbray—the beautiful and interesting Vale of York, the plains of Cleveland, Wensleydale, the Western Hills, the Eastern Wolds, the Southern Plains, and the Northern Mountains. A little in advance stood the Hermitage of Hode Grange. Beyond is a fine view of the venerable ruins of Byland Abbey and the village of Coxwold. On the other side are the splendid remains of the Abbey of Rievaulx, with the Ionian temple and beautiful terrace; the rich and magnificent demesne of Duncombe Park, and the Catholic College of Ampleforth. Further to the north is Upsal Castle, with the Mount St. John, where stood a Preceptory of Knights of St. John. Gliding down a little further is Newby Park and Topcliffe; the sylvan park of Thirkleby; an extensive view of the Western Hills, among which may be seen the City of Ripon, with its noble Cathedral, the towns of Thirsk and Northallerton, and a little further on the celebrated Abbey of Fountains. Veering to the south, and passing along the Vale of York, is the splendid Minster of York, the ancient castles of Sheriff Hutton, Creyke, Gilling, Helmsley, and Castle Howard, and the rich romantic scenery of Newburgh

Missionary, flapped his brazen wings and fled across the valley with the stone adhering to his foot (the heat of which melted a hole in the top) until he came to the ridge of Hood Hill, where he dropped the massive block, leaving the Missionary the undisputed master of the field.

In the ridge of Hood Hill is deposited a large stone weighing from 16 to 20 tons, of the same rock as Roulston Scar, and the high block of stone bears a mark on the top not unlike a large footprint. How it came there is a matter of curious enquiry. It is supposed to be one of the Cairn altars of the Druids, where they burnt sacred fire and offered sacrifices to the sun. Toland tells us that the Druids erected their altar-stones on the tops of mountains, and they sacrificed in the valleys. *Hood Hill* is said to have been a retreat of the famous Robin Hood and his brave foresters. According to Martin Charlton, when the outlaw's robberies become so numerous, that the outeries of the nation were loud against him, parties of soldiers were sent from London to apprehend him, and he retreated northwards to the forests and fastnesses of Yorkshire. It was here he is said to have become acquainted with Friar Tuck, of Fountains Abbey, who afterwards became one of his chief men. In the reign of Henry II. a body of 300 soldiers was dispatched by the King to put down the banditti which infested these mountains. An engagement took place on Hood Hill, in which the robbers were defeated, and finally dispersed.

Park." The white crags of this cliff are awfully grand in the perspective. The base of the rock for some hundreds of yards is strewn with massive blocks of stone as large as churches, and thrown one upon another in wild confusion. In an almost inaccessible part of the rock is a large cave of natural foundation, called the *Fairies' Parlour*; and not far from it is another cavern, which penetrates the solid rock for a considerable distance. These openings in the rock have been effected by volcanic eruption.* Beneath the summit of the hill are the rocky ramparts which Gray describes as "the rough abodes of want and liberty." In the valley between Roulston Scar and Whitestone Cliff, the echo of the human voice or the report of a firelock rolls along and vibrates in a most remarkable manner, upon the opposing rocks.

Gormire is a beautiful mere or lake, one mile in circumference, and is supposed to have its etymology from the *gor* or *moor cock*, a wild fowl peculiar to these northern parts. The lake is situated near the foot of Whitestone Cliff, on a lofty conical eminence, and surrounded by romantic hills. On one side of it is the foot of Whitestone Cliff, and on the other the foot of Hood, yet the waters are not stagnant but beautifully clear. There is a recess on the sides near the cliff where the waters find egress amongst the rocks, and there is a local tradition that a goose once penetrated this dark track of the waters, and made its exit near Kirby-Moorside, stripped of all its feathers.

The singular position of this lake, its beautiful appearance, and the popular traditions respecting its origin, render it alike an object of interest and pleasure. The traditions respecting it are, that it was produced by a tremendous earthquake, which engulfed a populous town and its inhabitants, leaving behind it a body of waters unfathomable. The same authority declares that

* On the 25th of March, 1755, many persons in this neighbourhood heard a loud noise which seemed to proceed from the cliff, and which increased on the day following. About seven o'clock in the morning two men riding beneath the scene of these strange noises, heard a tremendous roaring, like the explosion of many cannons, proceeding from the cliff. Shortly after they witnessed the disruption of a fragment of the rock, four or five yards broad, which split and flew off from the top of the crag. A few hours afterwards a part of the same rock, 15 yards in thickness, 30 high, and from 60 to 70 in breadth, was torn off and hurled into the valley, with a report like the eruption of a volcano. The cause of this alarming phenomena, which was mistaken for an earthquake, was the lodgment of a large quantity of snow and rain in a cavity of the rock, which rent in pieces the solid stone and produced those frightful convulsions, to the no small terror of the villagers. Traces of this awful avalanche remain in the fissures of the earth which cover the foot of the Whitstone Cliff; in the desolation which reigns on its rocky sides; and the huge fragments which were hurled into the fields and woods of the vicinity.

the tops of houses and the desolate chimneys are sometimes visible to the astonished eyes of the stranger when embarked on its mysterious surface. The centre of the lake is commonly believed to be bottomless, as various parties have tried to fathom it but without success. Believing it to be bottomless it has been concluded that its waters could never be dried up, and the following quaint lines are in the mouths of the villagers:—

“When Gormire riggs shall be covered with hay,
The White Mare of Whitestone Cliff will bear it away.”

In Daye's “Yorkshire,” it is observed that this curious pool of water has all the appearance of the crater of a volcano. The lake is the property of Sir G. O. Wombwell, Bart., and it is a singular circumstance that the lake only belongs to him, without any of the adjoining land.

On the Hambleton Hills, in this neighbourhood, are the remains of a Roman Camp, a Roman Road, and several barrows or tumuli.

EAST HARSLEY.—This parish contains 2,802 acres of the rateable value of £2,302.; and the population in 1851, numbered 407 persons. The Harsley Hall estate, comprising about 1,000 acres, with its manor or reputed manor or lordship, is the property of John Charles Maynard, Esq.; and the Marquis of Downshire, and the co-heiresses of the late Wm. Mauleverer, Esq., are owners of property in the parish (See Ingelby Arncliffe). The soil is fertile, and large beds of ironstone and freestone are known to exist in the parish.

The *Village* is situated about 6½ miles N.E. from Northallerton.

MOUNT GRACE PRIORY.—At the foot of Arncliffe woods (in this parish) is the picturesque ruin of this Carthusian Priory, reposing, to use the language of Mr. Ord, “as quietly and stealthily as a dove in its nest. This religious house was founded by Thos. de Holland, Duke of Surrey, about 1396, and dedicated in honour of the Blessed Virgin and St. Nicholas. The founder not only endowed it with his own Manor of Bordelly, but he obtained from Richard II. the lands and possessions of the religious houses of Hinkley (Leicestershire), Warham (Dorset), and Carisbroke, in Southampton—three alien priories belonging to the Abbey of St. Mary, in Normandy—to hold the same as long as the war should continue between England and France. The Duke of Surrey was shortly after taken in arms against King Henry IV., and beheaded, before the buildings were finished. The work, consequently, was discontinued, and the right of the monks to their possessions questioned; but Henry VI., about the year 1440, confirmed in Parliament all the Duke's grants to the monks. After this the buildings were soon completed, and the Monastery flourished till the general Dissolution in the reign of Henry VIII.,

when its revenues were valued at £382. 5s., 11d. per ann. gross; nett, £323. 2s. 10d. The first Prior was Robert Tredeway, 1396; and John Wilson is named as the last Prior. The site was granted to Sir James Strangways, Knt., from whose family it descended by marriage to the Lascelles, and was sold by the Rev. Robert Lascelles to the Mauleverers.

The secluded situation and romantic gloom of this Monastery was particularly adapted to the austerities of the rigid Order of the Carthusians. The outer walls of the Priory quadrangle, which are still standing, covered with ivy, enclose about three acres of ground. The inner court is surrounded by massive double walls, and contained the cells of those solitary monks—the doors of which, though now walled up, may be distinctly traced, and are fourteen in number. Around this court are traces of the cloisters. A part of the building has been converted into a large quadrangular building (now a farmhouse) of a castellated form, bearing the date of 1654, and the initials of the Lascelles family. This house contains some spacious apartments. The tower of the Conventual Church is still in a tolerably perfect state. Hutton, the antiquarian, says of it, "this steeple is perfect, and a beauty." There are also the remains of two fish ponds connected with a deep moat. In the centre of one of the ponds is a considerable square elevation, the foundation of some building. The farmhouse, barns, mill, &c., were extensive, and fronted the Church and monastic cloisters. St. John's Well, in the wood, yields an abundant supply of pure water. Almost on the summit of the wooded hill, about half a mile from the Priory, is the ruin of the *Ladye Chapel*, founded in 1515, and near it was the burial place of the monks. The mortal remains of the noble founder of Mount Grace (Thos. de Holland) were carefully removed from Cirencester, and interred here in the Priory Church. One of the bells of the Church of Northallerton is said to have belonged to the Conventual Church of Mount Grace (See page 88).

Harsley, or, as it was formerly spelt, *Herlessei*, or *Herlesey*, was anciently a chapelry to the parish of *Erneclive* or *Arncliffe* (Ingleby-Arncliffe), the Church of which belonged to the Priory of *Giseburn* (Guisborough). A contest having commenced about the Rectory of the Chapel of *Herlessei*, belonging to the mother church of *Erneclive*, Pope Celestine III. (who died in A.D. 1198, in the fifth year of his pontificate), issued out his mandate to Simon de Apulia, Dean of York, Hanco, Precentor, and Bernard, Prior of Newburgh, to examine and determine the same; when they decreed that this Chapel did belong to the mother Church of *Erneclive*, which had been given to the Canons of *Giseburn*; and that Ralph, then chaplain thereof, should pay a pension to the canons of 4s. per ann. The full particulars of the settlement of this

dispute, said to have taken place in 1196, is given in Dugdale's *Monasticon*, vol. vi., ed. 1830, p. 275. In Burton's *Monasticon Eboracense*, p. 345, it is stated that "Robert de Lascele, of *Herlesaye*, gave five tofts in this town with the charter thereof; which was confirmed to them by Peter, son of Peter de Brus."

The *Church* is a small stone structure of high antiquity—originally of Norman architecture. Its parts are a nave, chancel, campanile with two bells, and porch. The west end is entirely covered with ivy, which gives it a picturesque and interesting appearance. On the north side, within the Communion rails, is the effigy of a knight in armour, said to represent one of the Scrope family. The *Living* is a Perpetual Curacy in the gift of the Lord of the Manor and incumbency of the Rev. Richard Jackson Steele, who is also the incumbent of Ingleby-Arncliffe. The yearly value of it is £65. In 1717 George Lawson gave the *Parsonage House* to the Perpetual Curate and his successors for ever, and about an acre of land, subject to an annual rent of 6s. 8d., to the patron, or owner of the advowson of the living. He also endowed the Curacy with £15. a year, the tithe of Sawcock farm here; a modus of £1. a year out of Lyddle farm; and a further modus of £6. 13s. 4d. out of the tithes of the West Harsley estate. These several sums are included in the above mentioned £65. per ann. Mr. Lawson left likewise to the incumbent and his successors a library of 617 volumes, and a number of pamphlets.

There is a small *Primitive Methodist Chapel*, built in 1857. The *School*, erected by subscription in 1835, is partly supported by voluntary contribution and a small annuity mentioned below.

Harsley Hall (Manor House), the seat of J. C. Maynard, Esq., is a large mansion pleasantly situated and surrounded with a beautiful diversified lawn, neat pleasure grounds, excellent gardens, &c. There is a profusion of American and other shrubs in the grounds, and near the house a terrace walk is thickly shaded with beautiful evergreens. In the front of the mansion is a portico or piazza of three arches, which is overgrown with ivy.

On the farm attached to *Bruntcliffe House*, in the occupation of Mr. Wm. George Dennis, is a well, the water of which is impregnated with iron.

Charities.—The poor have £2., and the school £3. a year, left by Mrs. Margaret Lawson; the former sum to be expended in bread to be given to the poor every Sunday after Divine Service; and in consideration of the latter sum, six poor children were to be educated. Mrs. Garthwaite, widow of a former incumbent, left 20s. to the incumbent of this parish to preach a sermon yearly, on the 2nd of May, and 20s. to be laid out in bread to be given to the poor after the service is ended. The bequests of G. Lawson, Esq., in augmentation of the Curacy, are already noticed.

The township of *West Harsley*, in the parish of Osmotherley, adjoins East Harsley. At the latter place, in Leland's time, were the ruins of a "praty castelle builded by Strangwaise the Judge," in the time of Henry IV. (See page 329).

HAWNBY.—The five townships of Hawnby, Arden-with-Ardenside, Bilsdale Westside, Dale Town, and Snilesby, are comprised in the parish of Hawnby. Area of the parish, 24,312 acres; population in 1851, 814 persons. The township of Hawnby lies immediately under the eastern slope of Hambleton; its situation is wild and picturesque, and the scenery varies from the bleak moor to the beautiful dale of Bilsdale. The body of Hambleton is of oolite limestone, and several of the adjoining hills are of gritstone. A thin seam of coal is found on the moor, but it is of little value except for burning lime. The area of Hawnby township is 7,970 acres, partly in open moors; population, 326; rateable value, £803. The principal landowners are Charles Tancred, Esq., and Robert Tennant, Esq. The last named gentleman is Lord of the Manor.

The *Village of Hawnby* is seated on the side of a steep hill in a very bleak situation, between the Hambleton Hills and the high moors of Ryedale, 6 miles N.W. of Helmsley. *Hawnby Hall* is a plain modern farm house.

The *Church* (All Saints) is situated about one third of a mile from the village, in a lonely secluded spot on the banks of the Rye, and is a small ancient structure, composed of a nave and chancel, of Norman architecture, with reparations in the Gothic style. The chancel arch is fine, and the piscina remains in the chancel; there are some remains of stained glass in the windows; and a fine octagonal font. There is a small pointed wooden belfry containing two bells. There are several old monuments to the Tancred, Harrison, and Murton families, and a white marble tablet to Lieut. Swaby, who fell at the battle of Inkerman, in the Crimea, on the 5th November, 1854. The *Living* is a Rectory, valued in the King's Books at £7. 18s. 6d., and now at £173. Rt. Tennant, Esq., is the Patron, and the present Rector is the Rev. Arthur Augustus Manners. The *Rectory House* is a plain modern building, and there are 30 acres of glebe.

There is a small *Wesleyan Chapel* in the village and another on the moors. The *School* is endowed with a rent charge of £3. a year left by John Smales, in 1757, and it is further supported by subscription.

The hamlet of *Ladhill Gate* is partly in Hawnby, and partly in Bilsdale Westside, townships.

Arden-with-Ardenside Township.—Area, 4,613 acres; population, 148; rateable value, £1,018. Charles Tancred, Esq., is Lord of the Manor and owner

of the soil, which is partly in open moors and commons. It forms a picturesque township of moorland hills and dales, with several scattered houses—but no village—from 8 to 10 miles N.E. of Thirsk.

Here stood a small *Benedictine Nunnery* in connexion with Rievaulx Abbey, about four miles distant, founded here about the year 1150, by Peter de Hoton. The revenue of the Nunnery at the Dissolution was, according to Speed, £13. 7s. 4d. The only remains of the building are an old chimney and a circular basin of stone work, called the Nun's Well, through which flows a stream of pure water from the rock.

Arden Hall, which occupies the site of the Nunnery, is the seat of Charles Tancred, Esq. It is a small building in a picturesque situation, nearly two miles W. of Hawaby; the grounds are pleasant and there are some very high trees in which is a rookery. In the pavement of the yard are the lids of two stone coffins. Dale Head, Eskerdale Paddock Wath, Locky, Brewster-hill, Harker-gates, Coom-house, Coom-hill, New-hall, Mount Pleasant, St. Agnes House, and Thorodale, are farms and places here.

Bilsdale Westside Township.—This is a long moorland township of widely scattered houses, on the west side of the Rye, extending from 6 to 8 miles N.N.W. of Helmsley, and is the property of Lord Feversham (Lord of the Manor) and Robert Verity, Esq. Its area is 4,014 acres; population, 163 persons; rateable value, £908. The land rises in lofty fells at Rydale Head, opposite Bilsdale Eastside. The river Teff flows on the east in a direction nearly from north to south. The soil and subsoil are sandy and in some parts gravelly. Ironstone is found here.

Easterside, an ancient manor now in seven farms, the property of Robert Verity, Esq., is three miles from Rievaulx Abbey, up the valley of the Rye. The mountain top is a prominent landmark for miles round, and from its peculiar shape has been likened to a huge whale sleeping on the face of the deep. Where the lower ground of this estate melts into the valley below, the waters of the Teff and the Rye meet, and the country around from Easterside House (now occupied by a farmer) has the appearance of being starred by five different valleys which here converge together, forming with the purple heathery moors, the wood sides, and numerous trout streams, a varied landscape of surpassing beauty.

Two miles to the north of Hawaby are some remains of *Bumper Castle*, formerly the shooting box of the Dukes of Rutland, but now belonging to R. Verity, Esq. Here coal, ironstone, and excellent freestone abound. Heaps of *Scoria* are visible on the Bumper Moors, the local tradition being, they

were left there by the monks. The coal is worked for the accommodation of the estate, which is the property of Robert Verity, Esq.

Among the other places and farm houses in the township may be noticed, *Hall Garth*, the residence of Mr. John Kitching. This house stands on the verge of a steep bank near the site of an *ancient Hall*, and has on its east and north sides two deep gills. *Coldmoorcote*, the residence of Mr. Joseph Tate. *Crookthith*, two farm houses occupied respectively by Miss Hogarth, and Mr. Harry Garbutt. *Woolhouse Craft*, in the occupation of Mr. Robt. Champion, an ancient building. *Ewe Cote*, a good lofty house on an eminence commanding a fine view of the dale, the residence of Mr. George Chapman. *Whether Cote*, consisting of two farms in the occupation of Mr. William Ventress and Mr. William Wood; there are ancient earthworks on these two farms, and the stone with which the seat of Lord Feversham in Duncombe Park was built, was quarried on the same farms. There is a spot called Chapel Garth at Whether Cote, doubtless the site of an ancient Chapel. Besides these places there are likewise *Helm House* (two farms), *Grimes-holme*, *Timber-holme*, *Malkin-bower*, *Lockton*, and *Fangdlebeck*.

At the latter place is a *School*, supported by subscription, and a *Wesleyan Chapel*. There is another Methodist Chapel at Chop-yat, which was built in 1858.

Dale Town Township.—The township of Dale Town, or Daleside, with Murton, an extra parochial place, contains 8,510 acres, and 53 inhabitants. Rateable value of Daleside, £812. The land, which is the sole property of Samuel Bamford Hamer, Esq. (Lord of the Manor), is partly open moors. In the township is the lofty limestone cliff called *Peak Scarr*. The place is situated 6 miles N.W. of Helmsley. A farmhouse called *Dale Town*, about half a mile from Hawaby, stands near the site of an ancient village of which traces are yet perceptible. *Peak Scarr*, which is in the Murton, or Morton, quarter of the township, appears to about 100 feet in height, and in the cliff is a cavern or subterraneous passage, which has not been explored further than about 100 yards.

Daleside Cottage, the seat of S. B. Hamer, Esq., is a neat building situated on the side of a steep acclivity, which is well wooded, and from which the prospects of the surrounding neighbourhood are very good.

Snilesworth Township.—Area, 5,105 acres; population, 124; rateable value, £574. John William Calvert is Lord of the Manor and owner of the soil. This too is a moorland township of scattered houses, on one of the branches of the river Rye, from 8 to 11 miles N.W. of Helmsley. There is a *Methodist Chapel* here.

HUSTHWAITE.—This parish comprises the township of Husthwaite and Carlton-Husthwaite, with an area of 2,481 acres. Population, 613. The acreage of Husthwaite township is 1,821, and the number of its inhabitants is 420. John Dixon, Esq., of the Throstle's Nest, Baxby, is the Lord of the Manor, and he and various others are landowners. More of the occupants of the farmhouses here belong to the class of substantial yeomen, than in most other places in the neighbourhood. The land is in a high state of cultivation. The rateable value of Husthwaite township is £1,712. The place is in the liberty of St. Peter (See vol. i. p. 481).

The *Village of Husthwaite*, which is 4 miles N. by W. of Easingwold, is situated on an eminence surrounded by a beautiful undulating country. Orchards and gardens are attached to almost every dwelling. The name of the place is of Saxon origin, and is derived from *hus* a house, and *thwaite* a field cleared of wood. The spot where it now stands was formerly a portion of the Forest of Galtres, and it dates its commencement with a single house in the cleared wood called *Hus-thwaite*. About one third of a mile from the village is a *Station* on the Malton and Thirsk line of railway.

The *Manor House*, a portion of which remains, and is converted into a farmhouse, was formerly a hall or mansion of some importance, as ruins may be traced in the gardens and outbuildings, extending over part of the hill behind the house. The ruins of the old hall have been used in the present erections, and are of freestone of massive blocks. The house was formerly occupied by the Prebendary, who was Lord of the Manor, and exercised jurisdiction over the place. The views from this house are delightful.

Near the village is *Highborn House*, once the seat of the family of Goulton, the first of whom came to England with the Conqueror. The name of Goulton became extinct in the last of that family, who died in 1815, when the estate descended to his grandson William Hotham, Esq. This house commands an extensive prospect over the Vale of York.

Acaster Hill, the residence of Mr. Thomas Harrison, is a commodious well-built house in a pleasant situation; and *Wool Potts* is the name of a neat plain house erected in 1840. It has its name from George Potts, a dealer in wool, who resided at it.

Beacon Banks, the loftiest hill adjoining Husthwaite, derived its name from the circumstance of a beacon being fixed on its summit to alarm the country, in case of danger during the time of the civil wars. On the top of the hill is the agger of an ancient entrenchment above 400 yards in length, but very much defaced. The entrenchment is of the same character as that on Oulston Moor, which is supposed to be Roman (See page 670). "The

situation has evidently been chosen for the purpose of watching the movements of an enemy, and if we suppose two divisions of the same army occupying the positions of Oulston Moor and Beacon Banks, which are only about two miles apart, the one commanding an extensive view over the eastern coast, and the other a complete survey over the north and west, a beacon on either eminence would serve to keep up a telegraphic communication between them." Such are the sensible observations of the author of *Vallis Eboracensis*. The prospects from Beacon Banks are very extensive, embracing the beautiful Vale of York, the Hambleton Hills, the rich Vale of Mowbray, and the lofty hills of Wensleydale, and the mountains of Craven and Lancashire. "The lower part of the hill" says the author above quoted, "beneath the entrenchment appears in its pure forest state, having never been subjected to the operation of the plough. It resembles in appearance the foundation of an ancient British village, being full of undulations and protected by something resembling a barbacon. Pieces of armour and military buttons have some time ago been discovered on the site of this entrenchment, but we can find no correct description of them."

The Church, supposed to be dedicated to St. Michael, is an ancient building of stone consisting of a nave, chancel, porch, and low square tower. A rich Norman arch forms the principal entrance, and the chancel arch is also Norman, but it is plain, the capitals appearing to have been cut off, and the beauty of the arch is much defaced. The windows of the Church are mostly square-headed, except the east window which is pointed with mullions. Beneath the east end of the building is the family vault of the Goultons. In the Church are memorials of the Rev. R. Peirson, Archdeacon of Cleveland, and the Rev. R. Midgley, both masters of the Coxwold Grammar School. There are three bells in the tower inscribed thus:—1. *Jhesvs Be Our Speed*—1621. 2. *Venite exultemus Domino*—1707. 3. *Funera Deploro, Populum Voco*—1426. The *Living* is a Perpetual Curacy, augmented in 1719 with £200. of Queen Anne's Bounty, and £200. given by the Rev. — Midgley, and now valued at £84. per ann. The patrons and impropiators are the Master and Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge, and the incumbent is the Rev. George Scott. The great tithes of Husthwaite have been commuted for £470.; and those of Carlton-Husthwaite for £216. There is no Parsonage House.

There is a *Wesleyan Chapel* at Husthwaite. The *School*, erected in 1886 on land given by William Hotham, Esq., is partly supported by subscription, and partly by a small endowment out of the charity fund.

Charities.—The township of Husthwaite has £111. 8s. 6d., 8 per cent. consols, pur-

chased in 1807, with £50. left by Wm. Duffield, in 1778, for schooling poor children; £10. left by George Wailles, in 1790, for ten poor people; and £10. bequeathed by the Rev. Rt. Peirson for the use of the poor. In 1816 Mrs. Ann Dixon left the interest of £5. to the poor. In 1640 John Foster left a yearly rent charge of 7s.; and George Potts bequeathed an annuity of 52s. to be distributed in bread to the poor. The latter annuity is now paid by Lord Wenlock.

Carlton-Husthwaite Township.—Area, 810 acres; population, 184; rateable value, £1,166. John Dixon, Esq., is Lord of the Manor, and the chief proprietors of the soil are Messrs. Thomas Metrick, John Ward, William Relton, and Henry Peckett, Esq. The latter resides at *Carlton*, a plain modern building. The soil is a rich loam, the subsoil is gravel and clay, and is well cultivated.

The *Village of Carlton* is pleasantly situated $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles S.E. of Thirsk, and about 1 mile from Husthwaite. The *Chapel of Ease* is a plain building, apparently of the 17th century. It is annexed to the Curacy of Husthwaite. The poor of the township have the interest of £20., and also four rent charges amounting to £20. per ann., but the donors are unknown, except of £10. left by Francis Shepherd and Ann Dixon in 1789 and 1816.

The name of this place is derived from a Saxon word signifying *churl* or *carl*, designating an inferior rank in Saxon society. At the time of the Domesday Survey, Ulchel had four carucates of land here to be taxed, and two ploughs. It has been well observed that it "still contains some ancient houses, and trees of so venerable an aspect that they may almost be imagined to have been standing there when Ulchel had the manor." Two of the ancient houses bear marks of importance.

KILBURN.—Kilburn parish, comprising the townships of Kilburn, Oldstead, Thorpe-le-Willows, and Wass, contains 4,970 acres and 819 inhabitants, of which 2,868 acres and 537 persons belong to the township of Kilburn. The rateable value of the township is £2,981. The Archbishop of York is Lord of the Manor, and the land belongs that See and to John Henderson, Esq., Steward to the Earl of Carlisle, and several others. This place was formerly within the Liberty of Ripon, from which jurisdiction it was separated by an Act of the 1st of Victoria.

The *Village* is situated at the foot of the Hambleton Hills, about 7 miles E.S.E. from Thirsk, and consists of *High* and *Low Kilburn*, the former situated on high ground commanding extensive and interesting views, and the latter on the banks of a small rivulet. In the description of Hambleton, at page 676, we have observed that the best way of approaching those hills is through Kilburn village.

At *Hood* or *Hode Grange*, about one mile N.E. from Kilburn, was a *Her-*

mitage, where Robert de Alneto, a monk of Whitby, lived. In the account of Byland Abbey (See page 655), we have shewn how, in 1138, it was converted into an Abbey for Cistercian monks, who removed to Byland (Old) in 1143, and subsequently to Byland, near Coxwold. There are no remains of the Monastery at Hood except two stone coffins, one of which is built up in a barn wall. A curious font, dug up here some years ago, has been removed to the grounds of Thirsk Hall (See page 157).

The *Church* (St. Mary) is a plain structure with some portions of Norman work. It has a nave with a north aisle, a chancel, porch, and a low tower containing two bells. The piscina and sedilia have been built up. The arches of the chancel and porch are Norman. The *Living* is a Perpetual Curacy, in the gift of the Archbishop of York (the impropiator), and incumbency of the Rev. Thomas Barker. It is valued at £99., being augmented with £200. of Queen Anne's Bounty; £200. given by the patron, in 1732; and with a Parliamentary grant of £1,000., in 1815. The tithes have been commuted for £405., and there are four acres of glebe land.

The *Wesleyan Chapel* was erected in 1838 at a cost of about £300. The *National School*, with a house for the teacher, was built in 1841 at an expense of about £215. The Archbishop of York contributes £20. a year towards its support.

Kilburn Park, Kilburn Grange, Kilburn Banks, Stocking House, Banes House, and Scencliffe Grange are farms and places here.

Charities.—The Poor's land consists of 5 acres at Sowerby, given by William Baynes and a Mr. Kitchingman, and 2A. 3s. 30p. at Kilburn, purchased with several small legacies, amounting to £70. The rents of these lands, amounting to about £17. a year, are distributed among the poor, except 10s. for schooling one poor girl, as interest of £10., left by Ann Berry.

Oldstead Township.—The area of Oldstead is 1,379 acres; population, 127; rateable value, £1,169. Most of the soil belongs to Messrs. Swann, of York, and the trustees of the late Peter Consitt, Esq. The *Village*, which is mean, is of ancient date, and lies about 7 miles N. from Easingwold, and 2 miles from Kilburn, in a romantic situation at the opening of a pleasant valley, with lofty acclivities. A small stream runs through the dale.

Oldstead Hall is situated in a pretty well wooded valley. On the summit of a rock, in an elevated part of a thick wood, is an *Observatory*, a strong rough pile of stone, 40 feet high, and, according to Col. Mudge's trigonometrical survey, 1,146 feet above the level of the sea, and nearly the same height above the Vale of York. As appears by an inscription on the north side of the building, it was erected by John Wormald, Esq., to commemorate the

first year of the reign of Queen Victoria (1837). The prospect from this observatory is most extensive.

There is a field called Chapel Garth, which was probably the site of an ancient place of worship.

Wass Township.—This is a small township, the area of which is 723 acres ; population, 155 souls. Stapylton Stapylton is the principal landowner. The soil is a stiff clay. The *Village* is situated at the foot of the Hambleton Hills, in a secluded spot, near the source of a rivulet, sheltered by moorland hills richly wooded. It is within half a mile of the picturesque ruins of Byland Abbey, and 4 miles S.W. from Helmsley. There is a *Chapel of Ease* and an endowed School here.

Thorpe-le-Willows, a hamlet of three farms in this township, lies in a low situation 5 miles S.W. of Helmsley. *Newstead* is the name of a place here containing two farms.

KILVINGTON, SOUTH.—The townships of South Kilvington, Thornbrough, and Upsal are comprised in this parish, the area of the whole being 2,871 acres, and the number of its inhabitants 389. South Kilvington township contains 1,051 acres and 278 souls, and its rateable value is £1,712. The chief proprietors of the land are the Rev. Francis Henson (the Rector), Frederic Bell, Esq., John P. Allison, Esq., William Rhodes, Esq., C. H. Elsley, Esq., Thomas Buckle, Esq., and Sir Matthew Dodsworth, Bart. The latter is Lord of the Manor.

The *Village of South Kilvington* is pleasantly situated on the east side of the Codbeck, 1 mile N. from Thirsk. The township forms part of the Parliamentary Borough of Thirsk. In the centre of the village is a green, and a fine oak tree.

The *Church* (St. Wilfred) is a venerable fabric of the reign of Henry III., but has been much altered and modernised. It consists of a nave and chancel, a porch, and a wooden belfry containing two bells. It yet retains the north door—the holy water stoupe still occupies its place in the wall near the south entrance, and the piscina remains in the chancel. The chancel arch is circular, there are two shields of stained glass yet remaining in the east window of the chancel, and some of the oak benches are very old. Here is a curious and interesting font, though it has no claim to high antiquity. It is octangular in shape, and on the eight sides are shields bearing the arms of the noble house of Scrope. The constant tradition of the neighbourhood is, that this font was removed to its present situation from the Chapel of Upsal Castle, formerly the seat of the Lords Scrope of Masham, Upsal, and Flaxtead. The arms of the distinguished family of Scrope (azure, a bend, or),

with which it is ornamented, furnish abundant proof that it was the property of, or a gift to the Church from, one of that lineage. The font appears to have been made about the time of Edward IV., and probably by Thomas, the son of Lord John Scrope, Treasurer of England, for the arms of Chaworth, his mother, are engraven on it. In vol. xvi. of the *Archæologia*, is a drawing or plate, as well as a description of this font, communicated by Dr. Waddilove, Dean of Ripon, in 1808. That description tells us that "the first shield is Scrope with a label of three, as younger son of the house of Bolton: the second and third are Scrope also; the second quartering Wanton; the fourth is Scrope impaling a lion rampant with two tails, which may be Cressy, Sutton of Warsop, or Lord Wells's: the fifth is Chaworth quartering Stratham: the sixth is Scrope in a border, which appears to be composed of the bearing of Wanton. The seventh is Scrope quartering Chaworth, and Scrope quartering Fitzwilliam. The eighth is Scrope quartering Wanton, with another coat of arms, probably that of Redman." On the sides of the foot of the font are sculptured armorial bearings now illegible, which have not been constructed by a herald. It may be added that this font much resembles in shape and sculpture, yet of a better design, the font at Bolton, of which a representation is given at page 106 of Whitaker's History of Craven.

The *Benefice* is a Rectory, in the patronage of the Master and Fellows of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge. It is valued in the King's Books at £17. 10s. 10d. The present Rector is the Rev. Francis Henson. The *Rectory House* is a good residence, nearly rebuilt about thirty years ago, to which there is attached seven acres of land. The tithes have been commuted for rent charges amounting to £555.

Thornbrough Township.—This is a small township of 542 acres, laid out in three farms. Population, 27 souls; rateable value, £622. The soil is good. Proprietors of the land, John Young, Esq., and C. H. Cooke, Esq. The place lies about 2 miles N.N.E. from Thirsk.

Upsal Township.—Area, 1,278 acres; population, 84 souls; rateable value, £1,292. The land belongs to Major Edmund Henry Turton, of the third Dragoon Guards, the Lord of the Manor. The soil is very fertile.

The *Village of Upsal*, or *Upsall*, is picturesquely seated on an eminence in the lonely Vale of Mowbray, 4 miles N.N.E. from Thirsk. It overlooks a plain upon which the eye might roam from the ancient belfries of York Minster to the turretted walls of Richmond Castle, and from the Howardian Hills to the mouth of the Tees. Upsal was, in the time of the Danes, a place of much religious note. Its name is Scandinavian, *Up* high, and *sall*

hall; and here the Norse sea pirates raised on high their altars, and offered their heathen rites to their great god Thor.*

In this township are the scanty remains of the *Castle of Upsal*, a fortress which was first built by the De Mowbrays, but at the time of the disaffection of John de Mowbray, after his defeat at Boroughbridge, it was razed to the ground. Shortly after it was rebuilt by Lord de Upsall, with whom it remained for three generations. It then passed to the powerful family of Le Scrope of Masham, Upsal, and Flaxtead, a younger branch of the Scropes of Bolton, in Wensleydale, who having no castle or mansion at Masham, resided at Upsal for several generations in almost regal splendour.

The Scropes flourished at Bolton, till the time of John, Lord Scrope, who married, it is conjectured, a daughter of that Roger de Mowbray who died in 1299. This John had two sons; the eldest possessed at Bolton; the second, Sir Geoffrey, became Lord of Upsal in right of his mother, and was Chief Justice of England in the reigns of Edward II. and Edward III.; he died in 1340. By his wife Ivetta, or Joan, daughter and heiress of Sir John de Wanton, Knt., he obtained the Lordship of Masham. His son and heir, Sir Henry le Scrope of Upsal, Flaxtead, and Masham, was Lord Treasurer of England, and married Philippa, daughter of Guido, Lord of Brien, who, dying in 1406, was buried in the Cathedral of York. He died in 1410 (11th Henry IV.) They had issue, Stephen, Lord Scrope, a son named John, and a daughter Jane, married to Henry, Lord Fitzhugh. Stephen, Lord Scrope of Upsal and Masham, had several children, the eldest of whom was the unfortunate Henry, Lord Scrope, Treasurer of England, who was beheaded for high treason at Southampton, in 1413 (See vol. i., p. 149). He died without issue. His lady was Joan, daughter of Thomas Holland, Earl of Kent, who married, first, Edmund de Langley, Duke of York; secondly, William, Lord Willoughby; thirdly, the above Lord Scrope; and, surviving him, lastly, Henry Bromfleet, Lord Vesey.

John, Lord Scrope of Upsal and Masham, brother of the last-named Henry, was restored in blood in A.D. 1421, and was also Lord Treasurer of England. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Chaworth, and he died in 1456, and was succeeded by his son Thomas, who left issue, four sons and three daughters. Thomas, his eldest son, married Elizabeth Neville, daughter of the Marquis of Montagu.† With this Thomas Lord Scrope, the male

* An ancient Scandinavian altar now stands by the farmhouse in the occupation of Mr. Taylor, Upsal Castle.

† The great Earl of Warwick was brother to the Marquis Montagu, and Richard,

line of the Scropes of Upsal is closed. He left a daughter named Alice, who intermarried with her relation, Lord Scrope of Bolton, and they had a daughter, Elizabeth, who married to Sir Gilbert Talbot, and left no issue. The estates of the Lord Scropes of Upsal and Masham then reverted to the families of the three sisters of the second Thomas, Lord Scrope—Alice, Mary, and Elizabeth; one of whom was married to Thomas Strangways, Esq.; another to Sir Christopher Danby, with whom went Masham, &c.; and the third to Sir Ralph Fitz-Randolph, who became possessed of Upsal Castle. The daughter and heiress of Lady Fitz-Randolph married Sir Christopher Wyville. From the Wyvilles the Upsal estate passed to the Constables, who were seized of it until *temp.* Charles I., when the loyal John, the "eminent royalist and Yorkshire Colonel of horse," as Burnett calls him, had to flee his country: he died in exile near Antwerp. Upsal Castle then fell into ruin, and the estate passed into the hands of the Constables of Burton Constable, who, in 1700, sold it to John Turton, Esq., of Brastead Park, Seven Oaks, Kent. This gentleman bequeathed it, with the rest of his large estates, to the late Edmund Turton, Esq., of Kildale, who married the only daughter and heiress of R. Bell, Esq., of Livesey, second son of R. Bell, Esq., of the Hall, Thirsk. Mr. Turton had, besides other issue, the present owner, Major Turton, who married the Lady Cecilia, eldest daughter of the Earl of Miltown.

The ruins of the Castle, though but scanty, indicate that it has been of considerable extent and great architectural beauty. It formed a square, with an open court in the centre and towers at the angles; the area of the ruins is about 64 yards by 38 yards. The walls on two sides have been demolished to within four or five feet of the foundations, and the highest fragment of the wall remaining, which is on the north side, near what has been the grand entrance, is not more than 15 feet in height. The stones have been taken away for building and other purposes, and the whole of the interior is now occupied by farm buildings and a stackyard. The situation is highly beautiful, and the prospect from it extensive and diversified. Major Turton, whose temporary seat is noticed at page 341, informs us that it is his intention to erect a mansion or family seat for himself on the site of this ancient Castle.

There are some curious legends and traditions connected with Upsal

Duke of Gloucester, afterwards Richard III., married Anne Neville, his daughter, and with her possessed the Castle of Middleham, in the vicinity of Masham, and other estates of Lord Scrope.

Castle, one of which says that Lord de Upsall built it in consequence of the discovery of three crocks of gold revealed to him in a dream.

The park at Upsal is a royal one, and has to pay yearly to the Queen the sum of £40.; as well as a doe, and a horse gate, to the Rector of Kilvington.

On the south side of Upsal township is a farmhouse called *Nevison Hall*, said to be the birth place and occasional residence of the notorious freebooter Nevison, whom Charles II. nicknamed "Swift Nick." His father and family were of the better class, the gentlemen yeoman one, and long lived here. (See vol. i., p. 660).

KIRBY, COLD.—This parish comprises 1,620 acres, and a population of 179. Rateable value, £690. It was the manor and property of Thomas Slingsby Duncombe, Esq., M.P., who has, we perceive by the newspapers at the moment of going to press (November, 1858), disposed of it, through the Messrs. Foster, of Pall Mall, London, for £22,000. The soil and subsoil are principally limestone.

The *Village of Cold Kirby* stands in a bleak situation, on the verge of that noted school of the turf called Hambleton Down or Plain, and on the south side of the Hambleton Hills, 5 miles W. of Helmsley.

The *Church* (St. Michael) was rebuilt or restored in 1842, at the sole expense of the late patron, Thomas Duncombe, Esq., who also presented a communion service of plate. Its parts are a nave, chancel, and low tower. The *Living* is a Perpetual Curacy, which was augmented with £800. of Queen Anne's Bounty, in 1787 and 1792. It is now worth about £60. a year. Patron, the Lord of the Manor; Incumbent, Rev. Thomas Simpson. There is no Parsonage House. The poor parishioners have the interest of £18.

KIRBY KNOWLE.—This parish comprises the townships of Kirby or Kirkby Knowle, Bagby, and Balk, having an area of 4,101 acres, and a population of 554 souls, of which the first named township contains 1,556 acres (nearly all the property and manor of C. H. Elsley, Esq.) and 129 persons; rateable value, £1,229. Bagby and Balk townships are detached members of the parish.

The *Village of Kirby Knowle* stand in a romantic situation, surrounded by an amphitheatre of hills or *knolls*, from which it has the distinctive part of its name. It is distant from Thirsk 5 miles to the N.E.

New Buildings is an ancient Manor House of the Cromwellian time, the property of Charles Heneage Elsley, Esq., Recorder of York. In early times, when Roger de Mowbray was Earl and Lord of all these parts, he built a Castle, or strong castellated mansion here, where he occasionally resided. It however shortly passed to the Lascelles family, who held it until it again

came into the possession of the De Mowbrays, by the third Roger de Mowbray marrying Marion de Lascelles. From the disaffection of John de Mowbray the issue of Roger and Marion were afraid to assume the patronymic of de Mowbray, so they took instead that of Lascelles, and resided here until that title ceased in default of male issue. All trace of that family is lost, and that barony is now in abeyance. From the Lascelles this Castle passed to the Constables (a younger branch of the Constables of Holderness) who held it until *temp.* Lady Margaret Constable, when it was accidentally burnt to the ground. It remained a ruin until the time of the Commonwealth, when the estates were forfeited by the Constables for their loyalty, and were purchased by their steward, Mr. Danby, from the Parliament. He erected the present house, partly out of the ruins, and on the site of the old Castle, and changed the name from Kirby Knowle Castle to New Buildings, as Jefferson, in his *History of Thirsk* (1821), says, "nowadays seeming to favour the old Roman term *lucus a non lucendo*." From Mr. Danby the house and the Kirby Knowle estate passed in marriage, by his daughter and heiress Ursula, to Mr. Rokeby, from whom it descended to Joseph Buxton, grandson of Milcah Rokeby, who was sister to Ursula, and married that lady's husband's brother. From the Rokebys the estate passed to Francis Smyth, Esq., F.A.S., from his wife being descended from the Rokebys. Mr. Smyth's son sold New Buildings and Kirby Knowle to Col. Elsley, whose son is the present owner; but Mr. Smyth's daughter resided here until they died, in 1856, at the advanced ages of 75 and 80. The house stands on an eminence, surrounded with wood, and commanding beautiful prospects.

The *Church* is a small ancient structure, consisting of a body, chancel, and tower, but the chancel was rebuilt in 1815. There are monumental tablets to the Danby, Rokeby, Burton, Serjeantson, Walker, Bean, Milner, Smyth, &c., families. The *Living* is a Rectory, valued in the King's Books at £8. 2s. 1d., and now at £410. There is a good *Rectory House* and about 56 acres of glebe land. The patronage is vested in Lady Frankland Russell, and the Rector is the Rev. Lewis Stanhope Kenny. The tithes of the parish have been commuted for rent charges, viz., those of Kirby Knowle, amounting to £189.; of Bagby, to £205.; and of a small detached portion of the parish which lies in Carlton Minniott, to £16.

Bagby-with-Islebeck Township.—The area of this township is 1,795 acres; population, 397; rateable value, £2,877. The township is separated from the parish of Kirby Knowle by intervening portions of other parishes, and is situated near Thirkleby, about four miles distant from the parish Church. It is intersected by the North Eastern Railway. The principal landowners

are Lady F. Russell, F. Bell, Esq., and Miss Kitchinman. The meadows extend to the suburbs of Thirsk, and the township is included in that Borough.

The *Village of Bagby* is distant $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles S.E. by E. of Thirsk, and stands on a gentle eminence. *Islebeck* is a hamlet in the township. At Bagby was a *Lepers' Hospital*, founded about 1200, but no traces of it now remain.

The *Chapelry of Bagby* comprises also Balk township. The *Chapel of Ease* in Bagby is a very plain building, with a red brick tower in which are two bells. The tower was rebuilt in 1761. The Curacy is annexed to the Rectory of Kirby Knowle.

The *Wesleyan Chapel* was erected in 1819. The *School* is supported by subscription.

The poor of the chapelry have an annual rent charge of 40s. left by Thos. Kitchingman; and those of Bagby have 10s. a year out of the Broad Close; the interest of £58. 6s. 8d., left by the Rev. J. Wilkinson and Rt. Ward; and 16s. a year, in consideration of £20. bequeathed by Jane Watson for poor widows, and expended in the erection of a poor house.

Balk Township.—Area, 750 acres; population, 88 souls; rateable value, £840. The chief proprietors of the soil are Lord Downe (a minor), Lady F. Russell, and Miss Kitchingman. *Balk Village* is small, and lies about $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles E. by S. of Thirsk. The township is a member of Bagby chapelry.

OTTERINGTON, SOUTH.—This parish is bounded on the west by the river Wiske, which separates the Diocese of York from that of Ripon. It comprises 1,414 acres and 412 inhabitants. The soil is generally fertile. Rateable value, £3,206. The principal landowners are William Rutson, Esq., Lord Greenock, Robert Akenhead, Esq., Robert Hutton, Esq., and the Rev. J. W. Darnbrough. The name of the place is probably derived from *Ottering*, patronymic of *Otter*, otherwise *Other*, *Otho*, or *Odo*, and the Saxon *ton* or *town*; and means the town of the Ottringas, or men or family of Otter—though *Wattern* (old pronunciation Wottern) *don*, the hill of waters, is locally suitable; and of this, *Weatheril*, the name of the north mediety herein-after mentioned, would probably be a translation. In the Domesday Record the name of this place is spelt *Ottrinctune* and *Ottrintone*.

The Manor of South Otterington and the advowson of the Rectory originally belonged to the Brus or Bruces, lords of Skelton Castle, in Cleveland. According to Kirby's Inquest, taken in 1286, the Abbot of Byland was then lord of Otterington; but an inquisition taken in 1391 (2nd Henry IV.), states that Isabel de Fauconberge held half of this manor of the Abbey of Byland. Thomas Fauconberg, M.P. for Westminster, and Auditor General of the Revenue during the Commonwealth, was a member of this family, and

possessed four farms here, on the north side of the parish: one of them by purchase from his cousin Roger Fauconberge. The lands of the parish since then have passed through several families. Sir Thomas Herbert, as stated on his monument in the Church of St. Cruz, at York, resided here, and several of his children are registered at North Otterington. He was the father of Lord Herbert, of York, the faithful attendant and biographer of King Charles I.

The *Village of South Otterington* is situated $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles S. of Northallerton, near the main trunk of the North Eastern Railway, on which line there is a station here. The old village occupies a narrow oval, lying north and south, of near thirty acres, and has a considerable descent on the western side along the Wiske. Traces of moats and ditches enclosing it, except on a small part of the eastern side, indicate the kinds of defence had recourse to by the inhabitants to protect themselves from devastations such as they are recorded to have suffered during the Scottish forays in 1818 (See vol. i., p. 185). The green at the south end is hollowed out to raise the less elevated parts, and forms a long and well protected central pasture, round which all the tenements in the parish appear, by the inequalities of the ground, to have been formerly disposed.* The moat and ditches of one old mansion may be observed close to the Church, on the north-west of the enclosure, in a field once part of the Fauconbergs' estate; and at the south-west there is still visible the platform of the Elizabethan house, built by the Talbots, with its ancient gardens of six terraces leading down to an ornamental canal formed out of the outer moat. From inspection of the ground, the public road appears to have passed originally outside the village hill. The village is bisected by what would be at that time a private road, and this, as its great irregularity proves it to have been formed for no thoroughfare, marks out the northern and southern proprietary divisions, and helps to define the correct boundaries of the estates, or rather their protected homesteads. Hence with further additions we have admissible evidence for allotting the right domains to their former occupiers. A farm sold with Weatheril House mediety in 1663, had

* *Village Greens*.—When parishes were not divided amongst many owners, as yet, and the need for defence was great, the houses of proprietors stood round the village green, their common home pasture and night fold: moats on the lower ground, and even dry ditches on the higher, made more secure with quickset hedges, and palings encircled the whole. The Lord of the Manor occupied his citadel usually built upon higher ground near the Church, and this had, itself, as well as the site of the Church, often been an Anglo-Saxon tumulus. In later times the convenience of an easy transit to the market, and the great rise in rents would occasion the road side to be chosen for erecting houses and villages.

its town fields and cottages, or "Hall garth and leases" on the north-east. The Talbots possessed the south-east fields with their mediety Gamwell House, as a detached portion of their estate, and these were sold off, after their advowson had been conveyed to Mr. Knightly, on Lady Fagg's death, the widow of the last survivor. The north-west field, with its more pretentious defences, belonged to Thomas Fauconberge's cousin, John Brown, in 1665. The south-west has the trace of an Elizabethan manor house, and its transfer from John Talbot to Thomas Fauconberge settles its identity as the part possessed by the Talbots of South Otterington. Its peculiar gardens fix it at the time of Queen Elizabeth, and to Thomas Talbot who lived here in 1588; and since the property was not attached to the advowson it may reasonably be set down as the other manor house belonging to the Abbey of Byland. Remains of an earlier site, and the large vivarium which has occupied an acre of ground on the south-west, large enough to furnish the monks with fish and eels, would fix the Abbey Grange at the southern extremity of the village. The old road between the site of Fauconberg House and Weatheril House, and that south of Gamwell House, divide the village into four portions, that may be with good reason assigned to medieval occupiers.

The Domesday Book mentions a wood in Allertonshire five miles long and five miles broad, and it is probable that *Wood End*, in this locality, was so called as being the further limit of the Saxon or Domesday wood from North-allerton, the head of the barony. *Wykely Grange*, misnamed Whitely in the ordnance map, was so called as built by *Acquila Wyke*.

South Otterington Hall, the residence of Robert Akenhead, Esq., is a neat modern building on the banks of the Wiske.

The *Old Church* of South Otterington was a small, plain, late Norman structure, the tower of which was proved, by the discovery of some decorated stone work in its foundations, to have been reconstructed, though with the same materials. Two un moulded round tower and chancel arches, the latter with the remains of a rood screen, a low pointed side window on the south-west side of the chancel, and two unornamented east windows were its most noticeable characteristics. The nave walls were considered to have been rebuilt about the time of Charles II. So contracted was the accommodation, that in 1717 the nave afforded space for only ten pews, which were apportioned amongst five-and-twenty families; and its low sunken pavement of cobble stones remained to the last. It possessed, in common with the churches in this neighbourhood, the large wooden wall bolts inside to both doors, to resist assault, the bull's-eye circles of black and white over the Communion table,

and it had been decorated with paintings, as was proved by the fragments after its demolition. In digging for the foundations of the new Church, the northern foundation wall of a former Church, under the original late Norman chancel, was brought to light, intersecting longitudinally the existing north aisle, and forming an apse of about twenty-five feet in diameter, and long enough to extend to the present altar rails.

William Rutson, Esq., of Newby Wiske, with unassisted liberality, entirely rebuilt the Church, under the direction of Mr. Salvin, the eminent architect, on the old site, in 1846; and in this last fabric equal consideration has been given to the style of the former building, and to the existing requirements. It consists of a nave with a north aisle and porch, a chancel, and a square tower. The latter appendage is open internally to the nave, and groined—otherwise the roofs are open timber work, supported by semicircular oak ribs resting on sculptured heads. Three moulded arches rise from short and slender round pillars, and divide the aisle from the nave. The chancel and tower arches are in fine proportion, and without ornament, which is tastefully lavished on the stone reading desk and pulpit. The former, on the north of the chancel, has three exquisitely zigzag moulded and deeply recessed arches on its west front, and one on the south. The pulpit, which forms five sides of an octagon, rests on a pillared pedestal, and has also a deeply sunken arch on each face, and is sculptured where it expands from its narrower support, and corniced as well with beautiful dog-tooth mouldings around the ledge. At the east end is a composition of a wheel window of eight lights, and two round headed windows, the latter adorned with the zigzag moulding externally. The porch arch and nave door form together a pleasing combination of mouldings. Three of the windows are filled with stained glass. The new font is octagonal; the plain Norman font of the former Church was removed to the Church of North Otterington, in 1846, where it now remains. The chancel door is also decorated, and the altar rails and fronts of the chancel pews are formed by Norman arcades in solid oak. There are sittings for 300. The Church is a pleasing feature in the landscape, and the tower, cresting the hill above the river, is seen most advantageously from the opposite bank. The tower contains three bells.

The *Living* is a Discharged Rectory in two medieties, respectively termed Gamwell House and Weatheril or Weather House. These appellations are derived from the two farms in the parish to which the right of presentation were attached, when the advowson, and a portion of land severed from the manor, fell to different proprietors, each equally unwilling to dispose of his patronage to the other. In the taxation of Pope Nicholas, in 1291, these

medieties are simply called Thomas's part, and William's part; and the Archbishop's Registry describes them merely from the situation of the houses, as being north and south of the Church. The mediety on the south side (Gamwell House) passed from the patronage of the Malbys and Beckwiths, of Clint, to the Talbots, of Thornton-le-Street. The other, on the north side (Weatheril House), descended from the Wassands and Waddealeys, to the Everinghams, of Birkin; and next to the ancient baronial family of Fauconberge. In 1668 it was purchased of the latter family, by Sir Robert Knightly, of Ashstead, Surrey; and Charles Browne, Esq., of Lewynegria Mold, Flintshire, the heritor eventually of the Knightleys' property, procured the transfer, in 1774, of the south mediety from Roger Talbot, of Wood End, and united the possession of the benefices. This Mr. Browne sold the living to the Rev. Joshua Sampson, Rector, whose daughter married the present patron, T. Darnbrough, Esq. The Rectory is valued in the King's Books at £15. 18s. 6d., and is now worth about £300. a year. The tithes were commuted, in 1842, for a rent charge of £270., and there are nearly fifty acres of glebe land.

The *Rectory House* was rebuilt in 1684, near the site of an older one. It is a good commodious residence. The present Rector is the Rev. John Whitton Darnbrough.

The *School* is a good building, erected in 1856 by W. Rutson, Esq., by whom it is chiefly supported.

OVER SILTON.—Over Silton parish, comprising also Kewick, extends over an area of 8,694 acres, of which 1,174 acres belong to Over Silton township. The population of the parish is 285; that of the township, 106. Rateable value of the township, £560. The land belongs to Sir G. O. Wombwell, Bart., the Lord of the Manor. Much of this township is hilly and moorland. Excellent stone is quarried for building. From one of the Hambleton hills, at the north end of the village, is a most extensive view, embracing the whole extent of the beautiful Vale of Mowbray and the Westmorland mountains, which latter, though at some distance, add greatly to the prospect.

The *Village of Over Silton* is small, and picturesquely situated on the side of a hill, 7 miles E. of Northallerton.

The *Church* (All Saints), before the Dissolution, belonged to the Priory of Newburgh, from which a priest was sent to officiate in it. The building is small and ancient, and contains a good Saxon or Norman arch, a finely carved black oak screen, and the piscina; and the arms of the Seropes, Nevilles, &c., are carved on the old oak roof. The *Living* is a Perpetual Curacy, in the patronage of Trinity College, Cambridge, and incumbency of the Rev.

John Oxlee, son of the eminent individual of the same name, noticed at page 204 of this volume. The value of the living is only about £70., though it was augmented with £800. of Queen Anne's Bounty from 1757 to 1818. The impropriate tithes belong to Trinity College, and were commuted for a rent charge of £161. 8s. There are about fourteen acres of glebe land.

The Lord of the Manor allows £10. a year towards the support of the school.

Kepwick Township.—Area, 2,520 acres; population, 179 souls; rateable value, £1,114. Kepwick is the manor and estate of Colonel Crompton. The *Village* lies 8 miles N.N.E. from Thirsk, and 2½ miles from Over Silton. The Lord of the Manor has here among the hills, at the head of the dale, very extensive quarries of lime and freestone, from which a railway extends to the stone-yard and lime-kilns. This railway, which is about 3¼ miles in length, was constructed at a cost of about £16,000., by J. S. Crompton, Esq.

Here are places called *Knab Head* and *Clarke's Scarr*, and the site of an ancient Church or Chapel is known as Chapel Garth.

The *School* is supported by subscription, and used as a place of worship by the Wesleyan Methodists.

THIRKLEBY.—The parish of Thirkleby-with-Osgodby contains 2,597 acres of land and 300 inhabitants. The *Village*, which is a neat and well built one, is divided by a stream into parts called *High* and *Low*, or *Great* and *Little Thirkleby*—the former, together with the lands adjoining, is the manor and estate of Lady Frankland Russell; the latter, with the other moiety of the parish, is the manor and property of Lord Viscount Downe, who is a minor. The place is distant 4 miles S.E. from Thirsk. The North Eastern Railway passes close by Sessay, which is distant southward about 3 miles.

Osgodby is a hamlet of three farms, situated about one mile from Thirkleby. It was formerly a grange to Byland Abbey.

The name of Thirkleby is of Danish origin, and signifies the village of Thirkill, or Torquil. Before the Conquest, Copsi, a Saxon, held eight carucates of land here, which belonged to the soke of Coxwold. After the Conquest, according to Domesday, the owner of one manor in *Turgislebi* was Chilbert, a Norman, but Nigel held it; and another manor was held by Eddive. The place came afterwards into the possession of the great family of De Mowbray, and portions of the land were granted to religious houses.

Thirkleby Hall is the property and one of the seats of Lady Frankland Russell, but is at present in the occupation of her son-in-law Sir W. P. Gallwey, Bart. It is a handsome modern mansion of cut stone, in the Italian style of architecture, situated on a gentle eminence in a fine park north-west

of the village, and was erected by Sir Thomas Frankland, father of the late Sir Robert, from the designs of Mr. James Wyatt, architect. It is approached through a beautiful avenue of Scotch firs; the park is well wooded and well stocked with deer; and the house commands picturesque views of the romantic scenery around. The old hall, which was a large quaint gabled mansion, probably of the time of James I., was entirely removed, and no vestige of it remains.

The ancient family of Frankland settled in Yorkshire at the time of the Conquest, and has been seated at Thirkleby for upwards of 250 years. One of them, Sir William, son of Sir Henry Frankland, Knight, was created a baronet in 1660, by Charles II. Sir Thomas Frankland, the second baronet, married the youngest daughter of Sir John Russell, by Frances, the Protector's youngest daughter. He represented the Borough of Thirsk in several Parliaments, and died in 1726, when he was succeeded by his eldest son, Sir Thomas Frankland, who represented the same borough in five successive Parliaments. One of the two daughters of the latter nobleman was married to John Morley Trevor, Esq., M.P.; and the other to George Henry Lee, Earl of Lichfield, a remarkable alliance, as the Countess was descended in the fourth degree from Oliver Cromwell, and the Earl in the same degree from King Charles I. Sir Charles Henry Frankland, the next Baronet, was for many years Collector of Her Majesty's Customs in Boston (America), and afterwards Consul General to Portugal. He was buried for an hour under the ruins in the great earthquake at Lisbon, in 1755, but providentially escaped. Sir Thomas Frankland, brother to the last named Baronet, distinguished himself in the naval service, and became an Admiral of the White. He represented Thirsk in five successive Parliaments, and died in 1784. His son, Sir Thomas, was the sixth Baronet, and at his death in 1831, he was succeeded by his son, Sir Robert Frankland, who assumed the name of Russell on succeeding to the estates of Sir Robert Greenhill Russell, in 1836, in consequence of the above mentioned marriage between Sir Thomas Frankland and the daughter of Sir John Russell. Sir Robert was born in 1784, and married in 1835 the third daughter of the late Right Rev. Lord George Murray, Bishop of St. David's. He was High Sheriff of Yorkshire in 1838, and died in March, 1849; and Lady Frankland Russell is his widow. The eighth Baronet is Sir Frederick William Frankland, eldest son of the Rev. Roger Frankland, Canon of Wells, by the daughter of Lord Colville of Culross.

Sir William Payne-Gallwey, Bart., the present occupier of Thirkleby Hall, is son and successor of the first Baronet (created in 1812), by the only daughter of the Earl of Dunraven. He married in 1847, the third daughter



of Sir Robert Frankland-Russell; was formerly a major in the 10th foot; succeeded his father in 1881; and has represented the neighbouring Borough of Thirsk in Parliament since 1851. The first Baronet, William Payne, was a Lieut.-Gen. in the army, and assumed the name of Gallwey in 1814. His half brother was created Baron Lavington in 1795, but the title has become extinct.

It appears from fragments discovered whilst pulling down the recent Church of Thirkleby and excavating for the foundations of the present Church, that the original edifice was erected about the 12th century. This old Church was entirely rebuilt about the year 1722, by Sir Thomas Frankland, Bart., in the Italian style of that period.

The present beautiful Church (All Saints) was erected in 1851, by Lady Frankland Russell, on the site of the former Church, as an appropriate and noble tribute to the memory of the late Sir Robert Frankland Russell, her husband, who, as stated above, died in 1849. The edifice consists of a nave, north and south aisles, and a tower and octangular spire, about 100 feet in height. The style of architecture is Gothic, partaking of the character which prevailed in the time of Edward III. The tower is on the north side of the nave, and this position detached from the highest part of the Church gives it a much greater apparent height than it has. The walls are externally of rough grey limestone, and internally lined with brick; the dressings, &c., are of Renton sandstone; and the delicate portions of the work are of Hartlepool magnesia limestone. All the timber is from the estate. There is a large pointed window in the west front, and the gables are surmounted with stone crosses. The north aisle of the chancel is to be used partly as a robing room; and its south aisle is divided into the Frankland aisle and monumental chapel (square at the base and octangular at the top) at the east end. On the east side of this Chapel is placed a canopied monument, divided into six panels, to be filled with brass tablets. Over this monument is a traceried equilateral window; the north side is wholly filled with another traceried pointed window of two lights; and opposite to these windows are the arched entrances to the Chapel. Heraldry and stained glass form portions of the decoration of this part of the Church. The Frankland and north aisles are divided from the chancel by two arches, the centre pier being octagonal; the nave and side aisles are separated by three large arches resting on octangular pillars; and there are small arches at the east end, under which are the entrances to the pulpit and reading desk. At the west end of the south aisle there is also a segmental abutting arch. In the lower part of the tower is the font, and in the upper part, which is approached by

a stair turret, are three bells. The whole of the seats are open and rather low; the roofs are of oak, arched and hammer-beam trussed, open, and under the hammer-beam curved ribs, supported by corbel columns. The roofs are covered with Peake's terro-metallic tiles. The Church contains several monuments to the Franklands, and one or two to the Burgoynes and Ayscoughs.

Thirkleby Church was originally a Chapel to Coxwold, and was given by Roger de Mowbray to the Prior of Newburgh, to which it was appropriated, and a Vicarage ordained therein. After the Dissolution the Rectory and the advowson of the Vicarage were given to the Archbishop of York and his successors, by King Henry VIII., in exchange, and the Archbishop is still the patron and impropriator. The Rev. Thomas Barker is the Vicar. The Vicarage is discharged and valued in the King's Books at £8. and is now worth about £210. per annum. The *Vicarage House* is a plain brick building. The glebe comprises between 30 and 40 acres.

The *School* is supported chiefly by Lady Frankland Russell, by whom the school building was rebuilt and enlarged in 1841.

Charities.—The benefactions amount to about £20. a year, arising from the rent of six acres of land called Hanney and Whinney Carr, in Bagby, purchased in 1692, with £82. 10s. partly given by the Kitchingman family; five acres, called Crankley Close, at Easingwold, purchased in 1743, with benefaction money; and the interest of £85. 4s. 2d., obtained for the sale of timber on the above named land, in 1820.

THIRSK PARISH.—This parish contains the Market Town of Thirsk, the History and Topography of which will be found at page 146 of this volume, where the acreage and population of the town and parish are given. The rural townships of Thirsk parish are Carlton, Sand Hutton, and Sowerby.

At page 146 we have stated that the name of this parish is derived from *Tre Isk*, two British words signifying a town and river or water; and here we would observe that some suppose the word Thirsk to be from *Thor* the great Scandinavian deity (See vol. i., p. 73), and *isk* water.

Carlton Miniott or Islebeck Township.—This township and chapelry is within the Parliamentary Borough of Thirsk, and partly in the liberty of St. Peter, and contains 1,555 acres and 319 persons. Its rateable value is £3,380. The principal proprietors of the soil are Frederic Bell, Esq., Colonel Wyndham, and William Rhodes, Esq. A portion of the township belongs to Kirby Knowle parish.

The *Village* is pleasantly situated on the road from Thirsk to Ripon, 2 miles W.S.W. of the former town, and about 1 mile west of the North Eastern Railway. The *Chapel of Ease* is a small ancient ivy covered

building, consisting of a nave and chancel. The Perpetual Curacy, worth about £110. a year, is in the patronage of the Archbishop of York (the impropriator), and incumbency of the Rev. Edward Jowett. It was augmented with £800. of Queen Anne's Bounty, from 1747 to 1799. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £247.; those of the Incumbent for £78.; and those of the Rector of Kirby Knowle for £16. There is no Parsonage House.

The *Wesleyan Chapel* was built in 1838. The *National School* is a neat building, erected in 1849 at a cost of £430. It includes a house for the master.

Sand Hutton Township.—Sand Hutton forms another Chapelry in the parish of Thirsk, and is included in the Parliamentary Borough of Thirsk. The place takes the affix to its name from the sandy nature of the soil. Area. 1,385 acres; population, 305; rateable value, £1,544. Frederic Bell, Esq. (Lord of the Manor), and Mr. T. N. L. Hodgson are the principal land-owners. The North Eastern Railway intersects the township.

The *Village* lies 3 miles W. by S. of Thirsk, on the Boroughbridge and Northallerton road, in a flat but richly cultivated district in the Vale of Mowbray, about a mile from the river Swale. At the S.E. corner of a field, and at the junction of the townships of Thirsk, Sand Hutton, and Carlton, on the footpath about half way between Thirsk and Sand Hutton, stands an ancient square pillar, placed on a massive pedestal, and called *Sand Hutton Cross*. It is probable that it was an ancient boundary stone. In the township is a spot where four roads meet called *Busby Stoop*, so named from the gibbet of a coiner named Dan Oty, who murdered his father-in-law, as already stated in the account of Kirby Wiske parish, at page 537.

The *Church* or *Chapel* (St. Peter) is an ancient building similar to that at Carlton Miniott. The Archbishop of York is the patron and impropriator, and the Perpetual Curate is the Rev. William Lindley, who is also the Incumbent of Thirsk. Value of the living £112. per annum. The great tithes amount to £306., and the small tithes to £62. 10s. per ann.

The *Wesleyan Chapel* was built in 1815.

SOWERBY.—The township, chapelry, or Ecclesiastical District of Sowerby is another member of the Borough of Thirsk, and as we have already observed at page 158, the village being but about half a mile distant, may be considered in the light of a suburb of the town of Thirsk. A portion of the township of Sowerby forms part of the town of Thirsk. Sowerby was anciently in the parish of Thirsk, but is now a separate district for all civil and ecclesiastical purposes. The area of Sowerby is 2,528 acres, including

the farms of Sowerby Parks; population, 1,079 persons; rateable value, £7,056., including that part of the township which is incorporated with the town of Thirsk. The North Eastern Railway intersects the township. Thomas Meynell, Esq., is Lord of the Manor, and Lady Frankland Russell, and Frederic Bell, W. Rhodes, W. Squire, and T. Buckle, Esqrs., are the chief proprietors of the soil. At an early period this place was the property of the Lascelles family, who in the 42nd of Elizabeth (1601) granted it to the Meynells for 2,000 years, subject to a small yearly rent in money and hens.

Sowerby Village is large and well built, and stands about half a mile S. of Thirsk, on the west side of the Codbeck. The remains of a Roman road are traceable at the back of the village, and the great baronial house to which Thirsk and the surrounding country belonged in days of yore, is commemorated here in the terrace of houses called "Mowbray Place."

In 1855 a *Sepulchral Tumulus* was opened a little to the S.E. of the village, under the direction of Lady Frankland Russell, and continued by the Yorkshire Antiquarian Club. The tumulus is 140 yards in circumference and 18 feet high. Three male skeletons were found in it, and there were discovered also masses of calcined bones, fragments of Roman pottery, three Roman coins of a late age, and a small fragment of Samian ware. Near one of the skeletons was found the head of a spear, and the boss of a shield of the ordinary Saxon character, composed of iron; and the remains of a knife or dagger of iron was found on the hip of another skeleton. Portions of broken urns were found beneath the head of the third skeleton; the jaws of a boar, the antlers of a deer, the tooth of a horse, and the bones of other animals were discovered in different parts of the tumulus. These remains were deposited in the Museum of the Philosophical Society at York. William Procter, Esq., of York, has since then read a paper on the result of the examination of this tumulus before the said Society, in which he drew the conclusion from the various indications offered by the remains discovered, that the tumulus was neither British nor Roman, but Saxon. "The boss of the shield is decidedly indicative of a Teutonic tribe; the spear and the dagger are the usual accompaniments of a Saxon interment. It is true," he continued, "the pottery and the coins are Roman, but the Saxons at this time generally used the Roman pottery, and Roman and Byzantine coins are frequently found in graves, which other circumstances prove to be Saxon. The presence of the bones of animals is an indication of the feasts which our pagan ancestors celebrated over the graves of their dead." The tumulus presented traces both of cremation and interment, and Mr. Procter therefore referred it to the sixth or seventh century, when cremation, which had been

the general practice of the Saxons, began to give way to interment, as practised by the Christians and later Romans.

The *Church*, which was restored and had transepts added to it in 1842, is a neat cruciform structure of stone, in the Norman style of architecture, consisting of a body without aisles, north and south transepts, a small chancel, and a square tower with pinnacles at the angles, at the west end, which has been raised. In the tower are three bells. The south entrance is through a fine old Norman doorway. The interior of the Church is very neat, with single seats, and roofs open to the rafters. At the intersection of the nave and transepts are four large circular arches, and at each of the four corners are two small arches instead of the angles of the walls. The pulpit and reading desk, at each side of the entrance to the chancel, are of similar shape and design, and in the centre of the transept is a handsome font resting on five pillars. The east window, composed of two tall narrow lights, is filled with stained glass. This window, together with the font, were presented in 1841 by Sir Robert and Lady Frankland Russell. There is a small organ at the west end of the Church; and the lower story of the tower is used as a vestry. There are some neat tablets to members of the Strangways, Brooke, Vavasour, Cayley, and Milburn families. The cost of the enlargement, &c., of the Church, amounting to £1,100., was raised by subscription, aided by a grant from the Incorporated Society. The *Living* is a Perpetual Curacy of the annual value of £300. It was augmented with £400. of Queen Anne's Bounty in 1763 and 1792. The great tithes were commuted for £590., and the small tithes for £270. Patron, the Archbishop of York; Incumbent, Rev. Samuel Coates, Prebendary of Ampleforth in York Cathedral. In the Churchyard are some fine elms, one of which is preserved by a wall of brick, four feet high. In 1855 a large elm was blown down here. The *Parsonage House* is a plain building on the north side of the Churchyard.

The *National School* is supported by subscription. The poor have 1*l.* 1*s.* of land, left by John Dinmore, in 1693; and also 20*s.* a year bequeathed by George Wright, in 1721. The proceeds of these bequests amount to about £4. a year.

TOPCLIFFE.—This is a very large parish partly in the Wapentake of Birdforth, and partly in that of Hallikeld. It contains the ten following townships, viz., Carlton, Dalton, Elmer-with-Crakehill, Skipton, and Topcliffe, in Birdforth; and Asenby, Baldersby, Dishforth, Marton-le-Moor, and Rainton-with-Newby, in Hallikeld Wapentake. The entire parish contains 15,565 acres and 2,797 inhabitants, of which, 4,066 acres and 710 persons are in the township of Topcliffe. Its rateable value is £8,681. Colonel George

Wyndham, of Petworth Castle, Sussex (Lord of the Manor), and T. S. Walker, Esq., are the largest owners of land in Topcliffe, which township is partly in the Liberty of St. Peter (See vol. i., p. 481).

The *Village of Topcliffe* is large and well built, and pleasantly seated on the crown of a bold eminence or cliff on the N.E. side of Swaledale, and on the Boroughbridge road $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles S.S.W. from Thirsk; 7 miles N. from Boroughbridge; and 24 miles N.W. from York.

The Saxon owner of the Manor of Topcliffe, in the reign of Edward the Confessor, was Bernulf, but after the Conquest, this, with many other manors, was given by the Conqueror to William de Percy, as a reward for his valour in the battle of Hastings. In the Domesday Survey the place is called *Topceclive* (supposed to be derived from its situation on the *top* of a *cliff* or bank above the Swale), but in later records the name is spelt *Tadencliffe*.

In the year 949 the *States* of Northumbria assembled at this place, and took the oath of allegiance to Edred the West Saxon. Old Lambard alludes to this circumstance (on the authority of Simeon Dunelm, 948) in the following quaint language, "Wulstan tharchebyshop of Yorke, and al the Nobilitie of the Northe Countrie made their Homage to *Eadred* the King of *Englande*, at this towne; and yet notwithstandinge, sone after they choose to reigne over theim one *Eiric*, descended of the Race of the *Danes*; whereupon K. *Eadred* invaded that Countrie, and destroyed thabby of *Ripon* and so streightened theim besides, that they not only deprieved *Eiric*, but also offered *Eadred* great Sommes of Money to withdraw himselfe. I take it to be the same, which at this Day is corruptly called *Topclif* in *Yorkshyre*, the Word degeneratinge at the first to *Tadolif*, and so to that which it now soundeth." Leland describes Topcliffe as an "uplandish town whose pretty manor place stands on a hill about half a mile from the town, almost on the rise of the Swale."

The "pretty manor place" of the royal antiquarian refers to the seat or Castle of the Percys, Earls of Northumberland, which stood here for centuries. "Of the old baronial fortrees of the Percys at Topcliffe, we know little even by tradition," writes the author of *Vallis Eboracensis*. "No traces now remain of frowning keeps and dungeons, the embattled towers, the huge portcullis, the aspiring pinnacles, the graceful terraces. All have disappeared except the mound on which it stood, now called Maiden Bower, and still encompassed by a moat." *Maiden Bower* is an artificial mound, approached by a path winding spirally from the base to the summit, on which are some aged firs. Here are two broad and deep moats, now dry, surmounted by lofty mounds, on the inner of which is a still loftier elevation,

probably marking the site of the keep. At a short distance from this mound is the confluence of the Codbeck with the river Swale, near to which, ancient coins, gun barrels, and other relics of olden times have been found.

Not a stone is left of the magnificent seat of the Percys at Topcliffe, but judging from the appearance and extent of the outworks, and the foss, it must have been an immense building. Attached to the Castle was an extensive park, now divided into farms. And here the ancient Earls of Northumberland kept state, and did service or disservice to the King according to their inclination or interest. Here it was that Henry Percy, the fourth Earl, who was present at the battle of Bosworth Field, dwelt in the reign of Henry VII.; and here also he was murdered in 1489, as already related at page 178 of the first volume of this history.* The remains of this nobleman were not, however, suffered to go down to the grave unhonoured: indeed it is probable that no man ever in England received such magnificent funeral obsequies. The mutilated body was embalmed and placed in a leaden coffin, with an oaken covering. The funeral set out from Topcliffe for Beverley, and immediately after the hearse came a host of mourners extending for miles in solemn and gorgeous pageantry. The cost of the funeral amounted to £1,510., equal to £12,080. in modern money. The hearse cost £210. (modern reckoning); the coffin, £130. Following the hearse were 12 Lords, in splendid apparel costing £210.; 20 gentlewomen, in gowns costing £150.; 60 squires and gentlemen, in gowns and tippets costing £800.; 200 yeomen, in gowns costing £1,200.; 160 "poor folk," in black gowns as torch bearers, costing £420.; 500 priests, at a cost of £400.; 1,000 clerks (clergy), cost £160.; 100 grooms, in gowns costing £500. And this long procession, with its numberless silken banners, bearing the arms and blazonments of the Percys, was lighted up by the glare of thousands of torches, borne by

* The history of the Percy family is a scene of war and blood; six of the Earls died violent deaths, as did many of the collateral branches. Henry Percy the 1st Earl was slain at the battle of Bramham Moor, in 1408. Henry, 2nd Earl, was killed at the battle of St. Albans, in 1455. Henry, 3rd Earl, was slain at the battle of Towton Field, in 1461. The 4th Earl, as above stated, was killed by the mob at Topcliffe, in 1489. Thomas, the 7th Earl, was beheaded at York, in 1572. Henry, 9th Earl, shot himself in the Tower, in 1585. Thomas Percy, Earl of Worcester, brother to the first Earl, was beheaded in 1403; the eldest son of the same Earl was slain at the battle of Shrewsbury, in 1403; and his third son, Sir Ralph Percy, was slain in the Holy Land, in 1400. Sir Thomas, 5th son of the second Earl, was killed at the battle of Northampton, in 1460; and the 7th son of the same Earl, Sir Ralph, lost his life at the battle of Haggelamore, in 1463. Sir Thomas Percy, 2nd son of the 5th Earl, was hanged at Tyburn for a conspiracy.

horsemen and postmen all the way to the Church of Beverley, which was hung in black at a cost of £400. Nor were the poor forgotten, who went thither to pay their last homage to the dead—18,840 of these received amongst them £1,238. These are but a few of the items of this great funeral pageant, which lasted two days—halting at the Castles of Wressil and Leckonfield, two other seats of the Northumberland family.

A recent writer, in some printed papers entitled *Wanderings in the Vale of York*,* has drawn a fine imaginative picture of the scene at Topcliffe on the day of the funeral. "Here within the Castle walls," he writes, "were family wailings, and sorrowing friends, and busy preparations for the great departure, mingled with the noise of armed heels upon the stone stairs and along the floors and corridors, and the tramp of horses, and the muffled voices of men in the court-yard; and the subdued murmurings of the multitude outside the walls, like the sound of some mighty sea heard afar off along the sands at midnight; and the hurrying of messengers to and fro, and the loud words of command, and the ready obedience, and all the marshalling of the pageant. Then slowly with the mortuaries, and the huishmen, and the standard bearers, and the armour bearers, preceded by the master of the horse, rolled forward the ponderous bulk of the hearse, bristling with torches, whose red and lurid glare lighted up the surrounding landscape, painting the trees with a wild colouring of fire, and flinging their shadows into a black sepulchral darkness. And the lords in their splendid and sombre attire, gowns and hoods, and the thick rank of horsemen—knights, and squires, and yeomen, in sable tippets; and the flowing gowns of the gentlewomen; and the white robes of fifteen hundred priests, marching together in solemn order, as on some great day of judgment and general assize of God; and the courtiers, grooms, and servants, and poor men in their russet garments, bringing up the rear with torches; and all the long and endless line of pageantry flanked by out-riders with torches. On they slowly went, slowly over meadow and marsh, and through cathedral avenues of trees in the dark forest, starting the deer from their slumbers, and rousing the wolves from their savage dens, and making them fly, howling, with the fright and terror of that dread array until the vaults of night shook and quivered with the dire sound, and the far-off hills repeated it in shuddering echoes, as if smote with a horrid blasphemy. And now along the high road it wends its way, until the morning dawns, and the Church of Beverley is gained. The body is then laid upon

* Written by January Searle (Mr. G. S. Phillips) and published in a Manchester Newspaper.

its bier, and the service is performed, and the mass celebrated. But the dead man hears no word of all this, nor sees any portion of the splendour of his obsequies ; and the church walls look cold and blank ; and the sculptured effigies of the saints stare down from them (with their stony eyes) upon the scene below, silent and unobserving. The sunlight also streams through the painted windows, and falls in rich mosaics of blue, and crimson, and yellow, upon the grey slabs of the aisles, and the choir, and the altar, as sweetly and religiously as it fell yesterday, and will fall to-morrow, when all this pomp is over, and the dead rests in his house for ever. And at last the coffin is carried to the tomb and gently lowered, and the heavy mould is dropped on it (dust to dust), and the staves are broken, and the mourners and spectators depart—each to his own home, and leave the dead to his.”

Thomas Percy, Earl of Northumberland, who raised a rebellion against Queen Elizabeth, narrowly escaped being taken at his house at Topcliffe, in 1589 (See vol. i., p. 201). King James I. stopped here, with his retinue, one night, when he came to take possession of the Crown of England, in 1602. In 1646 the Scots army lay in this neighbourhood, Maiden Bower being their head quarters ; when it was agreed between the Commissioners of the Parliament and the Scots' Commissioners, that when £100,000. was paid by the former, and the money arrived at Topcliffe, the latter, with their army, should quit all their garrisons on the south of Tyne within ten days. On the 11th of May, 1646, King Charles I. passed through Topcliffe with the Scotch army, on their march from Newark to Newcastle. The King dined here, and took leave of Sir Henry Slingsby, Bart., one of his most faithful adherents. Some authorities state that it was here that the Scots delivered the King into the hands of his enemies, on the receipt of half the sum of £400,000., which was paid as the price of their treachery.*

Topcliffe was once a considerable town, but now is reduced to the dimensions of a small village. It had formerly a weekly market, and the ancient Market Cross still remains in the village. There are annual sheep and cattle fairs here on the 17th and 18th of July, and on the 8th of October. The latter was established in 1838. The Swale is here crossed by a bridge of two large and three small arches.

The *Church* (St. Columbus) bears marks of great antiquity, and stands on a bold acclivity opposite Baldersby Park. There was a Church and two priests here at the time of the Domesday Survey. It was an ancient Rectory,

* See the history of the great Civil War between Charles I. and the Parliament, in the first volume of this history, commencing at page 211.

in the patronage of the Percys, till it was given by Wm. de Percy, in 1226, to the Archbishop and Dean and Chapter of York, to be perpetually appropriated to the Cathedral Church of York, and a Vicarage was ordained therein in 1258. The *Edifice* consists of a nave, north aisle, chancel, porch, and tower with four bells. The roof is one unbroken line from east to west. There was formerly a Chantry in the Church called Percy's Chantry. The nave is divided from the aisle by pointed arches of a semi-Norman character, resting upon octagonal pillars with plain capitals. There is a good oak screen at the east end of the aisle, now dividing the vestry from the chancel. The north wall of the Church having shrunk from the perpendicular is now supported by two enormous buttresses; and the situation of the tower near the brink of a lofty hill has occasioned architectural arrangements of a peculiar character. The three sedilia and the piscina remain in the chancel. The east window is large and lofty, and consists of four lights with beautiful curvilinear tracery. In it are a few scattered remnants of stained glass. The chancel was neatly repaired at an expense of £510., about half of which was paid by the patrons, and the remainder by the townships of Asenby, Dishforth, Marton-le-Moor, Rainton-with-Newby, and Baldersby.

There are several monuments, the most remarkable of which is a tombstone in the north aisle, inlaid with brass, and containing the full length effigies of Thomas de Topcliffe and his wife. The merit of this monumental brass, as a work of art, is of the very highest order. It represents beneath a doubly arched canopy, the effigies of a civilian and his lady, both attired in long tunics and mantles. Tabernacle work, with figures of angels playing upon musical instruments, appears on either side, and rises above the effigies into clusters of niches and rich drapery. The effigies are placed upon a ground of diaper of a flowing pattern, and beneath their heads are embroidered cushions, each supported from above by an angelic figure with out-spread wings. On either side is introduced an escutcheon with these arms, a chevron between three peg-tops; and the evangelistic symbols appear in the angles of the plate. The inscription in black letter bears the date of 1391. The christian name of the man is now lost, but Gough, in his edition of Camden, mentions this brass, and gives the name Thomas de Topclyff. This family of Topcliffe was very ancient, and by intermarriage allied to the Percys. The Topcliffes figure in the ecclesiastical history of the country. There is a large monument to Sir Metcalf Robinson, Bart., who died in 1688, and another to Sir William Robinson, Bart., eldest son of Sir Tancred Robinson, Bart., of Newby, who died in 1770. In the south aisle also lies interred the body of William Robinson, High Sheriff of Yorkshire, in 1689,

and Lord Mayor of York, in 1700. He was for many years M.P. for Northallerton, and was returned in eight successive Parliaments for the City of York. He died in 1736, aged 82. Sir William's house, in York, is noticed in vol. i., p. 623. The seat of the Robinsons was Newby Hall.

The *Living* is a Vicarage, valued in the King's Books at £19. 19s. 2d., and now at £600. The Dean and Chapter of York are the patrons and impropriators, and the Rev. Henry Annesley Hawkins is the present Vicar. The *Vicarage House* is a plain building. King Edward VI., by letters patent, granted to an assistant curate to this Church, and his successors, £5. per ann., which was confirmed by Queen Elizabeth in 1559. This pension is payable out of the land revenues of the Crown, but the feoffees have appropriated it to the school. There is a place of worship for Methodists.

Topcliffe School is a neat commodious edifice in the Churchyard, built by subscription in 1812, on the site of an old school founded in 1549. A house for the schoolmaster was erected in 1841 at a cost of £289. The school is endowed with £82. per ann., the particulars of which are given below. The master must be capable of teaching Greek and Latin, as well as English, writing, and accounts. About forty free scholars are chosen by the feoffees from the poor children of the ten townships of the parish.

There is likewise an *Infant School* here.

The township of Topcliffe includes the scattered farmhouses in *Topcliffe Park*; the three farms of *Gristhwaite* and *Hagg House*; and part of the hamlet of *Thorpsfield*, which is 2 miles S.S.W. of Thirsk, and consists of four houses situated in the parishes of Topcliffe, Thirsk, and Sowerby.

Salmon Hall, on the banks of the Swale, opposite Baldersby House, is the residence of Mrs. Pickersgill. Before the erection of the mill dam, this part of the river was much resorted for salmon fishing, and hence the name of the house. The old road between Boroughbridge and Northallerton passes by the end of the house.

Charities of the Parish.—The parish of Topcliffe has several *Charities*, all of which are under the control and management of twelve *Trustees* or *Feoffees*, who fill up vacancies in their own body, and were instituted by a decree of Commissioners of Charitable uses in 1674 (26th Charles II.) The produce of several of the charities form a general fund distributed every year among the poor of the whole parish, in certain proportions to each township. John Hartforth, of Topcliffe, in 1588, gave £10. to the school of Topcliffe, with which, together with another sum of money given by the parishioners, was purchased a cottage in Topcliffe and five acres of land, afterwards exchanged for about three acres. Wm. Robinson, citizen of London, gave to the school of Topcliffe £16. per annum for ever, to be paid by the Grocer's Company of London. In 1674 Henry Raper, citizen of London, gave his estate of 61A. 36F. at Skipton-upon-Swale, after his wife's decease, to pay £10. per annum to the Hospital of Firby for ever, and

the residue of the profits to be devoted to the support of the school at Topcliffe. In 1611 Wm. Hutton, of Skipton, gave to the poor of the parish £10. Wm. Gilling, of London, gave the poor of the parish £20. in 1612, and in that and the following year Edmund and Catherine Clough left the poor of the parish £20. In 1613 the Rev. Ralph Kay, Vicar of Topcliffe, devised one close of land, called Pulleyn Leas, to the use and behoof of the poor of the town and parish. In 1717 a field at Firby was purchased with £142. 10s. belonging to the parish poor stock. Money secured in tolls to the amount of £300. has arisen from small benefactions and the sale of timber on the Charity lands. Three parts of the dividends of £250. Navy five per cent. stock, which has been produced by different legacies, balances in the hands of the feoffees, and subscriptions, go also to the general fund: the remaining fourth part is appropriated to the school at Marton. What are called the *Cloth Charities*, for providing clothing for the poor of the different townships in the parish, are as follows:—£5. per annum out of an estate at Fawdington, left by Wm. Dinmore, in 1676; a yearly rent charge of £2. 10s. left by John Ball, out of an estate at Elmire; nearly 7A. of land bequeathed by John Easterby; and the interest of £10. left by William Copeland, in 1760.

Topcliffe Township has a house and nearly 3A. of poor's land purchased in 1708, with £100. benefaction money. In 1728 John Geldart left 90s. a year out of Vicar Crook Close, for the poor of Topcliffe, Rainton, and Dalton. The poor of *Rainton* have the interest of £10. left by John Steel; and those of *Asenby* have 3A. of land left by George Rocliffe, in 1735; the interest of £44., of which £20. was left by Jane Watson, in 1759, and £24. arose from the sale of timber; and an annuity of £5. charged on his estate at Asenby by Wm. Kay, Esq., in 1798. The poor of *Dishforth* have four ancient rent charges, amounting to 21s. a year; and also an annuity of 20s. left in 1682 by Roger Leadley, who also left 20s. a year for the curate. *Dalton* has about 2A. of poor's land purchased with money arising from ancient benefactions. In 1764 the Rev. Francis Dale bequeathed the interest of £100. for the education of poor children of Marton, Rainton, Dalton, Skipton, and Catton. In 1789 Rd. Machell left £50. for the education of poor children of Marton, and it now forms part of the above noticed £250. stock.

The *Charity lands* in the hands of the feoffees, arising from the above and other bequests, are as follows:—A farm of 60A. at Skipton, which yields an annual rental of £65., of which sum £10. is paid to the Hospital at Kirby, and the remainder to the schoolmaster at Topcliffe; a field at Firby, 5A. 2R. 20P., which lets for £17. per annum, and is distributed to the poor of the parish; Peter Fields, at Topcliffe, nearly 3A., rent £7. 7s. per annum, given to the poor of Topcliffe; other lands in Topcliffe and Dalton, the rent of which is £2., which sum is paid to the schoolmaster of Dishforth; a field at Asenby of 6A. 3R. 17P. lets for £12. 12s., which is distributed in clothes to the poor of the parish; and the before noticed Pulleyn Leas, at Topcliffe, 3A. 2R. 33P., which yields an annual rental of £9. 10s. This latter sum is distributed amongst the Topcliffe, Dalton, and parish poor. The total of the rent of these lands is £108. 10s. 8d.

Asenby Township.—The township of Asenby, Aisenby, or Azenby, contains 1,180 acres and 207 inhabitants. Rateable value, £1,794. Colonel George Wyndham (Lord of the Manor), Mrs. Barker, and J. C. Kaye, Esq., are the chief proprietors of the land. The soil is light and gravelly. A very strong deposit of gravel, adapted to road making, is found in the township, and has

been wrought for many years; and in a bed of coal shale, which shews itself on the abrupt declivities of the dale, many marine petrifications have been found. The *Village* stands on the south-western acclivities of Swaledale, 6 miles S.S.W. of Thirsk, and half a mile S. of Topcliffe. The tithes have been commuted for rent charges amounting to £334. 10s.—of which £250. are payable to the Impropiator; £84. 10s. to the Vicar of Topcliffe; and £20. to the Dean and Chapter of York.

Baldersby Township.—This township comprises 1,752 acres. The river Swale passes on the east, and on the west is the great Roman road, now called Leeming Lane. The population is 276; rateable value, £3,267. The North Eastern Railway intersects the township, and on it is a Station a short distance from the village. The sole owner of the land, except a few acres, is the Lord Viscount Downe, now a minor. The soil is good and fertile.

The *Village of Baldersby* is small and well built, and stands $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles S.W. of Thirsk. Baldersby Park, formerly called *Newby Park*, is the seat of the Viscountess Downe and her son the Viscount Downe. See the township of Rainton-cum-Newby at a subsequent page.

The present *Viscount Downe* (Hugh Richard, the eighth Viscount) was born in London in 1844, and is consequently, as before stated, a minor. His father, William Henry Dawnay, the seventh Viscount Downe, died on the 26th of January, 1857. His mother (the Viscountess Dowager) is the second daughter of Dr. Bagot, Bishop of Bath and Wells. The peerage, which is an Irish one, was created in 1680. The first Peer represented Yorkshire in 1660; and sat in King James's Irish Parliament in 1689. He was descended from Sir Payan Dawnay, of Dawnay Castle, in Normandy, who accompanied William, Duke of Normandy, to England.

A very beautiful *Church* (St. James), situate about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Baldersby, midway between it and Rainton, was erected and endowed through the munificence of the late Lord Downe—by whom the first stone of the building was laid, May 22nd, 1856. The edifice, with the spacious Churchyard attached thereto, was consecrated by the Archbishop of York, on the 29th of September, 1857; and the body of the noble founder was removed to this Church from that of Topcliffe on the following evening.

The building is in the Early Decorated style, and consists of a nave with aisles, a chancel with an organ chamber on the side, and a tower and spire at the south side of the west end, 160 feet high. A peal of eight bells are placed in the tower. The interior of the Church is fitted up and finished in a very elegant and chaste manner. The chancel is lined with alabaster, and on the floor is a superb slab of white marble, inlaid with brass, in memory

of the munificent founder. The organ chamber is separated from the chancel by an ornamental screen of metal; the gate of the chancel is painted and gilded; the roof of the chancel is richly ornamented in gold and colours; and the floor of the chancel is paved with encaustic tiles, as is also the middle of the nave. The font is octagonal and elegant. The chancel arch is very fine. The aisles are divided from the nave by six pointed arches on the north side, and five on the south side. These arches rest on fine white freestone pillars. The windows are filled with brilliantly stained glass.* The open seats or stalls and ecclesiastical chairs will accommodate about 500 persons. In the Churchyard is a very tall stone sepulchral cross. Mr. W. Butterfield, of London, is the architect of this Church. The *Living* is worth £100. a year, with a good *Parsonage House*.

In connexion with the Church is a *School*, which is chiefly supported by the Viscountess Downe.

A farm in this township, in the occupation of Mr. William Dixon, is conducted on the "model plan." The farm buildings, including the corn mill, thrashing and chopping machines, engine house, root house, stables, cow houses, feeding boxes, poultry houses, &c., form a square, and everything is exceedingly compact and convenient.

Catton Township.—Area, 804 acres; population, 181; rateable value, £1,491. Col. Wyndham is Lord of the Manor, but Messrs. John and Henry Rob own most of the land. *Catton Village* is situated on the east bank of the Swale, 5 miles S.W. of Thirsk, and $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles from Topcliffe, near the Leeds and Thirsk Railway. The tithes of the township have been commuted for £186. 15s., of which, £160. are payable to the Dean and Chapter of York, and £26. 15s. to the Vicar of Topcliffe.

Dalton Township.—Dalton comprises 1,247 acres of fertile land, the property of Lord Downe, Col. Wyndham (Lord of the Manor), Thomas Buckle, Esq., and a few others. Rateable value, £1,925.; population, 288 souls.

* The subject painted on the E. window is the *Transfiguration*. The S.E. window contains the *Annunciation*. The S.W. window exhibits figures of St. James (the patron of the Church), and St. John, his brother. Beneath the effigy of the former there is a representation of his martyrdom; and under the figure of the latter, that Apostle is represented writing the Revelations in the island of Patmos. The circular window of the W. gable of the nave contains, in the centre a lamb, as an emblem of Our Lord, with angels in the surrounding panels. The two windows below this contain armorial bearings. The stone work of the eastern window of the S. aisle is in the shape of a cross, and the stained glass contain the initials I.N.R.I. The W. window of the south aisle represents St. Michael contending with the Dragon; and the W. window of the north aisle represents St. Raphael.

The *Village* is situated on a branch of the Codbeck, 1 mile W. from the Railway Station at Sessay, nearly 5 miles S. of Thirsk, and 2 from Topcliffe. There is a *Methodist Chapel*, built in 1809, and a *Primitive Methodist Chapel*, erected in 1850. The tithes have been commuted for £184., of which, £29. are payable to the Vicar, and £155. to the Dean and Chapter of York.

Dishforth Township.—The township of Dishforth comprises 1,714 acres and 355 persons. Rateable value, £2,730. The land is freehold, and belongs to T. S. Walker, Esq., Earl de Grey, Mark Barroby, Esq., and others. Col. Wyndham is the owner of the manorial rights. The soil is generally fertile. The *Village* is situated on the road between Thirsk and Boroughbridge, 4 miles N. of the latter place, and 2 miles from Topcliffe.

The *Chapel of Ease* is an old plain building of stone. The Perpetual Curacy is in the gift of the Vicar of Topcliffe, and is worth about £80. a year. There are places of worship for Independents and Baptists; and a *School*, endowed with £8. a year, for which eight children are taught free. The present new school was built on the site of an old one, by the liberality of Mark Barroby, Esq., of this place. In the pleasure grounds attached to the residence of Mr. Barroby, are some antiquities, viz., a Saxon cross, a stone battle axe, &c.

Elmer-with-Crakehall Township.—Area, 900 acres; population, 73; rateable value, £767. The township comprises two hamlets of scattered houses, from 5 to 6 miles S. of Thirsk, and forms two manors, of which Viscount Downe and Col. Wyndham are lords. *Elmer*, or *Elmire*, consists of four farmhouses and a few cottages; and *Crakehall* of two farmhouses. One of the farm residences in the former place is called *Elmire House*, and is a neat modern building, in the occupation of Mr. Joseph Pallister.

Marton-le-Moor Township.—This township extends into Kirby Hill parish, and has an area of 1,614 acres, with a population of 203 persons. Its rateable value is £2,695. Earl de Grey is Lord of the Manor and owner of the greater part of the soil. The *Village of Marton* is small but well built, and triangular in shape. It stands three miles N.W. from Boroughbridge, 3½ miles from Topcliffe, and a little to the west of Leeming Lane.

The *Chapel of Ease* is a small plain building. The Perpetual Curacy, worth £72. a year, having been augmented with £800. of Queen Anne's Bounty from 1781 to 1832, is in the gift of the Vicar of Topcliffe. Incumbent, Rev. Thomas Allison. The tithes have been commuted for £440. 12s. 6d., of which sum, £370. are payable to the impropiators, £48. 10s. to the Vicar of Topcliffe, £18. to the Vicar of Kirby Hill, and £14. 2s. 6d. to the Dean and Chapter of York. There are twelve acres of glebe.

There is a neat residence surrounded with pleasure grounds, in the occupation of Anthony L. Maynard, Esq.; and here is a "model farm" in the strictest sense of the term, the property and residence of Mr. Thomas Petch.

Rainton-with-Newby Township.—Area, 1,511 acres; population, 412 souls; rateable value, £2,736. *Rainton* is a pleasant and handsome village, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles N.E. of Ripon, and 3 from Topcliffe; and *Newby* is an extensive park, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles N.E. of Ripon, and 4 miles from Thirsk. Earl de Grey and Viscount Downe are the largest landowners. There was a Chapel at Rainton, in the patronage of Thomas, son of Alan de Arches, in or about 1280; it afterwards belonged to Fountains Abbey. The field here called Chapel Flatt was probably the site of that ancient place of Divine worship. A spear head and a battle axe of stone were found here recently whilst digging a drain.

Newby Park (now called *Baldersby Park*—see page 718), the ancient seat of the Robinson family, ancestors of the Earls de Grey, was sold by the present Earl de Grey to George Hudson, Esq., M.P., long known as the "Railway King." Mr. Hudson greatly enlarged and improved the magnificent mansion and beautiful grounds, and in 1858 sold them to the late Viscount Downe. The park lies on the right bank of the Swale, and is well wooded and stocked with deer.

As commutations for the tithes, rent charges have been awarded, amounting to £98. 8s., of which, £88. 8s. are payable to the Vicar, and £9. 15s. to the Dean and Chapter of York. There is a *Wesleyan Chapel* in the township.

Skipton-upon-Swale Township.—Skipton is a small township containing 827 acres and 148 inhabitants. Rateable value, £1,336. Messrs. John and Henry Rob are the chief owners of the soil. The manerial rights belong to Colonel Wyndham. The *Village*, which is commonly called *Skipton Bridge* (the Swale being crossed here by a neat bridge of eight arches), is pleasant, well built, and distant from Thirsk 4 miles W.S.W. *Skipton Hall* is the residence of Mrs. Elizabeth Elsley; and a neat house, called *Leckonby Hall*, has recently been erected by Mr. John Rob, who resides in it.

The *District Church* (St. John the Evangelist), a neat stone building consisting of a nave and small chancel, was erected in 1842, at an expense of about £700.—the Misses Elsley being the promoters and principal contributors. It is endowed with about £100. a year, and there is a Parsonage House attached to it. A stained glass window was presented by Lady Frankland Russell. The Rev. William Sweeting is the Perpetual Curate. The Church contains monumental tablets to the Misses Elsley, viz., Mary, who died in 1848, aged 59, and Frances, who died in 1851, aged 69. An ecclesiastical district has been assigned to this Church. The impropriate tithes

have been commuted for £175., payable to the Dean and Chapter of York, and the vicarial tithes for £27. 17s. 6d.

The *Wesleyan Chapel* was built in 1810 by Mr. J. Watson, who endowed it with two cottages.

WELBURY.—Welbury parish contains 2,569 acres, and a population of 249 souls. It is crossed by the railway from Northallerton to Stockton, and its rateable value is £1,910. The Earl of Harewood is Lord of the Manor and principal landowner. The surface is pleasingly undulated, and the higher grounds command fine views of the Cleveland Hills and of the adjacent country. The soil is a strong clay of good quality. The Wiske, which is here a small stream, flows round a portion of the parish. Here is a Railway Station on the above line.

The *Village of Welbury* is small, and stands about 7 miles N.E. of Northallerton. Most of the farmhouses lie scattered throughout the parish. *Angram*, or *Angran*, *Grange*, in the occupation of Messrs. John and William Garnett, farmers, is 2 miles N.W. from the village, and close to Appleton Wiske.

The *Church* (St. Leonard) is a small plain building of stone, rebuilt about 1815, and consisting of a nave, chancel, porch, and bell turret containing two bells. The *Living* is a Rectory, valued in the King's Books at £7. 2s. 11d. The tithes were commuted for £320., and there are 68 acres of glebe land. The Queen, as Duchess of Lancaster, is the patron, and the Rev. Francis R. Lipscomb is the present Rector. The *Rectory House* is a large plain building.

Longevity.—Jane Garbutt, a native of Falkirk (Scotland), died at Welbury on the 10th of December, 1856, aged 109 years and 4 months. She had been married twice, both of her husbands being seamen. Documents in her possession proved the truth of the above. She remembered, when a child, tending cows on Falkirk Moor, and being told of the mounds containing the bodies of those who were buried after the battle of Falkirk. She retained her faculties to the last.

ANTIQUITIES ON THE MOORS.—The eastern moors of the North Riding of Yorkshire abound in relics of the early inhabitants of the district, viz., the dwellings, the barrows, and the camps of the aborigines. There are many specimens of the superstructure of ancient *British Habitations*. According to Dion Cassius, the Britons, in early times, were wholly uncivilized; they had neither houses nor walls, neither temples nor cities. Some of them dwelt in *caves*, others in mean huts slightly covered with reeds. The re-

mains of these caves and huts on the Yorkshire moors are of different sizes, and of various shapes. The huts or dwellings were generally constructed thus: a hole was dug in the ground, and the materials dug out of the excavation of it were laid round as a border which would keep the water from entering into it. In this mound were placed poles which met at the top, like a cone, resembling a sugar loaf. These poles were intersected or crossed with twigs, forming a kind of basket work, which was covered with straw, hay, or turf. On one side was an opening as a door, out of which the smoke escaped and the light was admitted. The fire was placed in the middle of the floor, and some hay, straw, or grass strewed round it, would furnish the inhabitants with seats by day—and beds by night. The settlements were of different dimensions, like our little towns and villages. In some places the sites of numbers of huts, clustered together, may be seen, with a vacant place in the centre, which might be a place for cattle. The British huts are found on the summits, but more frequently on the sides of hills. Several of them have been discovered on the hills facing the plain of Cleveland. Mr. Orde, in his *History of Cleveland*, points to about a dozen of them on the higher part of Bousdale farm, in the township of Hutton Lowcross; and to similar appearances on a larger extent in the same neighbourhood. He also notices the remains of a complete *British Town* of vast magnitude, extending from near Highcliffe, in Hutton Lowcross, to the base of Roseberry, a distance of upwards of two miles. Alluding to the latter, he writes—"The remains of these British dwellings are in the form of large oval or circular pits, varying considerably in size, viz., eight to twelve feet deep, and 60 to 80 and 100 yards in circumference. These pits commence, near Highcliffe, stretch across Bold and Venture Gill and the Kildale road, nearly on a line with Haswell's hut, run along the lower edge of Hutton Moor, below the Haggs (qy. Aggeres?), Hanging Stone, and White Hills, and terminate in a deep line of circumvallation round the upper part of Roseberry Topping. Of the pits here mentioned there are many hundreds in single or double lines, of a zig-zag irregular form, and divided from each other by a broad well-defined ridge or rampart of earth, sufficient for the passage of men, horses, and cattle; and in some cases larger pits being connected with smaller by an entrance." On a level piece of rich alluvial soil, right of the Kildale road, the same authority states that these habitations are extremely numerous; that, indeed, "the hill is completely scooped out like a honey-comb, sufficient to afford room for a whole tribe of the Brigantes." Some of these pits are simple excavations from the soil (which is here of considerable depth) while others have a solid pavement of rough unhewn stones, and are carefully

walled round with the same materials. Mr. Ord, on digging at the bottom of some of these huts, found pieces of pure charcoal, which when exposed to heat, became vivid red, with ashes of a brownish white; and with respect to the labour of forming these vaults or dwellings, he justly observes, "the excavations must have required enormous labour, as they (the pits) are placed in many instances below a thick bed of bituminous shale, very difficult to penetrate without powerful instruments." Our author imagines that the above spot was the *bona fide* British metropolis of Cleveland, and an important British settlement; and that they are British is shewn, he adds, by the existence of several tumuli in the neighbourhood of the pits.

After remarking that, towards the north-east corner of the base or lower part of Roseberry Topping, are the remains of an ancient British village, Dr. Young, in his *Picture of Whitby*, writes, "It is observable that lines of hollows, marking the foundations of antique huts, run round the front, not only of Roseberry, but of each of the other large hills that skirt the plain of Cleveland. These chains of military posts, for so we may term them, are always found at some distance from the hill; and are in some places single, in others double." At Egton Grange British pits occupy a space 500 feet long and 400 feet broad; Killing Pits, near Goathland Chapel, are 600 feet long and 150 feet broad; and in Westerdale is the site of a British settlement, 1,000 feet long and 300 feet broad. *The antiquary will also notice remains of the same description in Harewood Dale; on Danby Moor, between Danby Beacon and Wapley, which lie in parallel lines; at the Stone Haggs, near Castleton; on the northern side of Eston Nab; on the Blakey Moor, close to the road between Castleton and Kirby Moorside; in Troutsdale; at Dry Heads, in Harewood Dale; at Scamridge; and at Cloughton, where is a similar cluster of pits called Hulleys.

Mr. Ord's beautiful observations with reference to the site of the British town on the hills of Cleveland, may be well applied to the other towns or settlements above alluded to. "Here," he says, "where human footstep scarcely ever treads, once dwelt a numerous and powerful tribe of Britons, actively engaged in the employments of peace or the necessities of war. They, like ourselves, experienced the joys of love and hope, or the pangs of anguish and despair. On this spot dwelt matrons happy and confiding; here fought warriors bold and invincible, contesting every inch of their native soil. Now the cheerful hearth is deserted; the warbling love-carol and the fierce war-cry no longer echo on the gale; the race who inherited these hills exist no more in the land: even the names of all their 'princes, paladins, and peers,' are utterly vanished from the earth for ever. Could they, after a

sleep of twenty centuries, emerge from the dust, how great would be their amazement! They would behold noble mansions gleaming along the vales; towns and villages, the marts of commerce and agriculture, would salute their eyes; the busy crowds, the gay equipages, the costumes and manners foreign to their own, would, like some magic panorama, dazzle their senses with wonder and surprise; whilst art and science would unite to teach them the true amenities of civilization; and Christianity, shedding abroad her heavenly influences, would banish from their hearts all the darkness, and cruelty, and misery, of old idolatry."

In the first volume of this history, page 46, are some observations on the ancient sepulchres of the Britons, Saxons, and Danes—the *tumuli*, *howes*, *cromlechs*, and *barrows*, as they are called variously. It is well known that before the introduction of Christianity, there were no regular places for the dead, like our Churchyards or cemeteries. They were interred in places most convenient for the purpose, and respect for deceased friends and relatives, induced the survivors to raise over the remains of their departed friends, heaps of earth or stones, which are now called tumuli, howes, &c. The bodies were sometimes burnt to ashes, and their ashes put into an urn, were placed upon the earth, and the tumulus, or howe, was raised upon them. Some howes contain one each and others many. The howe, or tumulus, is the most simple and lasting of the monuments of antiquity. Drake, in his *Eboracum*, says, "No sort of monument can possibly subsist longer, for nothing but an earthquake can destroy them;" and Ord remarks that these humble mausoleums, "more ancient than the Egyptian pyramids, will endure when those august temples of the dead shall have mouldered away like the dust embalmed within their marbles."

The erection of tumuli over the dead is of undoubted antiquity. In the 7th chapter and 26th verse of Joshua, it is related that over the body of Achan, the son of Zare, they raised a great heap of stones. In the next chapter, the corpse of the King of Ai had raised upon it a large heap of stones. And again in the 2nd of Samuel, 18th chapter 17th verse—"They took Absalom, and cast him into a great pit in the wood, and laid a very great heap of stones upon him."

Herodotus, who wrote more than 400 years before the Christian era, tells us that "Lydia boasts of one monument of art, second to none but those of the Egyptians and Babylonians. It is the sepulchre of Alyattes, father of Cræsus. The groundwork is composed of large stones; the rest of the structure is an immense mound of earth. The circumference of the tomb is six furlongs and two plethra, the breadth thirteen plethra; it is terminated

by a large piece of water, which the Lydians affirm to be inexhaustible, and is called the Gygean lake." Clio, sec. xciii. "The *tumuli* which marks the sepulchres of the Kings of Lydia," says Mr. Willis, in his *Pencilings*, p. 315, "rose like small hills on the opposite and distant bank of the Hermus." These immense monuments appear to resemble those remains in England, which we are accustomed to designate Druids' Circles (See vol. i., p. 49).

The remoter hills and moorlands of this district are everywhere thickly studded with these ancient sepulchres. From the summit of Freeburgh Hill, near Moorsholm, no fewer than twelve of them may be counted; on Bernaldby Moor are eight or ten; near Castleton are three or four; and great numbers may also be seen on the heights of Westerdale, Commondale, Danby, and Egton, generally near, or in connection with ancient British habitations, camps, or entrenchments.

There are the remains of ancient British *Camps* and *Entrenchments* and other vestiges of defence on almost every eminence on the edge of the moors, along the coast from the Tees to Scarborough. At West Coatham, near the mouth of the Tees, is an encampment nearly square, the east, north, and south trenches being 27 yards in length, whilst the west side is 30 yards. The height of the rampart on the east side is 21 feet: on the north, 18 feet; west (a good deal demolished), 9 feet, with a broad ditch, except at the south-west corner, which is the great gate or entrance. The north and east side embankments are quite on the brow of the rising ground on which the camp is placed, and gradually slope towards the marsh below. A few yards to the south side of the camp are two short embankments with ditches, and also appearances of a road leading to the camp; and at the distance of 80 yards farther south are the remains of a small semicircular entrenchment, surrounded by a number of hillocks or *tumuli*. The summit of Eston Nab, less than two miles south, is crowned by a large circular British camp, which, according to Dr. Young, measured in 1817, 1,060 feet in the sweep of the trench; 750 feet along the cliff; 850 feet in diameter; and 28 feet from the bottom of the ditch to the top of the rampart. This camp has been pronounced Roman, Saxon, and Danish, but the best authorities declare it to be British.* It was connected with the line of British forts at Highcliffe and Roseberry, and was contiguous to the British habitations that skirted Nab at Bousdale, and along the edge of the Hutton Lowcross moors. Near this

* The Rev. J. Graves, in his *History of Cleveland*, supposes that the camp on Eston Nab might be the one occupied by the Saxons called *Mons Badonicus* (Badon Hill) where the Britons, under the gallant King Arthur (in A.D. 520), in a sanguinary contest defeated the Saxon army. Our historian seems to rely in this matter upon Polydore

camp, too, are four British tumuli, two of which are ten yards, and two of forty yards in diameter. Near Highcliffe Nab, which overhangs the romantic and picturesque Vale of Guisborough, on the plot of ground now occupied by a small patch of fir trees, will be found a well-defined ancient encampment of irregular form. According to Ord, who is the first historian that describes it, the eastern boundary of this camp is 300 feet in length; the southern 884 feet; the west, towards the Nab end, only 86 feet; and on the north, where defended by steep precipices, 150 feet, altogether undefended; and the embankment then commences, and runs in a direct line to the only gate in the camp, on the north-east point, 720 feet, which, adding the unoccupied rampart, makes 870 feet. This fort is almost directly south of Eston Nab, from which it is distant upwards of two miles. It is within a few hundred yards of the remains of British habitations previously described. A strong well-defined rampart and ditch extend from the eastern extremity of this camp, and flank the northern declivity of hills, extending nearly a mile in an uninterrupted line to the stone quarry, near the old alum rock in Belman Bank, where it is destroyed by the workmen. A similar line forms an additional defence westward to the brow of Highcliffe, forming a double rampart towards the vale on the north. The southern boundary of the camp has been formed of vast masses of stone, and is much the strongest. Here may be traced the remains of a stone bulwark, or tower, twelve feet square.

The ridge which terminates at Castleton, and the ridge which separates Glazedale from Egton Grange, are fortified in a similar manner as the range above Spring Wood, leading from Highcliffe to Belman Bank. A trench runs between the upper part of Danby Dale and Little Fryup, double at the Danby end, and single towards Fryup. Some square camps are to be met with at a place called Crown End, between Westerdale and Basedale; one of them 150 feet square, with a gate to the east; another, 200 feet long by 130 broad; with others of various shapes. A cluster of the same kind of camps may be seen at Little Fryup, about a mile to the south of the ruins of Danby Castle. There are three of them 200 feet square, rising terrace-like, one above the other. On the moor called Smathome is a square embankment, whose sides are 20 yards by 14, and there are bases of tumuli around it. About a mile to the south of this is a square fort, 18 feet in height at the east end,

Virgil, who described the camp as on a hill overlooking the Tees. But Gildas, to whom Polydore refers, says that Badon Hill was at or near Bath, not far from the Severn. Camden distinctly informs us that Badon Hill is "the same hill with what we now call Lannesdown, hanging over a little village near the City of Bath."—*Camden* i., 89, Gibson's Edit.

120 feet in breadth, and 240 feet in length. It has a row of large stones around it, and is yet called Castle Hill. On Gerrick Moors, in the same locality is another mounded square, whose sides are 22 by 20 yards; 70 yards to the south of it is a large howe or tumulus. There is a round fort at Cropton, which looks very like a large tumulus. An old hall formerly stood near it, from which the fort is called Hall Garth hill; and in the direction towards the valley there are vestiges of strength, defending the approach from the plain. It is thought by Dr. Young that the low rude stones on Sleights Moor, near the verge of the cliffs above Eskdaleside, are the remains of similar camps.

The moors likewise furnish evidence of the military occupation of the district by the Romans. The Roman road from York to the Roman fort or station at Dunsley, near Whitby, is noticed in vol. i., p. 66, of this history. This road is supposed to have issued from York near Monk Bar, and to have proceeded towards Malton, nearly in a line with the present public road between York and Malton. About a mile to the south of New Malton it turned a little to the right and passed over the vast moors and morasses in the line indicated at the above mentioned page of our first volume. We have already observed that in the fields near the village of Broughton eleven Roman urns were dug up. The only Roman inscription found along the line is on a stone, above a yard in length, near July Park, where Mauley's Castle of St. Julian stood. It bears one line of letters, but as the upper part of the letters is gone, a thin portion of the stone having scaled off, it is difficult to say with certainty what they have been. Dr. Young was inclined to think that the stone did not contain any more letters, and that it should be read thus:—*LE. VJ. VJ. L. VEX.*, or, in full, *Legionis Sexta Victricis Quinquaginta Vexillarii* (Fifty vexillary soldiers of the sixth legion, the victorious). This stone must have been placed on or near the road to record the foundation of some part of it by these soldiers.

At the above mentioned page we have stated that this road was locally called *Wade's Causeway*, which appellation it is supposed to have derived from the Saxon Duke Wada (who, according to the traditions of the country people, was a giant).*

* The Saxon Prince, the Duke Wada, who slew King Ethelred, in A.D. 794, is supposed to have lived at a Castle on the east coast. Some conjecture it to have stood on the site of old Mulgrave Castle, whilst others think that he might have occupied the deserted Roman fortress at Dunsley—now a village on the borders of Whitby bay. There is a fabulous and ridiculous traditionary story that Wada had a cow which his wife was obliged to milk, at a great distance from his castle, on these moors; that for her better

The most interesting Roman remains on the line of this road are the *Cawthorn Camps*. These camps, which are doubtless Roman, and are the most entire and beautiful of any on the moors, occupy the brow of a hill between Cawthorn and Newton, in a very commanding situation. They are four in number, differing from one another in size. The largest one encloses an area of 560 feet by 550, and has a strong trench, the *agger* being high and the *foss* deep; and like other regular square has four gates, one of which opens into another and a smaller camp of irregular shape, having two entrances. The gates or entrances of these camps are very remarkable, each being covered with two segments of a circle, one passing outwards, and another inwards, making it necessary to enter obliquely. The third camp approaches to an oval in shape, and measures about 850 feet by 820, and has three gates opening towards the large camp, each gate having a simple outside cover like a quadrant. From this resemblance in the gates, these three camps appear to have been formed at one time. No other Roman camp in Britain is known to have such covered gates except that of Dealgin Ross, at Strathern, in Scotland—which is thought by General Roy, to have been the camp of the ninth legion, in Agricola's sixth campaign, A.D. 83—and the General supposed that a detachment of the same legion must have encamped at Cawthorn. The fourth camp, which is a more recent work, is nearly square—its area being 400 feet by 360. It greatly exceeds the others in strength and beauty, being fortified by a double trench of excellent workmanship, above 70 feet over; the gate on the north side, where the cliff is very steep, is wanting, but the other three gates are very regular, but have not covers, as in the three adjoining camps. The Cawthorn Camps appear to be coeval with the Roman road which passes direct through them, coinciding with the east and west gates. They must have contained an immense army. There are likewise remains of Roman camps on Lease-rigg and Bargh; and several small camps or outposts are scattered on the moors. Indeed it is probable that many of the ancient British camps were afterwards

convenience he made the above mentioned causeway; and that she helped him by bringing great quantities of stones in her apron: but the strings breaking once with the weight, as well they might, a huge heap of stones—about twenty cart load—is shown that dropped from her. The supposed rib of this monstrous cow, according to Drake, is still shown to such as visit Mulgrave Castle. On the heights between East Barnby and Lythe is a place called *Wade's Grave*, formerly marked by two tall rude pillars, of which one only remains. These pillars were seven feet high, and placed at twelve feet distance. It may here be observed, that two other rude stones standing near Goldsborough, are likewise called *Wade's Grave*. It is not improbable that these stones are ancient sepulchral monuments (See Mulgrave Castle, at a subsequent page).

altered and occupied by the Romans, and may now be called Romanised British camps.

On the heights of Scamridge, near Ebberston, are some strong lines which appear to be of Roman construction. These entrenchments began about a mile to the west of Basin Howe, where we find five large ditches, with their ramparts to a great extent. On the north-west of these extensive lines, we find another commencing on the brink of Troutsdale, near High Scamridge, which consist of four vast ditches and four ramparts. Dr. Young was inclined to think these lines to be an immense Roman camp left unfinished. The site of this camp was the scene of an unnatural conflict between Oswy, King of Northumbria, and his son Alchfrid. In this bloody engagement, which took place between the years 664 and 670, the latter was killed.

From time immemorial the entrenchments at Scamridge have been called Six Dykes, and *Oswy's Dykes*, from which it may be inferred that King Oswy's forces occupied them at the time of this battle. The engagement, it appears, was not limited to the heights, for there is a field in the plain, on the west side of Ebberston, which retains the name of the *Bloody Field*. A small cave above Ebberston, called *Ilfrid's Hole*, or *Alfrid's Cave*, marks out the spot, where, according to tradition, the wounded, dying Prince was hid after the battle. A small grotto erected by Sir Charles Hotham, stands beside the cave. An inscription was formerly placed over the cave, recording the substance of the tradition.

The *Whinstone Dyke*, which crosses these eastern moors, and is one of the most remarkable in Britain, has evidently been produced by some awful volcanic convulsion after the formation of the upper strata. This basaltic ridge has been traced, on the surface, from beyond Cockfield Fell, in Durham, to Maybecks, near Whitby, a distance of from 60 to 70 miles—crossing the bed of the Tees at Preston Quarry, near Yarm, and running E.S.E. by Nunthorpe and Stainton to Langbaugh Quarry, leaving Roseberry Topping on the east, and passing along Comondale, Lounsedale, and the Vale of the Esk, by Danby, Fryup, and Egton (See page 301). It is 70 feet wide at Langbaugh Quarry, near Ayton, and becomes narrower at each extremity, being only 17 feet wide at Cockfield Fell and Maybecks. It runs through every species of geological formation, and in many places it intersects the strata nearly at right angles. In several parts of its course it protrudes above the surface, especially at Parker's House, in Glazedale; and between Ayton and Roseberry, where its full dimensions are exhibited. The oblong ridge of the latter portion of it is termed *Langbaugh* (Langberg or Long Hill), and gives name

to the Wapentake of that name. In other parts the ridge of the dyke scarcely reaches the surface.*

Seamer Moor (on which are camps), and the moors which extend westward to Lockton and Saltergate, present many interesting objects to the eye of the antiquarian; particularly camps, trenches, howes, upright stones, and foundations of ancient British dwellings. The hills are also interesting to the naturalist, from their peculiar form—being all flat on the top, with steep, but smooth declivities on their northern fronts, descending at the same angle. Some of these hills are stretched out in oblong ridges, which, when their ends are presented to the spectator, have the appearance of hay stacks. This is particularly the case with Langdale End, Blakey Topping, and Oliver's Mount. The most remarkable rocks in these moors are those called the *Bride Stones*, which are situated on the margin of a deep ravine, two miles south of Blakey Topping. The beds being of a very unequal hardness, the softer parts have become decomposed and washed away, leaving the harder portions standing up in various fantastic forms.

Another remarkable feature in these hills is, that they are deeply intersected by numerous dry valleys, particularly towards the Vale of Pickering; the waters sinking deep into fissures of the calcareous rocks and forming subterranean streams, which burst out in great force at the foot of the hills. Hence a chain of copious springs, nearly at the same level, runs round the northern margin of that extensive vale from Ayton, on the Derwent, as far as Helmsley, on the Rye. Keld Head, near Pickering, is an instance of these violent springs.

The remains of *Ancient Crosses* are to be found in all parts of the Kingdom. Several of them are on the moors, many of which are by the highways; but in some places they are gone, and only their names are left to the places where they stood. These crosses are referable to a variety of purposes. Our Saxon and Danish forefathers, after their conversion to Christianity, built churches and erected crosses in the most eminent places. Crosses were erected to perpetuate the memory of heroic actions, of the interment of

* This extraordinary basaltic ridge is composed of olivine calcareous spar and quartz, mingled with hollow geodes, of which the walls are amethystine quartz, presenting crystalline facets to the cavity, which contains a crystal of carbonate of lime. At Langbaugh Quarry, the basalt ranges horizontally in a stream-like course about 70 feet wide, in thin, flexuous, irregular layers, intermingled with blocks of various sizes, generally oblong, of a yellowish grey colour, very difficult to break, and a singular clayey substance, vulgarly called *wacke*. All geologists who have examined this dyke have pronounced it to be of volcanic origin.—Ord's *Cleveland*.

the pious or brave, and in many instances, to determine the extent of property and right. Some of those crosses on the moors may be to perpetuate the remembrance of murders, or accidents; particularly those which bear the names of men, as Percy Cross, John Cross, Mauley Cross, Ralph Cross, &c.; others of these may have been erected over the graves of the early Christians, to solicit prayers for the deceased, or to notify the spot where the corpse rested on its journey to the tomb. It was an ancient custom to erect crosses in Market places and Churchyards, and crosses marked the boundaries of Sanctuaries before the Reformation (See vol. i., p. 381). All that remain of the ancient crosses, in most cases, is the broken shafts and sockets, the representations of the Crucifixion having been long since demolished, and in many instances, as above observed, nothing is left but the name, as White Cross, Sunny Cross, Ingleby Cross, Hutton Low Cross, &c.

Langbaurgh Liberty and Wapentake.

THE fee of the extensive Baronial Liberty of *Langbaurgh*, *Langbarugh*, *Longbargh*, or *Langeberg* (Long Hill), generally called *Cleveland*, the "garden of Yorkshire," was originally granted, or rather sold, by the Crown, in the 9th of King John (1207), to Peter de Brus, Lord of Skelton, for 400 marks. By the marriage of Agnes, sister of the last Peter de Brus, the right and appurtenances came to Walter de Fauconberg. In the 13th of James I. (1616), Sir Henry Bellasis established his title and claim to have the Wapentake of *Langberth*, with its rights, members, liberties, appurtenances, free chase, free warren, fines, issues, amerciaments, courts leets, pillory, tumbrel, gallows for malefactors, &c. The Liberty afterwards passed to other families, and at present George Marwood, Esq., of Busby Hall, is Lord Paramount and Chief Bailiff. Langbaurgh, which has its name from a portion of the ridge of the great Whinstone Dyke, noticed at page 727,* forms the north-eastern division of the North Riding, and is an irregular oval figure, 40 miles long and 18 broad. It is bounded on the N.W. by the river Tees, on the N.E. by the

* The Wapentake Courts Leet and Baron, of this Liberty were anciently held upon the Whinstone ridge at the hamlet of Langbaurgh, near Great Ayton, and where they are still called, but are adjourned to Ayton village.

German Ocean, and on the S. by Whitby Strand, and the Wapentakes of Pickering, Lythe, Ryedale, Birdforth, and Allertonshire. It is in two *Divisions*, called *East* and *West*; the former of which comprises that part of the Eastern Moorlands commonly called the *Cleveland Hills* (See page 166); and the latter the fertile plain called the *Vale of Cleveland* (See vol. i., p. 4). The district is watered by the river Esk and many smaller streams, which rise among its moorland hills. Its Market Towns are Stokesley, Guisborough, Yarm, Middlesborough, and those of Stockton and Whitby are near its eastern and western limits.

The *Wapentake of Langbaurgh* was co-extensive with the Liberty, but it was altered some years ago, the eight townships of Lythe parish, the townships of Aislaby, Glaisdale, and Hinderwell, and the parish of Egton, having been taken from it, and added to the Wapentake of Whitby Strand—but still continuing parts and parcels of 'the *Liberty of Langbaurgh*. The whole Liberty is in the Deanery and Archdeaconry of Cleveland, and Diocese of York, and contains 34 parishes, divided into 82 townships. The area of the Liberty is 197,270 statute acres; that of the Wapentake 141,558 acres.

Dukedom of Cleveland.—In 1827 the Earl of Darlington was created *Marquis*; and in 1833 *Duke of Cleveland*. He was succeeded in 1842 by his son, *Henry Vane* (the present Duke) by his first wife, the second daughter of the sixth and last Duke of Bolton. His Grace was born in London in 1788, and married in 1809 the eldest daughter of the fourth Earl Poulett. She died in January in the present year, 1859. This family is descended from Sir Henry Vane, knighted at Poitiers in 1356, and numbers amongst its ancestry, Sir H. Vane, principal Secretary of State in the reign of Charles I., and Sir Harry Vane, Treasurer of the Navy, distinguished in the civil wars, and subsequently beheaded on Tower Hill. His son became the first Lord Barnard. The principal family seat is Raby Castle, Durham.

LANGBAURGH, WEST DIVISION.—ACKLAM.—The parish of Acklam or West Acklam, contains 1,476 acres and 110 inhabitants. Its rateable value is £914., and the principal proprietor of the land is Thomas Hustler, Esq., the Lord of the Manor. The surface is generally flat, the soil in the eastern portion is clay, in the western sandy, and the scenery is of a pleasing character. The river Tees bounds the parish on the west. The place appears to have been anciently part of a forest of oaks, and its name, Acklam, is conjectured to be a corruption of the word *eghe*, or *eche*, signifying an oak, as in Egton, or Egheton. In opening the new cut, between Portrack and Newport, some years ago, large roots of oaks in their natural bed, the trunks and branches lying horizontally embedded in the clay, were discovered. One of these oaks, just above the root, measured eight feet in diameter.

In the Domesday Book the name of the place is written *Aclun*. A portion of this parish extends into the town of Middleborough (See page 177).

The parish belonged to the De Brus family soon after the Conquest, and one of them gave the Church to the Cell of St. Hilda at Middlesborough, and a carucate of land here to the Abbey at Whitby. About the same time Wm. de Acclum gave some land here to Whitby Abbey. In 1297 (7th Edw. I.) Wm. de Bevington, or Boynton, held a large estate here of Peter de Brus. In 1637 the Manor of Acklam, with the villages of Airsome, Linthorpe, and Middlesborough, was conveyed by Sir Matthew Boynton, Bart., to William Hustler, Esq., sen., and William Hustler, Esq., jun., as joint tenants in fee. In 1678 William Hustler, eldest son of William Hustler, jun., then sole owner of this property, was knighted, and died in 1730. He devised the Acklam estate, on the death and failure of issue (which afterwards occurred) of his sons James and Robert, and of his brother James, to his daughters, Ann Peirse, widow, and Evereld Hustler, as tenants in common in fee. The last named lady afterwards purchased a fourth part of the estate from Thomas Peirse, and died in 1784, bequeathing her three-fourth parts of the estate to her great nephew, Thomas Peirse, who, in pursuance of her will, assumed the name and arms of Hustler. In 1790 a partition was made of the estate, by which certain lands in Middlesborough were allotted to Rd. Wm. Peirse, Esq., in respect of his one-fourth; and the Manor and Mansion House of Acklam, and the rest of the estate, were allotted to Thos. Hustler, Esq., late Thos. Peirse. This partition was confirmed by Act of Parliament. On the death of Thomas Hustler, Esq., son of the above, without issue, in 1819, the manor and estate of Acklam devolved on the present proprietor, Thomas Hustler, Esq.

The *Village of Acklam* is situated on the road from Stokesley to Stockton, 3 miles S.E. from the latter town, 8½ miles S.W. from Middlesbro', 7 miles S.E. of Yarm, and 7 miles N. of Stokesley.

Acklam Hall, the seat of Thomas Hustler, Esq., is a large handsome mansion of brick, erected by Sir Wm. Hustler, Knt., in the reign of Charles II., and re-fronted a few years ago. The grounds are well laid out, and ornamented with plantations, and the house is approached by a stately avenue of lofty firs and lime trees, about a mile in length.

The *Church*, a neat structure, was rebuilt about 1770, on the site of a very ancient edifice, formerly a Chapel in the parish of Stainton. Several mural monuments of the Hustler family have been spared, as well as the piscina in the chancel. The font is of black marble, with a pillar of white marble, presented by Mrs. Evereld Hustler. The *Living* is a Perpetual Curacy, in the

patronage of the Archbishop of York, the impropriator. It was augmented with £600. of Queen Anne's Bounty in 1770, 1792, and 1828, and its present value is only £45. per ann. Incumbent, Rev. Isaac Benson. The *Parsonage House*, near the Church, is a small plain brick building.

APPLETON-UPON-WISKE.—Appleton (*Apeltune*, in Domesday), which contains 1,827 acres and 506 persons, is stated in the Census Return of 1851, to be a Chapelry in Great Smeaton parish, but in the Return in 1841 it is returned as a separate parish. Its rateable value is £1,939. The chief proprietors are Mrs. Bischoff, John Wailles, Esq., Mr. Jonathan Longbotham, and Robert Henry Allen, Esq. The latter is Lord of the Manor. The soil is a strong clay, and the land is chiefly leasehold.

After the Conquest this manor belonged to Robert de Brus, Lord of Skelton, who gave it, with Hornby and other lands, to St. Mary's Abbey, York. After the Dissolution Henry VIII. granted Appleton-on-Wiske to Charles Brandon, afterwards Duke of Suffolk. It subsequently passed through several hands. The *Manor House* is a small farmhouse.

The *Village* is of considerable size, and stands near the small rivulet Wiske, 7 miles S.S.W. from Yarm. The *Church* is a small ancient building, having a nave, chancel, and porch. The east window is square-headed, with three lights, but the other windows are wooden-sashed ones with circular heads. The chancel arch is circular. The Perpetual Curacy, valued at about £165., is annexed to the Rectory of Great Smeaton.

The Independents, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists have places of worship here. The poor have £1. a year as the interest of £20. left by Mrs. Middleton, in 1784. They also participate in Lady Calverley's charity.

Thomas Rymer, the celebrated author of the *Fœdera*, published in London, in seventeen vols. folio, was born in this parish in 1698, and died in 1718. (See page 93.)

ARNCLIFFE (INGLEBY).—Ingleby Arncliffe (from the Celtic word *erne*, eagle—the eagle's cliff) parish contains 1,875 acres, the greater portion of which belongs to the daughters and coheiresses of the late William Mauleverer, Esq.—Mrs. Meynell, the wife of Thos. Meynell, Esq., of the Fryerage, Yarm; and Mrs. Brown, wife of Douglas Brown, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Hertford Street, Mayfair, London. These ladies possess also the manorial rights. Population, 322 souls. The hills are richly wooded, the scenery in many parts is beautifully picturesque, and the high grounds command extensive prospects. The soil is a strong clay, and freestone of good quality is plentiful.

There appears from the Domesday record to have been anciently two

manors in this parish, Ingleby and Arncliffe, which, after the Conquest, were held by the Conqueror, when they were styled *Englebi* and *Erneclive*. The estates were subsequently granted to Robert de Brus, as parcel of the Barony of Skelton. At a later period it was held under the De Brus family by the Ingelrams or Ingrams, one of whom, Walter Ingram, gave between the years 1129 and 1196, the Churches of Arncliffe and Welbury, and certain lands in both parishes to the Priory of Guisborough. Another of that family, Robert Ingram, had, in 1255, a grant of free warren in Arncliffe, Heslerton, and Dale. The original grant is still preserved in Arncliffe Hall. His daughter, Engeliza, or Ingalis, was married to Sir Philip Colville, and thus brought the estates to her descendants, the Colvilles. Sir Rt. Colville had license from Edward II., in 1317, to make a park at Arncliffe. In 1440 a deed of partition between the sisters and co-heiresses of Sir John Colville, then lately deceased, and their husbands, was made, by which the Manor of Arncliffe and other property passed to Sir William Mauleverer, of Wother-some, and Joan his wife, sister to Sir John Colville. Since then Arncliffe has continued with the Mauleverers.*

The *Village of Ingleby Arncliffe*,† or *High Ingleby*, occupies a retired situation on the summit of a gentle ridge, in a most picturesque locality, about 7 miles S.W. by W. from Stokesley, and 8 miles N.E. of Northallerton. There is another small village in the parish called *Ingleby Cross*. The *Cleveland Tontine Inn*, built in 1804, at a cost of £2,500., is situated at the junction of the roads from Yarm and Stokesley to Thirsk. For many years this was an excellent hotel, but since the opening of the railway it has been converted into a farmhouse.

Arncliffe Wood occupies a lofty cliff or ridge, two miles in length, and comprises about 450 acres. The heights are almost perpendicular and densely

* The founder of this branch of the Mauleverer family, Sir Rd. Mauleverer, came into England with the Conqueror, who made him Master of the Forests, Chases, and Parks north of the Trent. Sir Wm. Mauleverer was High Sheriff of Yorkshire in 1522; and James Mauleverer, Esq., was fined £2,000. by the Commissioners of Charles I. for refusing to take up his knighthood. The late Wm. Mauleverer, Esq., of Arncliffe Hall, who died in March, 1857, in his 69th year, was the second son of Clotworthy Gowan, Esq., of Bessingby, near Bridlington, by Anne, daughter of Thomas Mauleverer, Esq., of Arncliffe. He succeeded, by devise from his aunt, Miss Mary Mauleverer, in 1833, to the estate of Arncliffe Hall, and assumed the name and arms of Mauleverer.

† The existence of separate townships of Ingleby and Arncliffe in this parish, was intended to be proved in the action of *Fawcett v. Foulis, Bart.* (reported in *Barnwell and Creswell's Reports*, p. 394), but failed through the wrong mode of proceeding then adopted. It is apprehended that there are now no townships in the parish.

covered with an umbrageous forest of oaks, through whose deep green foliage may be seen here and there clumps of solid rock. The large overhanging rock in the wood is generally called the Beacon rock, doubtless, from its formerly having had a beacon to give warning of the approach of the marauding Scots. There is at the top of Arncliffe Wood a large curious stone called Coploaf, from near which there is a splendid view of the country to the west, north, and east. A similar view, many miles in extent, may be seen from any part of the top of the wood. Ironstone of good quality is said to be abundant in the heights of this wood, and veins of jet are said to exist there.

Arncliffe Hall, a spacious stone mansion, stands near the foot of Arncliffe Wood, and is at present occupied by Mrs. Mauleverer, relict of the late Wm. Mauleverer, Esq., and daughter of Sir George R. Abercromby, Bart. It was built in 1753 by Thos. Mauleverer, Esq., from a design by Mr. Carr, a York architect. A wing was added to the building in 1841. The deer park, for which a royal license was granted in 1817, must have been between the hall and the wood, as the fields there are in plans and maps of the last century, called Hither Deer Park, Middle Deer Park, &c.

Mount Grace Priory, "the pride and glory of Arncliffe," stood at the foot of Arncliffe woods, about a mile distant from the hall, but in the adjoining parish of East Harsley. Its ruins are situated in a picturesque spot, which Mr. Ord designates "the loveliest nook in creation." (See East Harsley, p. 680.)

The *Church* (St. Andrew), which stands near the hall, was rebuilt by subscription in 1821, and is a plain structure having a nave and chancel, with a tower of pleasing proportions at the west end. Over the entrance in the tower is carved, "Populis cunctis domus mea, domus orationis vocabitur." In the chancel are two stone effigies of knights in armour, closely resembling each other, and supposed to represent Sir Wm. and Sir Rt. Colville, two brothers, who flourished here about 1800. The stones of the entrance porch and of the east window, together with the stained glass in the east window, the stone figures of the two knights, and other monumental coats of arms, were brought from the old Church. The two coats of arms in the east window are those of De Brus and St. Quintin, probably painted by order of the Lady Joan Colville, who died in 1890, and who was sister of Anthony St. Quintin. There is a marble mural monument to Thos. Mauleverer, Esq. (who died in 1785), and other members of his family. The Mauleverer burying ground in the Churchyard occupies the site of the chancel of the old Church and other ground to the eastward. There are in the enclosure, stones sculptured with the arms of Colville, and other arms difficult to decipher. There are also brasses to the memory of Thos. Mauleverer, his widow, and two daughters,

and to the late William Mauleverer, Esq. The space occupied by the Church, Churchyard, Arncliffe Hall, and its garden, has evidently been, in former times, enclosed with a moat—some portions of which still remain.*

The *Benefice*, a Perpetual Curacy, augmented at various times with £1,000. of Queen Anne's Bounty and Parliamentary grants, is now worth about £60. a year. Patron and impropiator, the Rev. George Cooper Abbs; Incumbent, Rev. Richard Jackson Steele, also Incumbent of East Harsley. There is no Parsonage House. The Chapel of East Harsley was decided in A.D. 1196, to belong to the mother church of Arncliffe (See page 681).

The *School* was built by the late W. Mauleverer, Esq., and is supported and belongs to that gentleman's representatives. About 50 children attend. The *Ingleby Literary Institute* was founded by the late Wm. Mauleverer (when Captain Gowan), before he succeeded to the Arncliffe estate. Its purposes are to support a lending library and a reading room. There are about 260 volumes in the library.

AYTON, GREAT.—This parish, including the townships of Great and Little Ayton and Nunthorpe, comprises 5,890 acres, and 1,304 persons. The surface is greatly diversified and much of the scenery is very beautiful. The township of Great Ayton contains 3,146 acres, including the hamlet of Langbaurgh, and half of the celebrated conical mountain called Roseberry Topping. The other moiety of this mountain is in Newton parish, in the account of which, it will be found described at a subsequent page. Population of Great Ayton, 1,109; rateable value, £3,553. Principal landowners C. G. W. Wynne, Esq., G. Marwood, Esq., John Richardson, Esq., the trustees of the late G. Jackson, Esq., and Mr. T. Graham. The manorial rights belong to the executors of the late Mrs. Procter. The soil is chiefly a strong clay.

At the time of the Domesday Survey Ayton Magna contained three distinct manors. In the reign of King Stephen Great Ayton belonged to Sir Rt. de Estoteville, and from his descendants it passed in marriage to the De Wake family in the time of Henry III. In later times it became annexed to the extensive possessions of the Nevilles, Earls of Westmoreland. In the reign of James I. the Manor of Ayton was granted by the King to Sir David Foulis, Bart., of Ingleby Manor, who sold it in the time of Charles I., to

* The late Mr. Ord, the historian of Cleveland, states that he had in his possession a curious and interesting crucifix, supposed to be about 500 years old, which was found at Ingleby Arncliffe. The figure of Our Saviour is hollow, and within the body appeared two ancient parchments, written in old monkish Latin, containing ancient prayers that the bearers of them may be preserved from demons, &c. This crucifix, Mr. Ord conjectured, was specially intended to be used in exorcisms.

Christopher Coulson, citizen of London. From the Coulsons it descended by marriage to the Scottowes, and from them to others.

Great Ayton, or, as it is popularly and appropriately called, "Canny Yat-ton," is a large and well built village pleasantly seated in a fertile vale, about 1 mile S. of Roseberry Topping, 8 miles N.E. by E. of Stokesley, and 6 miles S.S.W. from Guisborough. It consists principally of one broad street of a mile in length, divided by a small rivulet which is crossed by a bridge of stone and two others of wood. At the extremity of the village is a square called High Green, a great portion of the east side of which is occupied by the Friends' Meeting House and a large Agricultural School, noticed below.

Ayton Hall, which formerly belonged to the Scottowes, is now the seat of Thomas Graham, Esq. It is an ancient structure of brick, with stone quoins. *Cleveland Lodge*, the residence of John Pease, Esq., is a neat building of cut stone, erected in 1844 by Thomas Richardson, Esq. *Ayton House* is occupied by James Eastham, Esq. There are several other good residences in the village. John Richardson, Esq., resides at Langbaurgh, nearly half a mile from Ayton.

The *Church* (St. Mary) consists of a nave, chancel, porch, and square tower, in which are two bells. The greater portion of the structure is of remote origin, but the tower and a great part of the nave was rebuilt, and a new vestry added in 1852, at the cost of George Marwood, Esq., the patron of the Perpetual Curacy and impropiator of the tithes. This gentleman presented an organ to the Church in 1856. The chancel arch is enriched Norman, but its appearance is very much marred by whitewash. In the chancel is a marble monument to Commodore Wilson, who died in 1795, aged 80. He was a native of Ayton, and a gallant naval commander in the service of the late East India Company. In the Churchyard is a gravestone in memory of Mrs. Cook (and some of her children) mother of Captain Cook, the great circumnavigator. His father was buried at Marske. The *Living*, which is worth about £82. a year, was augmented with £800. of Queen Anne's Bounty from 1772 to 1792, and with £800. in Parliamentary grants in 1813 and 1822. The Rev. Joseph Ibbetson is the Incumbent. The *Parsonage House* is a neat cut stone building erected in 1846. The tithes of the parish were commuted in 1846 for a rent charge of £700., viz., those of Great Ayton for £498. 5s., and those of Little Ayton for £201. 15s. In ancient times the Chapels of Newton-under-Roseberry, Little Ayton, and Nunthorpe, were subject to this Church, and the whole belonged to the monks of Whitby Abbey, to whom the parish Church was granted by Robert de Meinill.

The *Independent Chapel* (formerly a Presbyterian Chapel) was enlarged in

1853. The *Wesleyans* and *Primitive Methodists* have each a Chapel here. The *Meeting House of the Society of Friends* is a commodious building.

Marwood's Free Grammar School is a handsome stone structure in the Elizabethan style, built in 1851 by George Marwood, Esq., of Busby Hall. The residence for the teachers forms part of the building. The old school, which has been superseded by this, was founded in 1704 and rebuilt in 1786, on the site of an ancient building bequeathed by Michael Postgate. In Postgate's School the before mentioned Captain Cook received the rudiments of his education, at the expence of Thomas Scottowe, Esq.* The head master of the present school is Mr. Stephen Hunter, M.C.P. The founder (Mr. Marwood) is a liberal supporter of it.

The *Ayton British School* was founded in 1848, for 50 boys and 50 girls. The building was erected by subscription at a cost of £500., of which sum Wm. Procter, Esq. (Lord of the Manor), subscribed £100. and Lieut.-Col. Hildyard, £50. The school was then endowed by the late Thomas Richardson, Esq., with four shares in the Stockton and Darlington Railway.

The *North of England Agricultural School* was founded in 1841 by voluntary contributions among the Society of Friends—the principal donors being Thos. Richardson, Esq., of Ayton, who gave £5,000.; E. Pease, Esq., Darlington, £200.; J. Backhouse, Esq., Darlington, £100.; John Backhouse, Esq., £50.; and six others of the Backhouse family, £110. It is for the gratuitous education and maintenance of 36 boys and 36 girls, the offspring of what may be termed the labouring classes of those connected with the Society of Friends by membership or otherwise. The boys receive a good English education, and are taught the science of agriculture. The girls are trained for domestic purposes. The school is under the supervision of the Friends of the Durham Quarterly Meeting. The building is extensive, and remarkably neat, and there are 75 acres of land attached to it. In the entrance hall is a large collection of Australian birds, presented by a friend in that colony. Mr. George Dixon is the Superintendent of the school.

Charities.—Postgate's Charity consists of the rents of the old school before-mentioned, with other buildings attached and belonging thereto, and now let for dwelling houses, producing £18. 10s. per ann. There is also a perpetual ground rent of 16s. per ann., belonging to this charity, from some old houses in the village. Out of these sums

* Captain Cook's father was hind or farm bailiff to Mr. Scottowe, but he afterwards worked as a stonemason. The house in which the Cooks resided at Ayton (probably built by the father) stands near the Red Lion Inn; and over the doorway are the figures and initials, "1755: J. G. C."—James and Grace Cook. (*See Marton and Easby at subsequent pages.*)

(£14. 6s.) £5. per ann. each is paid to the masters of Marwood's and the British Schools, for teaching gratuitously, in each school, four boys selected from the poor children of the parish. In 1674 John Coulson bequeathed to the poor of Great and Little Ayton, an annual rent charge of £1. 15s. In 1678 Wm. Young left to the poor of Great Ayton a yearly rent charge of £6.; and Elizabeth Bulson left them three acres of land at Falsgrave, near Scarborough, now let for £9. per annum.

Mr. John Wright, well known as the "Bard of Cleveland," now resides at Great Ayton. He was born of humble but respectable parents at Guisborough, in 1807, and for several years carried on the business of a hair-dresser in that town. Mr. Wright, who is entirely self-taught, has courted the Muses for the last eight years, and as he has during that period obtained a decent livelihood by his pen, for himself and his family, we must look upon him in the light of a successful wooer. His chief work, entitled *The Privilege of Man*, is a collection of original poems on moral subjects, in three parts or volumes. The first part, published in 1854, was dedicated to the Princess Royal and the Prince of Wales; and the second part, which appeared in 1857, was dedicated to the Prince Consort. The third volume is in course of preparation. This interesting work has been honoured with the distinguished patronage of Her Majesty the Queen and her Prime Minister, Lord Palmerston. A highly religious and strictly moral tone pervades these poems, and much good must be the consequence of their being extensively circulated. The quaintness of the style in which many of the pieces are written, we should suppose would enhance their value, at least in the author's native county.

Little Ayton Township.—Area, 1,334 acres; population, 69; rateable value, £1,081. The hamlet of Tunstall, containing three farms, is comprised in the township. The chief proprietors are H. L. Thornhill, Esq. (Lord of the Manor), and the trustees of the late Mrs. Procter. J. W. Pennyman, Esq., owns Tunstall.

Little Ayton is a scattered hamlet, on a branch of the river Leven, half a mile E. of Great Ayton. In Reed's petite comedy of the "Register Office," Margery Moorpoot tells Gulwell that she "wor boorn and bred at Lahle Yaton, aside o' Roseberry Toppin."

When the Norman Survey was made, this manor was a demesne of the Crown, but before the year 1200, it was held by the Malbisse family. About 1215 Sir Wm. Malbisse built a Chapel here, of which no remains are visible.

Nunthorpe Township.—Nunthorpe contains 1,410 acres; population, 126; rateable value, £1,423. Principal proprietors of the soil, G. Marwood, J. Richardson, I. Wilson, and T. K. Staveley, Esqrs., and Mr. James Appleton. The place derived its name from a Cistercian Nunnery, first founded at

Hutton Low Cross, by Ralph de Neville, in 1162; afterwards removed hither, and subsequently to Basedale. The *Village* is on the Ormesby road, 8½ miles N.N.E. of Stokesley. The Nunthorpe Station on the Stockton and Darlington Railway is distant 1½ mile from it.

The Manor belonged to Rt. de Brus after the Conquest, from whom it descended to the Thweng family, and was subsequently held by the Percys, Conyers, Constables, and Bradshaws. It was sold with Stokesley in 1779. The *Hall*, now the seat of Isaac Wilson, Esq., is a spacious stone structure, built probably by the Constables, who obtained possession of the estate in the time of Charles I. The arms of this family appear over a door in one of the outbuildings. After the suppression of the Nunnery, the Grange and the lands here belonging to the Convent were granted by Henry VIII. to King's College, Cambridge.

Nunthorpe is a Chapelry. The *Chapel* (St. Mary) stands near the Hall, and had formerly a Chantry in it. John de Nunthorp, the first cantarist (priest), was succeeded in 1368 by Wm. de Marton. The *Chapel* was partly rebuilt in 1824, and is a small stone edifice. In 1838 the Perpetual Curacy was augmented from the Queen Anne's Bounty fund. The *Living*, now worth £45., is in the joint patronage of Isaac Wilson and John Richardson, Esqrs., and in the incumbency of the Rev. Joseph Ibbetson.

The *School* is supported by subscription.

CARLTON.—The area of Carlton, or Carleton, is 830 acres; population, 224 souls; rateable value, £1,417. Principal landowners, Joshua Robert Reeve, Esq. (Lord of the Manor), John S. Sutton, Medd Scarth, J. H. Phillips, and James Emerson, Esqrs. Carlton, in ancient times, belonged successively to the families of Paynell, Meinell, D'Arcy, Strangways, and Neville. After the attainder of John Neville, Marquis of Montagu, Parliament, by special act, granted this manor to Richard, Duke of Gloucester. In the reign of Charles I. it belonged to the Buce family; and the manor is now the property of the family of Reeve, of Fareham, Hampshire.

The *Village*, which is 8 miles S. by W. of Stokesley, is romantically seated at the foot of an eminence called Carlton Bank, a quarter of a mile S. of the road leading to Stokesley and Thirsk. The houses are scattered on the banks of a small mountain rivulet, one of the feeders of the Leven. In the centre of the village is a May-pole, and the ancient custom of merry making and dancing round it is still kept up. The *Manor House* is a substantial farmhouse in the village. The Sexhow Station of the North Yorkshire and Cleveland Railway is in this parish, about 1½ mile from the village. Extensive alum works were formerly carried on at Carlton Bank, but since the

discovery of richer beds of that mineral on the coast near Whitby, they have been discontinued. The scenery in this locality is occasionally of a wild and rugged character.

The *Church*, says Mr. Ord, "is a singular and extraordinary structure, the steeple like a Norman tower, the nave and chancel little better than a shepherd's hut." The *Perpetual Curacy*, which was augmented with £800. of Queen Anne's Bounty, is valued at £56. per ann. Patron and proprietor, the Lord of the Manor; Incumbent, Rev. Thomas Browne. The *Parsonage House*, situated in the village, was formerly an inn. There is a small *Wesleyan Chapel*, erected in 1817.

The *Schools*, for boys and girls, are supported by subscription, chiefly by the Lord of the Manor and Incumbent.

Charities.—The poor of Carlton have 50s. a year left by Christopher Prissick, out of lands in Carlton and Faceby. In 1818 Medd Scarth bequeathed £1,000. in four equal parts of £250. each to the townships of Carlton, Moorsholm, Stanghow, and Skelton, for the use of the poor. The legacy is vested in the 3½ per cent. consols, and the dividends are divided amongst the poor twice a year.

CRATHORNE.—This parish contains 2,530 acres and 243 persons; rateable value, £2,016. The parish has its name from the family of Craythorne, or Crathorne, who possessed land in Cleveland in the Saxon times, and "may therefore," says Mr. Ord, "be pronounced the most ancient in direct descent of the landed proprietors in Cleveland, if not in England." Humphrey de Craythorne was lord of Craythorne in the time of William I., and the estate continued in the possession of the Crathornes down to our own time. In 1844 Mrs. Mary A. R. Tasburgh, wife of Michael Clune, of Burghwallis, Yorkshire (who took the name of Tasburgh), and daughter of George Crathorne, Esq., died possessed of this manor. She was the last of the Crathornes in direct descent. In 1845 their estate was purchased by the late James Dugdale, Esq., of Burnley, in the West Riding. The present owners of all the land and houses in Crathorne (except the hall, which the Crathornes left for the use or support of the Catholic priest of the place) are James and Henry Dugdale, Esqrs. The surface is generally level, and the scenery enriched with wood.

The *Village*, which is neatly built, is situated on the Thirsk road, and on the western side of the vale of the river Leven, 4 miles S. by E. of Yarm. The old Hall or Mansion House of the Crathornes, pleasantly situated at its eastern extremity upon the banks of the river, was converted into cottages by the last resident of that family, in 1808. Here were formerly mills and extensive bleaching grounds for the manufacture of linen cloth. On the ground

formerly used as a bleach yard (now farming and grazing land) is a strong petrifying spring. The Pickton Station on the North Eastern Railway is but two miles distant from Crathorne. Graves says that Crathorne is remarkable for the longevity of its inhabitants.

The *Church* (All Saints) is a small ancient structure of stone, which formerly belonged to the Priory of Guisborough. The chancel was rebuilt in 1844, with freestone of a fine quality raised from the bed of the river below the village. The walls inside are stone finished. In the chancel is a recumbent effigy of a crusader in armour, supposed to represent Sir William Crathorne, Knt., who was killed in the battle at Neville's Cross, in 1846 (See vol. i., p. 142). In a vault, on the north side of the chancel, are interred the remains of Thomas Crathorne, who died in 1815; of George, his brother, who died in 1825; of Francis, who died in 1833; and of the above mentioned Mrs. Tasburgh. There is also an ancient tomb of the Bagots, who intermarried with the Crathornes. The *Living* is a Rectory, in the gift of Henry Dugdale, Esq., and incumbency of the Rev. Ralph Grenside. It is valued in the King's Books at £10. 11s. 10½d., and now at about £250., arising from 248 acres of glebe land, and £84., composition for tithes. There is likewise a Rectory House.

The *Catholic Chapel*, a neat edifice, was rebuilt about 1824, and was endowed by the late Ralph Crathorne, Esq., with £80. per ann. The parochial *School* is endowed with the interest of £74. left by Thomas Baxter, in 1769. The original legacy was £100., of which £50. was lost by the insolvency of a person in whose hands it was lodged. The sum of £24. 4s. 8½d., arising from several years accumulation of interest, during which no schoolmaster was appointed, has been added to the remaining £50.

Foxton is a small scattered hamlet in Crathorne parish.

HILTON.—Hilton (Hill-town) parish contains 1,340 acres, and includes parts of the hamlets of High Leven Bridge, and Newtown. Population, 110; rateable value, £927. It is separated from the parish of Kirk-Leavington by the river Leven. The surface is rather hilly on the south side, and for the most part level on the north. The general scenery is picturesque, and the soil is a strong gravelly clay of great fertility.

In the reign of Henry III. the lordship and estate of Hilton were the property of Adam de Hilton, whose sister and heir carried them in marriage to Hugh de Meinell. Hilton passed from the Meinells to the Morleys of Normanby, who, in the time of Charles II., sold it to the Lowthers, of Marske, from whom it was purchased by the Cavendish family, who sold it a couple of years ago to John Hare, Esq., of Sunderland.

The *Village of Hilton* is small, and stands on a bold eminence 4 miles E.S.E. of Yarm, and 4 miles N.W. by W. of Stokesley. The prospect towards the north is extensive. Hilton was anciently a Chapel of Ease to Rudby, and still contributes to the repairs of the mother Church; but in all other respects it is a separate parish.

The *Church* is situated in the centre of the village, and is a small plain ancient building having a nave, chancel, and bell turret for two bells. At the entrance is a Norman arch with zigzag mouldings. The *Perpetual Curacy* was augmented with £1,000. of Queen Anne's Bounty from 1746 to 1815, and is worth but £50. a year. Patron, the Lord of the Manor; Incumbent, Rev. William Ritsey, who also holds the living of Kirk-Leavington. The tithes have been commuted for a rent charge of £12. 12s.

INGLEBY GREENHOW.—This parish comprises the three townships of Ingleby Greenhow, Battersby, and Greenhow. Area, about 7,400 acres, of which about 2,000 acres are open moors and fells; population, 361 souls. It is bounded on the south by the Cleveland Hills. The surface is diversified with hill and dale, and interspersed with abrupt acclivities and with wildly romantic features. The area of Ingleby Greenhow township is about 2,600 acres; population, 136; rateable value, £2,912. Lord De L'Isle and Dudley is Lord of the Manor and owner of the soil, except 115 acres which belong to James Emerson, Esq. Iron mines in the parish are worked by the Ingleby Mining Company.

In Domesday, *Englebi* is included within the soke of Stokesley. At an early date the Balliols were proprietors of the Ingleby estate, from whom it descended to the Eures; and in 1609 it was sold by Ralph, Lord Eure, to Sir David Foulis, Knt., and continued with his descendants. The only daughter and heir of the late Sir Wm. Foulis, Bart. (who died in 1845), carried the estate in marriage to its present owner, the Lord De L'Isle and Dudley, who assumed the name of Foulis.*

The small *Village of Ingleby Greenhow* (Ingleby beneath the green hill) is

* The Family of *De Follis* or *De Foulis* was originally Saxon. The first Baronet, Sir David, who was created in 1619, was in great favour with King James I., and was cofferer to Prince Henry, and after his death to Prince Charles, afterwards Charles I. His son was an eminent divine and historian. The present representative of the family is the Rev. Sir Henry Foulis, the ninth Bart., who succeeded his brother in the baronetcy in 1845. He was born at Ingleby Manor, in 1800, and is Rector of Great Brickhill, Buckinghamshire, and Prebendary of Lincoln.

Lord De L'Isle and Dudley (Philip Sidney-Foulis) the second Baron, is son of the first Baron, by Lady Sophia Fitz-Clarence, daughter of William IV., and sister of the first Earl of Munster. He was born in 1828; married in 1850, as mentioned in the

situated near the abrupt declivities of a lofty range of moorlands, and is distant 5 miles E.S.E. of Stokesley. The Cleveland Railway was finished to this place in 1858 (See page 167).

Ingleby Manor, formerly the seat of the family of Foulis, and now of Lord de L'Isle and Dudley, is a noble, massive, antique mansion of stone, built in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. It is finely situated, overlooking a romantic dale, and is surrounded by lofty hills and fells on which are extensive plantations. The approach from the village is by an avenue of tall stately trees. Henry Foulis, the historian and divine already alluded to, was born at this mansion in the middle of the 17th century. His works against the ancient faith, and Presbyterianism, were in such repute after the Restoration of Charles II., that they were chained in Churches and other places, so as to be read by the people.

The *Church* (St. Andrew), which was partly rebuilt at the parishioners' expense, in 1741—a period not favourable to Church building—is a plain structure with a small belfry at the west end. The north aisle retains its five old early Norman arches and pillars, the capitals of which present rude carvings of men's heads and grotesque figures of serpents, animals, &c. Lord de L'Isle and Dudley is patron of the Perpetual Curacy, and impropiator of the great tithes. The organ was presented by Sir Wm. Foulis, in 1836. The Living was augmented in 1720 and 1761 with £400. of Queen Anne's Bounty, and £400. given by Sir Wm. Foulis, Bart., and is now worth about £70. a year. The present incumbent is the Rev. John Fletcher. In the Churchyard is a richly carved effigy, supposed to represent Sir Wm. Eure, Knt. (father of Ralph, Lord Eure), who was buried at Ingleby, in 1593. Beneath the east window is the effigy of an ecclesiastic, bearing an inscription, now illegible: *Wills. De Wreton Capellan*.

The *School* is endowed with a yearly rent charge of £3. 10s., left by John Rowland, and with the interest of £10. left by the Rev. Samuel Hassell. Lord De L'Isle makes up these sums to £25. a year.

Charities.—In 1542 Wm. Askew left £60., the interest to be given to the poor; in 1783 Gregory Rowland left a rent charge of £2. a year to the poor; and they have also the dividends of £90. stock in the funds, purchased with the bequests of John Carter, Robert Snowden, and the Rev. Samuel Hassell; likewise the interest of £100., bequeathed by Robert Watson, in 1838.

Battersby Township.—Battersby, or as it is called in Domesday, *Badresbi*,

text; and succeeded his father in 1851. The present Peer's grandfather claimed, in 1824, the Barony of L'Isle, formerly vested in the Sidneys and Dudleys. The present peerage was conferred after the unsuccessful issue of the claim.

contains 740 acres and 114 inhabitants. Rateable value, £475. This place was purchased from the Eures by Sir David Foulis, Bart., and now belongs to Lord De L'Isle and Dudley. The *Village* is small and near the source of two rivulets, on the western declivity of a range of lofty moorland hills. It stands 5 miles E. of Stokesley. Lord De L'Isle and Dudley is the proprietor of the township.

Greenhow Township.—Area, 8,050 acres, of which 700 acres are open moor; population, 111; rateable value, £1,247. Greenhow, or Greenhill belonged anciently to the Meinills and D'Arcys; but in the reign of James I. it became the property of Sir David Foulis, Bart., and passed with Ingleby. The place, which is situated 5 miles S.E. by E. of Stokesley, is picturesquely broken into hill and dale. The Cleveland Railway passes through it. Lord De L'Isle and Dudley is the owner of the soil.

KILDALE.—This parish contains 5,780 acres of land, more than half of which is open moor, including the heath called *Kempswithen*, and the lofty fell called *Percy Cross*, from a pile of stones upon its summit. The rateable value is £1,217.; population, 145 souls. *Childale*, as it is called in Domesday, was anciently of some importance. It was conferred by the Conqueror on Rt. De Brus, and passed in marriage to the Percys, Earls of Northumberland, who built a *Castle* there. Camden thus briefly alludes to Kildale Castle:—"Beneath this (Owesberry, Rosebury) stands Kildale, a Castle belonging to the Percies, Earls of Northumberland." This Castle stood near the Church, and the raised mound now planted with trees, the ruined moat, and dismantled outworks may still be distinctly traced; but not one stone of the stately fortress is visible. Two of the noble house of Percy, after seeing much service in the east, during the Crusade wars, died here, and were buried in the chancel of the parish Church. About 1660 John Turner, Esq., of Kirkleatham, Serjeant-at-law, purchased the manor and estate of Kildale, of the Percy family; and about 1810 Sir Charles Turner, the last Baronet, sold them to the late Robert Bell Livesey, Esq. Mr. Livesey's widow died in 1846, when the estate descended to her daughter, Mrs. Turton, who died in 1858. After this lady's death the estate became, and is at present (June, 1859), the subject of a suit in Chancery, the rival claimants being her son and daughter—Major Turton, and Mrs. Lambarde, wife of Multon Lambarde, Esq., of Beachmount, near Seven Oaks, Kent.*

* Robert Bell Livesey, Esq., was second son of Ralph Bell, Esq., of the Hall, Thirsk. He married Jane, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Cleaver, of Malton, and by her had issue, an only daughter, Marianne, who, in 1822, married Edmund Turton, Esq., M.P. for Hedon till that Borough was disfranchised. Mr. Turton's family formerly bore the name

About 1312 the *Crouched Friars*, or Friars of the Order of the Holy Cross, began to build an Oratory or Chapel, and other offices, for a settlement here, in the park of Sir Arnald Percy; but the place was afterwards interdicted, the Friars not being of the four mendicant Orders acknowledged by the See of Rome. They afterwards settled at York, but were discountenanced by Archbishop Grosfield. The *Chapel of St. Hilda*, at Kildale, together with some possessions which had probably belonged to the Crouched Friars, were granted by Wm. de Percy, Lord of Kildale, to the Canons of St. John the Evangelist, at Helagh Park. No traces of the Chapel or offices now remain.

The *Village of Kildale* is romantically situated in a lovely secluded vale, between the towering heights of Kempswithen and Percy Cross. It is distant $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles E. of Stokesley. A branch of the Cleveland line of railway has been formed to Kildale (See page 167).

Kildale Hall, which was erected by Robert Bell Livesey, Esq., is a handsome modern mansion of stone, from a design of Mr. Salvin, situated at the base of three ranges of romantic hills, and commanding a fine prospect of the loveliest vale in Cleveland.* In the drawing room are several excellent paintings, executed by the late Mrs. Turton, during a residence amongst the Italian schools. There is much carved oak dispersed about the house, collected by the late Mrs. Bell Livesey, which belonged to the Percies, of Kildale; and in the drawing room is a beautifully carved writing table, illustrative of the lines in Sir Walter Scott's *Marmion*:—

Then Whitby nuns exulting told
How to their house three barons bold
Must menial, &c., &c.

This piece of antique carving was found in an old Manor House near Whitby, and purchased by Mrs. Turton.

The *Church* (St. Cuthbert), which was partly rebuilt in 1714, was greatly beautified, especially the windows, by the late Mrs. Livesey, who also pre-

of Peters. The issue of the last named marriage is Edmund Henry Turton, Esq. (a Major in the 3rd Dragoon Guards), now of Upsall, Ugthorpe, and Larpool, who married the Lady Cecilia, daughter of the Earl of Miltown; Marianne Teresa, who married Mr. Lambard, as stated in the text; and Robert Consitt, who died in 1831. Mrs. Bell Livesey, died in 1846; and Edmund Turton, Esq., died in 1856.

* Two extensive lakes, partly artificial, added greatly to the charms of this picturesque vale; but a few years ago, during one of the most tremendous floods that has been known to visit Cleveland, the whole of the embankments gave way, and considerable damage having been inflicted on the low countries, the mounds have not since been repaired.—*Ord's Cleveland*.

sented the organ, with an oaken gallery, in 1844. Near the Communion table are four large marble slabs of the Percys, Lords of Kildale. In the chancel are two elegant marble tablets in memory of John Cleaver, LL.D., who died in 1884, aged 57; and Robert Bell Livesey, Esq., son of Ralph Bell, Esq., jun., who died in 1881, aged 68. Four or five elegantly carved crosses, portions apparently of coffin lids from the former Church, are walled up in the steeple and porch. The *Living* is a Discharged Rectory, rated in the King's Books at £10. 12s. 6d., and now worth about £140. a year. Patron, the owner of the estate; Rector, Rev. Thomas Todd. The *Rectory House* was erected in 1855. In the Churchyard is a tombstone bearing this singular inscription:—"Here lyeth the body of Joseph Dunn, who dyed ye 10th day of March, 1716, aged 82 years. He left to ye poor of Kildale xxs., of Commondale xxs., of Danby xxs., of Westerdale xs., to be paid upon his gravestone by equal portions, on ye 1st day of May and ye 11th of November for ever."

KIRKBY.—The parish of Kirkby-in-Cleveland, or Kirkby-cum-Broughton, extends over an area of 4,716 acres. Population, 723 souls. The soil is a strong clay. The township of Kirkby contains about 1,680 acres; population, 219; rateable value, £1,844. It includes the hamlets of Great and Little Dromonby. The land is now much divided.

The manor and estate of *Cherchbi* (Church-town), which belonged to the soke of Stokesley at the period of the Conquest, was afterwards the property of the Baliols. They were succeeded by the Lords Eure. It afterwards passed through other families, including those of Matthews and Wayne. Much of the land appears to have been granted at an early period to religious houses, including those of Guisborough, Whitby, and Rievaulx. The principal landowners now are James Emerson, Esq. (Lord of the Manor), by purchase from Mr. John Hudson—the Misses Dobson, Mrs. Hindson, the Hon. Col. O. Duncombe, Mr. Thos. Scoby, Mr. Chas. Fox, and Mr. Wm. Hutchence. The *Village of Kirkby* is small, but well built, and stands at the foot of a range of lofty moorland hills, 2 miles S.S.E. of Stokesley. The *Manor House* is a plain stone farmhouse, a little south of the village.

In 1151 Adam de Aengelby "confirmed to God, and St. Peter and St. Hylda, of Wyteby, to the world's end, as a free and perpetual alms, the Church of Kirchaby, and whatever pertains thereto." In the years 1151, 1165, and 1215, the names of the priests of Kirkby are appended to charters of Whitby Abbey. The former Church of Kirkby was a cruciform structure, with a tower in the centre.

The present *Church* (St. Augustine) is a plain stone building, erected in

1815, and consisting of a nave, chancel, and square embattled tower containing two bells. In the interior is a marble monument to the memory of Christopher Dobson, Esq., of Dromonby House, who died in 1840, aged 82; and Elizabeth, his wife, who died in 1828, aged 72; and of other members of the Dobson family. There are several monumental tablets of the Newton and Grenside families. The octagonal font is ancient. In the Churchyard are two ancient effigies in stone, of a Knight and a lady, supposed to belong to some of the Eure family.

At the Dissolution the patronage of the Rectory and Vicarage, which belonged to the Abbey of Whitby, was granted in exchange by Henry VIII., to the Archbishop of York, who presents to the Rectory—and the Rector presents to the Vicarage. This is the only sinecure Rectory in the gift of the Archbishop. The present Rector is the Rev. Wm. Vernon Harcourt, and the Vicar is the Rev. John Farmer Newton. The Vicar resides in the *Rectory House*, a neat stone building, near the Church. The tithes of the Rectory have been commuted for £643.; and those of the Vicarage for £155.

Here is a *Grammar School*, founded in 1708, by Hy. Edmunds, Esq., of Worsborough, in this County, who endowed it with a farm at Little Broughton, worth upwards of £50 a year. The master has also three acres of land allotted at the enclosure. All the children of the parish, whose parents pay no cess, are free to this school. The present master is Mr. Wm. Hutohence.

Dromonby.—In the Domesday Record the name of this place is spelt *Dragmalesi*. Much land here was granted to Fountains Abbey, by Agnes Malabisse, Ernald, Wielard de Dromundeby, Thomas son of Ulfhill, &c. Bernard de Baillol confirmed to the monks some of this property. The family of Ernald were great landed proprietors in the 12th century. The family of Dromonby was subinfued between them and the Baliols. The Stormeys were afterwards proprietors here, and from them the manor and estate passed to the Constables, and thence by marriage to the Middletons. The estate is now divided into several freeholds, the chief owners being the Misses Dobson and Mrs. Hindson. The manorial rights of Dromonby belong to the latter lady.

Dromonby House, situated within half a mile of Kirkby, is the neat residence of the Misses Dobson and C. Hill Dobson, Esq. *Dromonby Hall* is the residence of Mrs. Hindson.

Broughton (Great and Little) Township.—Broughton contains about 3,000 acres of land, and 504 inhabitants. The *Village of Great Broughton* is 2½ miles S.E. from Stokesley, and three quarters of a mile from Kirkby. *Little Broughton* is an adjoining hamlet of scattered houses. They are two con-

stablewicks forming a township, the rateable value of which is £2,509. James Emerson, Esq., and Mr. Wilson are the largest landowners. There are two Dissenting places of worship in the village, and the poor have 16s. a year left by unknown donors.

Burton, in the *Monasticon*, mentions considerable grants of land in "Broughton Magna and Broughton Parva" to Bolton Abbey. In the reign of Edward I. Broughton was held by Nicholas de Meinell, under the Mauleys of Mulgrave; and in the time of Queen Elizabeth, William, Lord Eure, was Lord of the Manor.

On the summit of the mountain overhanging Broughton is a curious clump of natural rock, which Mr. Graves supposed to be a monumental pile of stones (cromlech) to some Danish chieftain slain here; but which Mr. Ord declares to be "like Freeborough Hill, a mere natural formation of rock." The common name of this lump of rock is the *Wain-stones*. A detached piece of the rock bears a rude inscription which very much puzzled Mr. Graves: but Mr. Ord tells us that "this mystical inscription is nothing more than a simple love-history, a pure true-heart record, carved on the trysting-stone 'long, long ago,' by some rustic swain, in the presence of his confiding mistress;—R. O. 1712. WOOING J. D."

KIRK-LEAVINGTON.—This parish, which comprises the townships of Kirk-Leavington, Castle-Leavington, Pickton, and Low Worsall, contains 4,560 acres and 513 persons. It is bounded on the west by the river Tees, and on the east by the Leven. The soil is chiefly a strong fertile clay; the level grounds near the Tees at Worsall, and on the border of the Leven at Castle-Leavington, consist of a deep rich loam; and about Pickton the soil is rather inferior. From various situations are fine views of the Cleveland Hills. The township of Kirk-Leavington, or Kirk-Levington, contains about 21,000 acres, belonging chiefly to Lord Falkland (Lord of the Manor) and the family of Bates. Population, 226.

At the time of the Norman Survey, *Lentune* (the town upon the river Leven, and called afterwards when the Church was built there, Kirk-Leventon) belonged to the Crown, but it was granted by the Conqueror, with other vast possessions, to Robert de Brus. About 1200, Kirk-Leavington was given by Adam de Brus to Henry de Percy, in marriage with his daughter Isabel, on condition that "the said Henry and his heirs should repair to Skelton Castle every Christmas-day, and lead the lady of that Castle from her chamber to the Chapel to mass, and from thence to her chamber again, and after dining with her, to depart." This estate continued with the Percys till the time of Henry VIII. It afterwards became the property of Sir Geo.

Bowes, Bart., from whose descendants it passed in marriage to the Earl of Strathmore, whose son sold the manor and estate to John Waldby and Henry Hutchinson, Esqrs.

The *Village of Kirk-Leavington* is small, but neat, and stands 2 miles S. by E. of Yarm. On the west is the river, which flows through a narrow picturesque dale. This place suffered greatly in the incursions made by the Scots in the 12th of Edward II. (1319), and on this account the inhabitants in the following year, were excused by that Monarch from paying the taxes. Other villages in these parts were exempted for the taxes at that time for the same cause.

The *Church* (St. Martin) is chiefly in the Early English style, and was built probably in the reign of Henry III. Its parts are a nave with one aisle, a chancel, and a south porch now walled up and used as a vestry. The bell turret contains two bells. The architecture of the chancel arch and the porch is Norman, but it would be difficult to prove that these parts are older than the remainder of the edifice. The *Living* is a Perpetual Curacy, augmented with £200. of Queen Anne's Bounty in 1801, and with a Parliamentary grant of £1,400. in 1816. It is now worth about £100. per ann. The Church was given to the Priory of Guisborough by Robert de Brus; and after the Dissolution, the advowson and the impropriation were granted by Henry VIII. to the See of York in exchange. The Archbishop is consequently the patron, and his tithes, as impropriator, have been commuted for £428. The Rev. William Pudsey is the incumbent.

The *Parsonage House*, a good substantial residence of brick, was erected by the present incumbent, in 1847, and is situated near the Church.

The *School* was erected by subscription in 1858. The poor have £8. a year, the rent of two cottages, and an acre of land left by Wm. Hall, in 1692.

Castle-Leavington Township.—This is a small township of scattered houses on the western side of the Leven, 2½ miles S.S.E. of Yarm, and 1 mile S.E. of Kirk-Leavington. Its area is 730 acres; population, 44; rateable value, £810. Principal landowners, T. W. Waldby, Esq., Col. Beckwith, and the Rev. M. J. Patterson. In the reign of Edward I. the place was granted by the Crown to the Meinells, from whom it passed in marriage to the Boyntons in the reign of Richard II.

Castle Hill, from which this township takes its name, is a remarkable eminence of a circular form, upon which, says local tradition, the Meinells had a Castle: but there is not a vestige of anything to denote the site of a building of any description. The hill on the west, south, and south-west is nearly upon a level with the adjoining fields, from which it is guarded by a deep

trench ; the sides on the east, south-east, and north, are almost perpendicular, and rise from the bottom to the summit, a height of about 600 feet above the river Leven, which flows near its base. The upper portion assumes a cone-like form, broken at the top ; and the interior is scooped out in bowl-like fashion. The diameter of this space is only 150 feet, and the opening or entrance to it is on the south side.

It is difficult indeed to discover the original object and intention of this curious hill. Mr. Ord justly observes that the three suppositions with regard to it, that would naturally arise in the mind of the enquirer, are:—that it has been employed either as a place of worship by the ancient Britons, in connexion with the sacred river Leven and the worship of the moon (See Faber's *Inquiry*, vol. i., p. 400) ; or a court of justice among the Saxons (See Murphy's *Tacitus*, p. 540), as Court Green, and Freeburgh Hill ; or, what is still more probable, as a place of defence against the hordes of invaders who swarmed into the Tees. That historian is of opinion that as the Britons possessed neither implements, capabilities, nor opportunities for raising these huge circular encampments (so frequent in the North Riding), and as the Romans had no occasion for them, they must have been erected by the early Saxon inhabitants as a protection against the piratical Danes, who constantly infested the coast. In this opinion we entirely concur.

Pickton Township.—Area, 870 acres ; population, 72 ; rateable value, £729. The land belongs chiefly to Mrs. Kingston, and Messrs. John Farrow, Chas. Oxley, B. Haley, and John Reed, Mrs. Elmer, and Mr. George Redhead.

The *Village*, which is small, is situated on rising ground, 4 miles S. by W. of Yarm. The name of the place is written *Pykston* (Peak-town) in old records, and it belonged to a family of the same name in the reign of Edward I. It was afterwards the property of the family of Tweng.

About half a mile E. of the village is the *Pickton Station* of the Leeds section of the North Eastern Railway ; at which station is the junction of that line with the North Yorkshire and Cleveland Railway (See page 167). At the station is a good Inn.

Low Worsall Township.—East or Low Worsall is a small but picturesque township on the southern acclivities of Teesdale. Its area is 1,190 acres ; population, 171 ; rateable value, £1,022. The land belongs chiefly to the Walday family, Mr. Potter, and Mr. John Jolley.

Low Worsall passed from the family of De Brus, in marriage to Robert de Roos, of Helmsley. It afterwards belonged to the Thwengs. In the reign of Charles I. it became the property of Thos. Middleton, Esq., from

whose descendants it passed by purchase to Sir John Lowther. Towards the close of the last century the manor and principal part of the estate were sold to Ann, relict of George Allan, Esq., of Blackwell Grange.

The *Village* is picturesquely situated 8 miles S.S.W. of Yarm. *Worsall Hall*, the property of the Walday family, and seat of John Walday, Esq., is pleasantly situated on the sloping bank of the Tees, and is a large brick building. It was formerly the residence of the Pierce family, from which the place was once called Pierceburgh. A neighbouring hamlet on the bank of the river is still called *Parsburgh*, a corruption of Pierceburgh. An ancient fishery here, on the Tees, belonged to Rievaulx Abbey, the gift of one Gilbert Hansard.

MARTON.—The parish of Marton (i.e. Marsh-town—from *mar* or *mere*, a marsh, and *ton*, a town) including the hamlets of Newham and Tolesby, contains 3,375 acres, and 426 persons; rateable value, £4,840. In the northern extremity of the parish the surface is nearly level, but towards the south the grounds rise by an easy ascent, and become varied and uneven. The soil is fertile, and the railway passes through the parish.

In early times this place was the property of the De Brus and Tweng families, and part of the land belonged to the Cell at Middlesburgh and the Abbey of Whitby. In later times the manor and estate belonged to the Lowther family, and so remained till 1728, when John Lowther, Esq., of Ackworth Park, dying without issue, left half of the estate to three of his nieces, and the remaining half to two other nieces. One of the two last-named ladies (Dorothy Norton) dying unmarried, one entire moiety accrued to her sister Margaret, who, in 1741, purchased the remaining moiety of her cousins, and thereby became possessed of the entire manor and estate. The property descended to this lady's son, Sir John Ramsden, Bart., of Byrom, who sold it in 1786 to Bartholomew Rudd, Esq., of Marske. The principal estate was subsequently purchased by the Park family, and in 1853 the Rev. James A. Park sold it to H. W. F. Bolckow, Esq., of the eminent firm of Bolckow and Vaughan, ironmasters, ironfounders, &c., Middlesborough. J. B. Rudd, Esq., T. Hebron, Esq., Watson Dixon, Esq., Mr. Thos. Garbutt, and others, have also property in the parish.

The *Village of Marton*, which is small and ancient, stands on an eminence near the Yarm and Redcar road, 7 miles N. of Stokesley, 4 miles S.S.E. of Middlesborough, and 1 mile from the Ormesby Station on the Stockton and Darlington line of railway.

Marton Hall, the seat of Henry Wm. Ferdinand Bolckow, Esq., has been

re-erected within the last three years—the old hall having been accidentally destroyed by fire in 1832. It is a large red brick mansion, elegantly adorned with superb statues, paintings, &c., and commands a most delightful prospect. The gardens and pleasure grounds are extensive, and the park, which is being enlarged, is well stocked with deer.

West Moor House, the property and residence of Watson Dixon, Esq., is a large substantial brick building, erected in 1845. *Gunner Gate Hall*, a good brick residence, built in 1857 by the late C. A. Leatham, Esq., is the property of his widow and heirs.

The *Church* (St. Cuthbert) is a handsome structure, rebuilt by the parishioners, partly out of the materials of the old structure, about the year 1848. The east window of the chancel is of three lancet lights, under a semicircular arch considerably ornamented, the centre one being higher than the others. It is filled with rich painted glass, executed by Wailes, representing the Crucifixion, Ascension, the four Evangelists, &c. Another window in the chancel exhibits in stained or painted glass, a fine figure of St. Cuthbert. These windows, together with four other stained glass ones in the transepts, and a handsome font, were presented by J. B. Rudd, Esq., of Tolesby. The second named window in the chancel is inscribed in memory of Mr. Rudd's sister, Susan Elizabeth, who died in August, 1830, aged 15 years, and was buried at Guisborough. In the north transept is a stained glass window exhibiting Moses and the tables of stone, given by the Rev. J. A. Park, of Elwick, Durham; one at the east side of the porch, exhibiting the Last Supper, was presented by the late Rev. H. Rowe; and one at the west side is the gift of the Rev. H. Taylor. There are memorials in the chancel to some members of the Rudd family, and a tablet to the Rev. Rt. Fawcett (and his wife), vicar of Marton, who died in 1847. There is a tablet in the north transept to the Rowe family. The roofs are open, boarded, stained, and varnished. The Church is neatly finished with open seats or stalls of oak. The *Living* is a Vicarage, valued in the King's Books at £4. 18s. 9d., and now worth £140. a year. Patron and impropiator, the Archbishop of York; Vicar, Rev. Robert Machell. The *Vicarage House* is a large but plain building, near the Church. The great tithes were commuted about 1842 for £541. 16s.; and the vicarial for £187. 15s.

The Wesleyans have a place of worship here, erected in 1842.

Captain Cook's Memorial School for boys and girls, is a neat Gothic edifice, built in 1850 in memory of Captain James Cook, the renowned circumnavigator, who was a native of Marton. In it is a tablet to his memory,

which was first placed by the parishioners (in 1812) in the old Church.* This memorial school was erected instead of a monument which it was intended to be built in honour of the famous navigator.

The poor have the rent of ten acres of land at Skelton and Broughton, left by unknown donors.

Tolesby was formerly the manor and estate of the Forsters, and it subsequently passed by purchase to the Earls of Lonsdale, one of whom sold it to Bartholomew Rudd, Esq., in the year 1808. *Tolesby House*, a large stone building, is the seat of John Bartholomew Rudd, Esq., and has recently been repaired and enlarged.

Newham, which lies 2 miles S. of Marton, appears from numerous sites of houses to have been of greater extent originally than now. The place was given by Rt. de Brus, with the Chapel of St. Hilda at Middlesborough, to the Abbey of Whitby, and so continued till the Dissolution. It now belongs to the Burrell family. The Hall, a large plain brick building, is at present (March, 1859) advertised to be let. *Newham Grange*, the property of Mr. J. M. Hopper, is a large house of brick. *Langlands* is a farm in Marton parish.

MIDDLESBOROUGH PARISH.—This parish comprises the Municipal Borough and Market Town of Middlesborough, and the township of Linthorpe. The statistics of the parish and the history of the town will be found at page 176. The following may be added to the description of the town:—

* *Captain Cook* was born at Marton in Cleveland, on the 27th of October, 1728. His father was a farm-servant, and is said to have come from Ednam, in Roxburghshire, the birthplace of Thomson, the poet of the Seasons. The humble thatched cottage in which the Cooks resided was pulled down in 1786, when Major Rudd erected the stately mansion which was burnt down in 1832. A small plantation of trees occupies the place where several houses were destroyed, and on the site of the "clay-biggins" where Cook was born, grows a willow. When eight years of age the family removed to Ayton, where the boy was put to school at Mr. Scottowe's (with whom his father was hind) expense. Before young Cook attained his 13th year he was apprenticed to a shopkeeper in Staithes; but he soon afterwards selected the sea as the domain best adapted for his future ambition. Accordingly he bound himself apprentice to the Messrs. Walker, of Whitby, with whom he served seven years in the coal trade. Our space will not admit of any but a brief notice of the career of this remarkable man. In 1755, hostilities having commenced between France and England, Cook volunteered to serve on board the *Eagle* frigate. In 1759 he was appointed master of the *Mercury*, in which he was present at the siege of Quebec. Henceforth his career was of a brilliant character, and for a full account of it we must refer the reader to his biography by Hartley Coleridge. He circumnavigated the globe three times, and fell at last a victim to the savage ferocity of the inhabitants of Owhyhee, while endeavouring to save the lives of a part of his crew. In 1827 a monument was erected to his memory on Easby Hill, near Ayton, by Robert Campion, Esq. It is a handsome obelisk, about sixty feet high.

A new Chapel—a neat structure of brick—which was built by the united bodies of the Wesleyan Reformers, and Methodist Association, on the Linthorpe road, was opened on Sunday, 13th February, 1859.

It is now proposed to erect *National Schools* in Middlesborough for the children of the entire parish, of both sexes, at a cost of about £2,000.—the building to be used for Divine Service on Sundays, until the erection of another Church, which is much wanted. The services of the Rev. Adam Clarke Smith have been secured as an additional minister to perform Divine Service in the school, and to undertake the visitation of a (conventional) district of the parish. His stipend has been guaranteed by a body of subscribers for five years, by which time, it is anticipated another Church may be obtained. The list of subscriptions for the building of the schools is headed by the Archbishop of York, Lord Feversham, and the firm of Messrs. Bolckow and Vaughan for £100. each.

Some new blast furnaces, foundries, &c., have recently been erected here. The clock tower of the Town Hall, noticed at page 183, was only completed in the beginning of the present year (1859).

The new road between Middlesborough and Stockton was opened on the 5th of November, 1858, on which occasion the Corporations, &c., of both towns, went in procession and met about half way between both towns, when the highway was declared to be opened. A salute was fired from two large cannons—trophies of the late Russian war—which were presented by the Secretary at War to the towns of Middlesborough and Stockton.

About three years ago a census of the population of Middlesborough was taken by the authorities of the borough, when the people of the parish numbered 15,112. Including a district of about seven miles (drawing a line in a slanting direction from the borough to the south-east of the borough), the whole gave a population of 25,516. The result of a census of the borough taken on the 28th of April, 1859, is as follows:—Males, 6,777; females, 4,924; children under twelve years of age, 5,688; total, 17,389. So that since the Government census in 1851, the town has had an increase of something like 1,200 persons per year.

Linthorpe Township.—Linthorpe is a small scattered village, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile S.S.W. of Middlesborough, and judging from the building now going on, it bids fair at no very distant day, to form part and parcel of that wonderfully rising town. The township, including the hamlets of *Airsholme* and *Newport*, contains about 1,300 acres, mostly the property of Thomas Hustler, Esq. The population in 1851 was 262.

Linthorpe constitutes a part of the Manor of Acklam. The Ingrams, or Ingelrams, were formerly proprietors here. John Ingelram and his wife Adeliza gave one carucate of land in *Arusum* (Airsholm), together with fishing-grounds in the Tees, to the Church at Guisborough. Linthorpe and Airsholm afterwards came to the Boyntons, from whom they were purchased by the Hustlers.

Newport is a small modern hamlet near the Tees, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Middlesborough. Here is a ferry, a wharf, a large granary; also the remains of an old-fashioned mansion, apparently of the time of Queen Elizabeth, probably the original residence of the Lord of the Manor of Acklam. This house is now let in tenements to cottagers. There is a Railway Station at Newport on the Stockton, Darlington, and Middlesborough line.

In the year 1800, an Act was passed for making a navigable cut from the east side of the river Tees, through the neck of land into the river near Portrack, County of Durham. This being completed, and further improvements becoming necessary, another Act was passed in 1828, to enable the Tees Navigation Company to make a navigable cut from near Portrack into the said river near Newport. This cut (communicating at both ends with the Tees) runs between a point opposite to the former cut, and a point at the distance of 600 yards from the west end of the upper quay at Newport.*

NEWTON.—The area of the parish of Newton-in-Cleveland is 1,440 acres; population, 127; rateable value, £782. Principal landowners, Thomas Kitchingman Staveley, Esq. (Lord of the Manor), Thomas Spence, Esq., and John Jackson, Esq. At the time of the Conquest Newton was a demesne of the Crown, and it was afterwards granted to Robert de Brus, Lord of Skelton. The Thwengs subsequently possessed the estate.

The *Village of Newton*, which is small, stands 5 miles N.E. from Stokesley, and 4 miles S.W. from Guisborough. It is situated at the foot of the conical mount called *Roseberry Topping*, one half of which is situated in this parish,

* The large slip of valuable land left by the bed of the river afterwards gave rise to expensive litigation, the question having arisen—who was entitled to the land? On the Durham side of the river the Bishop, as possessing *Jura regalia* of the County, and Lord of the Manor of Stockton, claimed the accreted land, and granted a lease of it to three persons. On the Yorkshire side of the river the adjoining owners claimed and took possession of the residuary land; but Mr. Marwood, of Busby Hall, as Chief Bailiff of the Liberty of Langbaugh, afterwards laid claim to it, and in 1841, brought an ejectment against the Earl of Harewood, whose estate adjoins the river in the parish of Stainton, which was tried at the York Spring Assizes of that year. A verdict was given in favour of the noble defendant.

and the other moiety in that of Ayton.* Close to the village green is *Newton Grove*, the neat residence of Thomas Spence, Esq. On a farm called *Whitgate House*, the present occupier, Mr. Thomas Weatherill, discovered three querns or Roman grinding stones; and in clearing the foundation for an outhouse, he found a round stone, with a portion of a date, thus 16.**

The *Church* is a small edifice, consisting of a nave, chancel, south porch, and a bell turret. A stone coffin, seven feet long, was taken up when the workmen were preparing the ground for laying the new floor, in 1827, the Church being repaired. The chancel was rebuilt in 1855, by T. K. Staveley,

* The "far famed Cleveland Parnassus," Roseberry Topping, is situated at the N.W. angle of the Eastern Moorlands, and is said to be 1,488 feet above the level of the sea. It is composed of an immense mass of aluminous stratum, consisting of sandstone at the top, an abundance of ironstone, also limestone, jet, coal, &c. Imbedded in the different strata are quantities of petrified shells, and other marine deposits—shewing that the whole of this enormous range of alum rock has lain beneath the waters of the ocean. The base of Roseberry, facing the south, is broad and abrupt—the western boundary thickly covered with oak wood; afterwards it rises almost precipitously in a cone-like form, like an enormous sugarloaf. The whole is covered with verdure from its base to its summit, which terminates in a peak of bare gritstone rock only a few yards in circuit. "The apex of the cone," writes Mr. Ord, "has been considerably diminished of late years, owing to the barbarous irruptions of certain Visigoths, who have actually worked our classic mount as a quarry." Had this learned writer lived in these days he would be horrified on learning that his "sacred mount," his "Cleveland Parnassus," to which "poets and painters have vied in rendering homage," stands in a fair way of being tunnelled and bored by the rough miner in search of its iron treasures.

Roseberry, from its detached position and superior elevation, commands in all directions a land and sea prospect at once extensive and interesting; so that the labour of ascending it is amply remunerated by the enchanting views from its rocky summit. In Camden's time it was famous as a landmark for mariners. Its pinnacled summit too furnishes the inhabitants with the means of prognosticating the weather; for, says Camden, "when its top begins to be darkened with clouds, rain generally follows," as indicated by the following old distich:—

"When Roseburys Toppinge wears a cappe,
Let Cleavelande then beware of a Clappe,"

being the old Saxon word for a heavy shower or fall of rain. The same author observes that towards the top of the hill is "a fountain very good for sore eyes." To this spring, which is on the north side of the mount, is attached a ridiculous traditional tale, the burden of which is, that before the Conquest the mother of Prince Oswy dreamt that on a certain day her son would perish, and that an astrologer predicted that on that day he should die by drowning; that the royal child, in order to avoid that fate, was taken by his mother to the top of Roseberry, where he would be remote from pools, brooks, or rivers; that the mother wearied with climbing fell into a profound slumber, when the youthful Prince wandered about from beside her, and perished in this well.

Esq., the patron. In the chancel are two neat tablets in memory of James Lee, Esq., of Pinchingthorpe Hall, and Mr. John Bennison. The font is ancient and circular. The *Perpetual Curacy*, valued at £45., was augmented with £800. of Queen Anne's Bounty from 1735 to 1810. The Rev. Joseph Ibbotson, of Ayton, is the incumbent.

This Church was anciently in the parish of Hutton Rudby, and belonged to the Abbey of Whitby; but it was made parochial at the Reformation.

The *School* was built in 1838, at the cost of T. K. Staveley, Esq.

RUDBY.—This parish, usually called *Rudby-in-Cleveland*, comprises the townships of Rudby, Hutton Rudby, Middleton, East Rounton, Scatterskelf, and Sexhow. The area of the whole is 7,386 acres; population, 1,119 souls. The township of Rudby contains 880 acres, according to the Parliamentary Return, but 993 acres, according to local estimation. Rateable value, £1,023.; population, 66. The land is mostly the property of Lord Falkland, the Lord of the Manor. The soil is chiefly a strong clay. Rudby (*Rudbi*—

It is rather remarkable that a similar legend is connected with Osmotherley (See page 327). A curious hermitage or grotto, in the solid rock, formerly graced the summit of Roseberry, but has "long since been sacrificed by the ruthless quarrymen." Some years ago it was in contemplation to erect, on the top of this mount, a colossal statue in memory of Captain Cook.

We have seen at page 720 that a large settlement or town of the ancient Britons existed near Roseberry. The original name of Roseberry, which is of pure celtic derivation, has puzzled the most learned antiquarians. The word *ros* in British signifies a *heath*—and Roseberry formerly was no doubt covered with heath. In the old Scottish it also means a promontory; and in Cornish a dale or valley, as Rosedale or Rosdale. "In plain English," writes Ord, "*ros* simply means a heathy hill, an elevated promontory, and *burgh* or *bury* is nothing more nor less than a fort on a high hill." It is very probable that Roseberry, from the vast number of British habitations in its vicinity, as well as from the appearance of the higher part of the hill, was a British fort. Some suppose it to have been a sacred hill with the Britons, which is very possible. In 1826, a labourer while engaged in clearing away some blocks of stone on the south side of the hill, discovered about half way up a number of ancient implements of metal, lodged in a cleft of the rock. Various opinions have been expressed with regard to the uses to which these instruments had been appropriated. They were probably of the Romano-Britannic period. A few years ago a fine medal of King Henry VIII. was found at Roseberry.

In the play of the "Register Office," Margery Moorpoot, who states that she came from "Lahtle Yatten, aside o'Roseberry Toppin," says in reply to Gulwell's question, "Where's Roseberry Topping?" "Sartainly, man, ye knaw Roseberry! Ah thought omny feal hed knawn Roseberry. It's 't biggest hill i' all Yorkshur. It's aboon a mable an' a hawf heegh, an' as cawd as ice at t' top on't, it' yattest day i' summer; that it is."

the habitation of Rud) belonged at an early period to the Meinells of Whorlton, and subsequently passed by marriage to the Darcys and Conyers. In the reign of James I. the manorial estate was sold to Sir Arthur Ingram, of Temple Newsom. Isabella, daughter of Arthur Ingram, Esq., of Barrowby, carried it in marriage to the Hon. General Carey, brother of Lord Falkland.

The *Village of Rudby* is small, and stands on the north side of the Leven, $8\frac{1}{4}$ miles W. by S. of Stokesley—Hutton Rudby being on the opposite side.

The *Church* (All Saints) stands on the margin of the Leven, and is an old structure in good repair, which belonged to the Priory of Guisborough before the Dissolution. It has a body in two aisles, a chancel, and a tower which contains three bells. In the east window is a shield on painted glass, representing quarterly the arms of Conyers, Darcy, and Meinell. Within a niche is the effigy of an ecclesiastic, bearing a chalice—the top, apparently, of a monumental slab. There are also a monument to the Layton family, dated 1594; and tablets to the Carey family. In the north wall, raised above a sepulchral niche, now empty, is what may be termed a genealogical epitaph, traced in large distinct capitals on stone, still in good preservation.*

The *Living* is a *Vicarage*, with the Chapel of Middleton annexed, worth about £200. a year, having been augmented with a Parliamentary grant of £1,200. in 1814. It is in the gift of Lord Falkland, and incumbency of the Rev. Robert Joseph Barlow. The *Vicarage House*, situated on an eminence about half a mile from the village, was built in 1844 by the present Vicar. The great tithes were commuted for £262., and are in seven shares, belonging to four persons.

Hutton Rudby Township.—Area, 2,341 acres; rateable value, £3,380.;

* Mr. Ord, in his *Cleveland*, tells us that an old gentleman in this place related to him a curious story of a married woman of Rudby, who, a few years ago, having been given up for dead, was buried here in the Churchyard, without having her wedding ring removed from her finger. This circumstance having awakened the cupidity of the parish clerk, who was by trade a tailor, and who also officiated as sexton, he, one night, opened the new-made grave, unscrewed the coffin, and with his pocket knife was attempting to amputate the ringed finger of the corpse—when, lo! the body bolted nearly upright in the coffin, and uttered a piercing shriek, which sent the would-be robber of the dead home quickly, with his hair bristling on end. The poor woman, who had been buried in a trance, proceeded to her residence, and having satisfied her husband that she was in reality his true wife, in flesh and blood, who had returned from the tomb, she was admitted. The injured husband instead of punishing the sexton for the act, actually presented him annually with a web of the finest linen—he being a linen manufacturer. We have been informed that the woman rescued from the grave in so extraordinary a manner, was wife of the miller of Rudby mill.

population, 777 souls. Principal proprietors of the soil, Lords Falkland and De L'Isle and Dudley, Kirkleatham Hospital, J. Emerson, Esq., and Messrs. Garbutt, Gray, and Rickerson. Mr. Mark Barker is Lord of the Manor, and resides in the Manor House, a small farmhouse, situated about a mile west of Hutton. The Conqueror granted this manor to the Earl of Morton. Afterwards, like Rudby, Whorlton, &c., it belonged successively to the Meynills, Darcys, and Conyers. For some time it was in the possession of the Turners of Kirkleatham, and it subsequently came to Thomas Wayne, Esq., of Angrove Hall.

The *Village of Hutton*, or *Hutton-juxta-Rudby*, is an extensive one, with a large green in its centre, and stands on the southern acclivities of the picturesque dale of the river Leven, 4 miles W.S.W. from Stokesley. The Leven is here crossed by a bridge which connects Hutton with Rudby. Part of the village is called Entrepren.* Many of the villagers are handloom weavers. The manufacture of linen was formerly carried on here to a considerable extent. Near the river is a large building, now a corn mill, which was once a paper manufactory, and afterwards a spinning mill. The *Hutton Rudby Brood Mare and Foal Show* (established two or three years ago) takes place here annually, and has been very successful. There is a large brick and tile manufactory here. The farmhouses are scattered from a quarter of a mile to two miles from Hutton Rudby. *Hutton Grange* is a large brick building with stone dressings, a quarter of a mile west from the village.

The *Methodist Chapel* is a large brick edifice, in connexion with which is a "Centenary School," built in 1839. The *Primitive Methodist Chapel* was erected in 1821, and enlarged in 1857. The parochial *School* was built in 1836, and is a good stone building. In 1740 Charles Bathurst, Esq., built a school here, and endowed it with £5. a year.

The poor have a yearly rent charge of 20s., left by David Simpson, in 1783; and the dividends of £100., three per cent. consols, purchased with £70. left by James Young, in 1807.

* The following not very complimentary couplet remains in vogue at the present day :—

"Hutton Rudby, Entrepren,
 Far more rogues than honest men."

Some of these rogues, as Mr. Ord observes, are infected with the poetic vein. A few years ago a farmer named Wood, of Entrepren, had some geese stolen from him during the night, and in the morning he found the annexed doggerel chalked on the door of his poultry house :—

"William Wood, your geese are good,—But not very fat;
 So out of eleven, we took but seven,—And you may thank us for that."

Middleton-upon-Leven Township.—The scattered township and chapelry of Middleton-super-Leven contains 1,129 acres and 95 inhabitants. The place is situated at the northern extremity of the parish, in the picturesque vale of the Leven, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles S.W. of Yarm, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. from Hutton Rudby. The rateable value is £1,047. The Meinells, Darcys, and Conyers held the lands here in former ages. The Earl of Egremont was subsequently Lord of the Manor, and had a considerable estate within the township; and now Colonel Wyndham and Lord Falkland are the principal owners. The farmhouses are all scattered, and many of them have names, such as *Middleton House*, *Gosling-mire House*, the *Grange*, &c. In a pleasant valley on the Leven is an ancient stone water-mill, which was rebuilt in 1812. The scenery in and around the township is very picturesque.

The *Chapel of Ease* (St. Cuthbert) is a small building of stone, having a body, chancel, and bell turret. It was rebuilt with the materials of an older edifice in 1789. The *Perpetual Curacy* is united with Rudby, and was augmented with £1,000. of Queen Anne's Bounty from 1740 to 1824. Lord Falkland is the impropiator of the tithes.

East Rounton Chapelry.—East Rounton, or Rounton, contains 1,565 acres, according to the Parliamentary Return, but 1,297 acres, according to local estimation. Rateable value, £883.; population, 112. The chief proprietors are John Wailes, Esq., William Danby, Esq., Mr. Wood, Mr. John Atkinson, Mr. John Saunderson, and Messrs. Hoslop. The surface is undulated, and the scenery of a pleasing and varied character. The *Village* is small, and stands on an eminence above the eastern bank of the river Wiske, 7 miles S. of Yarm, and the same distance from Stokesley and Northallerton. West Rounton adjoins the township on the west (See page 331). The *Grange*, a large brick building, a quarter of a mile S. of the village, is the residence and property of John Wailes, Esq. *Haggett Hill* consists of three farmhouses on high ground. *Hollins House* is the name of a good farm residence, half a mile E. of the village.

The *Chapel of Ease* is a small building, having a body, chancel, porch, and open belfry in which is one bell. The east window is of three lights. The edifice was repaired in 1820. The *Perpetual Curacy*, which is annexed to Rudby, was augmented with £1,000. of Queen Anne's Bounty from 1747 to 1817. Marriages are solemnised here, but the funerals take place at Hutton Rudby.

Scutterskelf Township.—The area of Scutterskelf, or Skutterskelfe, is 970 acres, all (with the exception of 83 acres belonging to Lord De L'Isle and Dudley) the property of Viscount Falkland. The township is separated from

Stokesley parish by a rivulet called the Tame, and from Sexhow and Hutton by the Leven. Population, 34; rateable value, £845. The ground lies high, and commands a vast extent of rich landscape.

After the Conquest this manor was held by Rt. de Skuliscelf, or Skutterscelfe, under the Baliols, Lords of Stokesley. Afterwards the principal estate belonged to the Linleys, and was carried in marriage by an heiress of that family, to Thos. Layton, Esq., of Sexhow. In the reign of Charles II. the manor was sold to Dr. Bathurst, of London, from whose descendants it passed by marriage to the Turners, of Kirkleatham. Sir Charles Turner, Bart., who died in 1783, sold the estate to the Hon. General Carey, whose only daughter, Lady Amherst, on the death of her nephew, Sir G. Russell, Bart., became sole proprietor. It is now the property, as before stated, of Lord Falkland.*

Scutterskelf consists of the hall, four farmhouses, and the farm bailiff's house. The place is situated 3 miles W.S.W. of Stokesley, and the nearest house is a quarter of a mile from Radby.

Leven Grove is one of the seats of Viscount Falkland, but now let for a few years to — Vaughan, Esq., of the firm of Bolekow and Vaughan, Middlesborough. It is a splendid mansion, in the Grecian style, erected in 1831, on the site of the old hall of the Bathursts, in the sylvan and romantic vale of the Leven. From the principal tower of this elegant building the most extensive and beautiful prospects are obtained. The park is well wooded, and the gardens and pleasure grounds are extensive. Indeed, Mr. Ord may well observe—"On the whole, a residence and country more delightful cannot be imagined; nor is it possible for painter or poet, in his most enraptured mood, to conjure up a more perfect arcadia." The family pictures in the house are very magnificent and valuable.

Sexhow Township.—This small township, which contains only six houses, 501 acres, and 35 inhabitants, is situated on the south side of the vale of the Leven, 4 miles S.W. by W. of Stokesley. Its rateable value is £516., and Lord De L'Isle and Dudley owns this place. Sexhow formerly belonged to the Laytons, a family who took their name from East Layton, from whence

* *Lucius Bentinck Carey*, the 9th and present *Viscount Falkland*, is son of the 8th Viscount by the daughter of — Anton, Esq. He is a Peer of Scotland, and takes his seat in the House of Lords as *Baron Hunsdon*. He was born in 1803; married in 1830, Lady Amelia Fitz-Clarence, youngest daughter of his late Majesty William IV. (she died in July, 1858, and was buried at Hutton Rudby); succeeded his father in 1800; was elected a representative Peer of Scotland in 1831; became a Privy Councillor in 1837; was Governor of Nova Scotia from 1840 to 1846; and was appointed Governor of Bombay in 1848. His lordship's seats are Skutterskelfe, Yorkshire, and Hanwick Hall, Durham County. De Karry was the original name of the family.

they removed here early in the reign of Richard II.—Thomas Layton having married a daughter of the Gowers, of Sexhow. The Cleveland Railway passes through the township, and the Sexhow Station is on the borders of it.

The old mansion of the Laytons (Sexhow Hall) is occupied by two farmers, and in it are some rooms wainscotted with oak, the ancient staircase, and the huge chimney and fire-place. There appears to have been a domestic chapel in the wing of the building.

SEAMER.—The area of Seamer parish is 2,610 acres; population, 251; rateable value, £2,680. The name of the place is of doubtful signification: the last syllable appears to denote a mere or lake, and evident proofs yet remain of the whole of the lowlands called Seaton Carrs having been under water. In late years a wide and deep trench has been dug, the whole length of the flooded grounds, and the water removed. A fancied derivation of the name, Seamer, will be found at the foot of page 402. A portion of Newby is in this parish, but is wholly included under Stokesley. In former times Seamer belonged to the famous family of Meinell, of Whorlton. In 1280 Nicholas de Meinell procured a charter of free warren here and throughout all his demesnes. Colonel Wyndham is now Lord of the Manor, and owner of the principal part of the property. H. W. Yeoman, Esq., has also an estate here. An Enclosure Act for Seamer was passed in 1708.

The *Village of Seamer* is small, and stands on rising ground 2 miles N.W. of Stokesley. The *Manor House* is a plain building in the village.

The *Church* (St. Martin) was rebuilt in 1822, except the tower, and consists of a nave, chancel, and tower in which are two bells. Near the Communion table is a handsome font, supported by a marble pillar taken from the ruins of a Church in Alexandria, in Egypt, at the battle of the Nile, in 1798, and brought to England in the ship *Antelope*. It was presented to the Church in 1822 by Sir Cuthbert Heron, Bart. In the chancel is a marble tablet to Stephen Attlay, formerly of Stockton, who died in 1786. The *Perpetual Curacy* was augmented with £800. of Queen Anne's Bounty, from 1728 to 1810, and is now worth about £60. per ann. Patron, Col. Wyndham; Incumbent, Rev. Ralph Grenside. According to Ecton this was a Chapel under Carlton; and Archbishop Sharp states it to have been a Chapel of Ease under Rudby. Lawton informs us that this Church was given to the Priory of Guisborough by Robert de Brus. The patronage was in the Carey family, till Lady Amherst sold it. From the Churchyard is an extensive prospect.

The cottage, now the residence of the parish clerk, opposite the entrance

gate to the Church, occupies the site of a former cottage, the birth-place of Brian Walton, Bishop of Chester, the original promoter and principal editor of the celebrated Polyglot Bible.

The *School* was built by Colonel Wyndham, in 1840, who contributes liberally towards its support. The sum of £8. a year, left by John Coulson, in 1679, to Newby school, is now given to Seamer school, there being no school at Newby at present.

Antiquities.—Half way between the villages of Seamer and Newby is a large tumulus called *How Hill*, which is perhaps the most complete of the Cleveland tumuli; but whether it is Celtic, Roman, or Saxon, has not been decided. It was partially examined some years ago, but nothing was found except large masses of freestone, with fragments of bones. In the same field are the outlines of considerable entrenchments, greatly mutilated by the plough; and a tradition exists that a sanguinary contest was fought here between the Saxons and Danes, still called the "battle of Seamer Carrs." Mr. Ord observes, "It seems highly probable that the Saxons, driven back from their encampments on Easton Nab by the furious hordes of Norsemen, made here a last terrible struggle for their land and liberty; and doubtless the bones of their chieftains who perished in fight were interred on the field of battle, within How Hill."

Whilst cutting the large drain in the Carrs, two large horns of the British ox, a breed now extinct, were exhumed, two feet below the surface. The skeleton of the animal, of enormous size, was exposed at the same time, but not disturbed.

SMEATON, GREAT.—Great Smeaton, or Smeeton parish, formerly included in East Gilling Wapentake, was, a few years ago, added to the West Division of the Wapentake of Langbaurgh. The parish includes Hornby. In the Parliamentary Return of the census of 1851, Appleton-le-Wiske, which bounds it on the east, is stated to be a chapelry in Great Smeaton, though in the Census Return of 1841, it was returned as a separate parish. The parish of Great Smeaton, which is partly in that of Croft, contains 3,815 acres and 215 souls. Rateable value, £1,649. The principal proprietors are Colonel Wood, Sir E. Blackett, Bart., G. Marwood, Esq., Rev. E. Cust, and Miss Cust. The parish is bounded on the north by the Tees. The surface is varied, and the soil is a stiff strong clay.

The *Village* stands pleasantly on an eminence, near the head of the river Wiske, 7 miles N. of Northallerton, and 2 from the Cowton Station of the North Eastern Railway. It commands extensive prospects of Cleveland, the

Eastern and Western Moorlands, of Teesdale, and the southern parts of the County of Durham. The great north road passes through the village.

The *Church* is an ancient structure, consisting of a nave, chancel, small porch, and bell turret in which are two bells. The *Living* is a Rectory, with the Perpetual Curacy of Appleton-le-Wiske annexed, valued in the King's Books at £18. 18s. 4d. Its present nett value is about £470. per annum. Patron, Rt. Barry, Esq.; Rector, Rev. Matthew Anderson. The *Rectory House* is a plain but spacious residence. There are 40 acres of glebe land.

Enter Common is a hamlet of four houses in Great Smeaton township.

Hornby Township—Area, 2,050 acres; population, 253; rateable value, £1,783. The chief owners of the land are Sir E. Blackett, Bart., and Wm. Horsfall, Esq. The township lies north of the Wiske, equidistant from that river and the Tees. The *Village* is distant 1 mile from Great Smeaton, 8 miles N. from Northallerton, and 3 from the Cowton Railway Station.

The Weasleyans have a place of worship here.

Hornby Grange, a good mansion in a pleasant situation, is the occasional residence of William Horsfall, Esq.

STANTON.—This parish comprises Stainton, Hemlington, Ingleby Barwick, Maltby, and Thornaby townships. The area of the whole is about 6,900 acres; of which about 2,200 acres form the township of Stainton. The population of the latter numbers 358, and its rateable value is £2,384. The soil is a loam, resting on clay, and near the Church is a quarry of whinstone affording excellent materials for the roads. This township includes the hamlet of *Thornton* on the opposite side of the valley, the two farms of *Stainsby*, and several scattered houses. Stainton, Thornton, and Stainsby, respectively styled in Domesday Book, *Steintum*, *Tornetum*, and *Stemanesbie*, were formerly three distinct manors, which belonged successively to the De Brus, Thweng, and Meinell families. The present proprietors are the Earl of Harewood, Captain J. W. Pennyman, Robinson Watson, Esq., — Hutchinson, Esq., &c. An Inclosure Act for Stainton was passed in 1809.

The *Village of Stainton* (Stone-town) is situated on the abruptly rising acclivities of a narrow dale, 5 miles N. by W. of Stokesley.

The *Church* (St. Peter) is a plain ancient building, having a nave and chancel of equal dimensions, a cross aisle or transept on the north side, and a small square tower containing four bells. About 1810 the edifice was repaired, when on the walls texts of scripture and the Lord's Prayer in old German-text were exposed. Within a niche of the wall under the gallery is the upright figure of an ecclesiastic. The quaintly carved altar-railings,

exhibiting specimens of very beautiful workmanship, were brought hither from the old hall at Stainsby. Within the rails are two elegant oaken chairs of considerable antiquity. The communion service was given in 1692 to this Church by Sir William Turner, Knt., Lord Mayor of London. The chancel contains some marble monuments to the Pennyman family, of Ormesby, whose place of burial it has been for several generations past.

The *Living* is a Vicarage, rated in the King's Books at £5. 14s. 6d., and now worth about £350. The Church was given by Rt. de Brus to the Priory of Guisborough, to which it was appropriated and a Vicarage ordained therein. After the Dissolution Henry VIII. granted the Rectory and advowson to the See of York, and the Archbishop now collates. The tithes are held on lease by the landowners. The present Vicar is the Rev. William Gooch. The *Vicarage House* is a commodious residence. The Rev. Richard Lumley, a former Vicar, bequeathed his library of 344 vols. to the use of his successors in the vicarage for ever.

The *Wesleyan Chapel* was erected in 1840. The *School* is endowed with a rent charge of £5. 5s. per ann., left by Mrs. Mary Burdon in 1817, and it is further supported by subscription. The poor of Stainton have 10s. a year, and those of Barwick 20s., left by W. and T. Metcalf and another donor.

Thornton adjoins Stainton. The Pennymans of Ormesby have long been in possession of a considerable estate here, on which stood a large commodious mansion, of which no remains now exist, except the extensive gardens surrounded with high brick walls. In some plantations here is a noble specimen of the cedar of Lebanon.

Stainsby, which consists of two farm houses and a few cottages, and lies a mile to the north, is partly within the soke of the Manor of Aclam. Like Stainton it belonged to the De Brus and Tweng families, and afterwards it was in the possession of the Gower, Turner, and Lascelles families. *Stainsby Hall* was for several centuries the seat of the ancient family of Gower.

Hemlington Township.—Hemlington is a scattered township, 5 miles N. of Stokesley, containing 1,097 acres, and 97 persons. Rateable value, £989. The largest landowners are James Appleton, Esq., of Hemlington Hall, James Emerson, Esq., Easby Hall, and C. B. Bewick, Esq., of Coulby Manor. After the Conquest Hemlington belonged to Robert de Brus. It was afterwards in the possession of the Stutevilles, lords of Knaresborough and Kirby Moorside, and was carried in marriage by Joan de Stuteville to Hugh de Wake, in the reign of Henry VIII. In the 18th of Elizabeth (1570) Hemlington was the property of Richard Neville, Earl of West-

morland, who was in that year attainted of high treason, when his estates became forfeited to the Crown.

Ingleby Barwick Township.—This township is situated close to the river Tees, which is here joined on the east by the Leven, the banks of which are in this place naked, and rise abruptly to a considerable height. The *Village* is small, and stands 3 miles N.N.E. from Yarm. The township includes the hamlets of *Leven Bridge*, 2 miles E. of Yarm, and *Newtown*, 2½ miles S.E. of Yarm; and its area is 1,190 acres, about 600 acres of which belong to Kirkleatham Hospital, and the rest to different freeholders. The population numbers 147 souls.

At the time of the Domesday Survey the lands here belonged to the soke of Aclam. Berwick signifies a *berewic*, or member separated from the body of a manor, as a ville or hamlet of a manor or lordship. The ancient name of the place was *Berewyke-juxta-Tees*. That part of the township more properly called Ingleby is styled in old records *Ingleby-Noringe*, and lies to the south of Barwick, and east of the Leven. The Barwick, or Berwick, estate is subject to an annual rent charge of £59., payable to the Men's Hospital at Coxwold, in this County. Three farms, the fishery, woodlands, and a stone quarry, now belong to Kirkleatham Hospital, the gift of Sir Wm. Turner, Knt.

Maltby Township.—Area, 1,180 acres; population, 194; rateable value, £1,046. Chief landowners, Mr. Wm. Nightingale, of Maltby Grange, the Earl of Harewood, and Captain J. W. Pennyman. The *Village*, which is small, and distant 3½ miles E. by N. of Yarm, is seated on an eminence.

This place was formerly the residence of a family of the same name, who continued in possession of it for several generations; and since they ceased to be its lords, land here has been held by the families of Morley, Wentworth, Pennyman, and others.

Thornaby Township.—This township is bounded on the north and west by the river Tees, and contains 1,230 acres. It includes the new town of *South Stockton*, and in consequence of the rise of that place the population since 1821 has increased from 303, to 1759 in 1851. The rateable value is £6,736., and the principal proprietors are George Gilpin Browne, Esq. (Lord of the Manor), and the Earl of Harewood. The township also includes *Mandale*, where there are several scattered houses on the Stokesley road, 1½ mile S.E. of Stockton.

The *Village* of *Thornaby* is ancient, and lies scattered round a large green 1½ mile S. by E. of Stockton-on-Tees. "By some writers," says Ord, "it is supposed to have been the site of a Roman Camp, of which, however, we were unable to discover the faintest traces." The old *Chapel of Eass* is only

used on the occasion of funerals, a new Church having been built at South Stockton. The Living was formerly a Perpetual Curacy, in the parish of and united to Stainton; but in 1844 Thornaby and South Stockton were made an independent *Ecclesiastical District*. The *Living*, which was increased in value by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and is now worth about £120. a year, is in the gift of the Archbishop of York, and incumbency of the Rev. George Roberts.

SOUTH STOCKTON.—This is a suburb of the town of Stockton, with which it is connected by an elegant stone bridge, which was widened in 1858. This rapidly rising place is indebted for its foundation to the extension to Middlesborough of the Stockton and Darlington Railway (which is here carried across the Tees by a stone bridge) and the consequent stimulus given thereby to manufactures.

In 1825 Mr. William Smith, of Stockton, commenced an extensive *Earthenware Pottery* about half a mile N. of Thornaby. This enterprising speculator soon entered into partnership with two others, Messrs. Whally and Taylor, and in 1826 commenced trading under the style and title of Wm. Smith and Co. They extended and perfected their business, so that the earthenware manufactured here rivalled the celebrated Stafford ware. The Pottery is now carried on by Messrs. George Skinner and Co., and gives employment to a large number of persons. Adjoining it is a brown ware pottery, belonging to this firm, but rented to another party.

At South Stockton are large *Glass Bottle Works*, commenced in 1839; an extensive *Cotton Factory*, erected in 1840; a general foundry called *The Teesdale Iron Works*; some extensive timber yards; and on the river banks there are large ship and boat building yards.

The town consists of several well laid out and neatly built streets, and at no distant date it promises to be a place of considerable importance. A new road between it and Middlesborough was opened in 1858 (See page 754). The *Railway Station* is a neat cut stone building.

The *Church*, which is a neat structure of stone, was opened for Divine Service in the autumn of 1858. It consists of a nave, with side aisles and porch, a chancel, and a tower and spire. The latter is still unfinished.

The *National Schools*, for both sexes, is a large building of brick, erected by subscription in 1846.

STOKESLEY PARISH.—As already shewn at page 158, where the history of Stokesley commences, this parish contains, besides the Market Town of Stokesley, the townships of Busby, Easby, and Newby.

The *Township of Stokesley* includes the hamlet of *Tameton, Tanton*, or

Taunton, which consists of a few farms on an eminence above the Tame, 3 miles N. of Stokesley. The manor belonged to the Mowbray family at an early date, and afterwards to a family named after the place, Tameton or Taunton. The lands are now parcelled out, and the manorial rights divided.

Busby Township.—Busby, Great and Little, or major and minor, contains respectively 1,368 and 675 acres, and 134 and 22 persons. The rateable value of the township is £1,436. The small secluded *Village of Great Busby*, 2 miles S. of Stokesley, lies at the foot of Busby Bank. *Little Busby* is a small hamlet half a mile S. of Great Busby.

The Busby manor and estate, which was an ancient demesne of the Crown, was granted by the Conqueror to Rt. de Brus, and was subsequently carried in marriage to Rt. de Ros, or Roos. The monks of Rievaulx and Fountains were proprietors here in former times. George Marwood, Esq., the Misses Dobson, the Hon. Col. O. Duncombe, and Messrs. William Ledgard and Philip Braithwaite are the principal landowners at present.

Busby Hall, the handsome seat of George Marwood, Esq., stands in Little Busby. The mansion, which is of stone and modern, is delightfully situated at the foot of a high range of hills, well wooded, in the midst of a noble park, and commands a fine view of a rich, picturesque, and extensive district. The house contains some beautiful pictures by the old masters, and several family portraits.

The tithes of Great Busby have been commuted for £201.; and those of Little Busby for £73.

Easby Township.—Easby township, which occupies the eastern boundary of the parish of Stokesley, contains 1,241 acres; population, 186; rateable value, £1,193. The *Village* is pleasantly situated in a retired vale, watered by the Leven, "whilst," writes Mr. Ord, "the lofty peak of Roseberry, and the towering hills of Easby, stretch their majestic fronts in the distance." It is distant $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles E. from Stokesley. Here is a *Chapel of Ease*, a small but neat modern erection in the Gothic style. The *Methodist Chapel* was built in 1842.

Easby Hall, the seat of James Emerson, Esq., is a handsome stone mansion, erected on the site of the old hall of the Lords Eure, in a picturesque situation, at the foot of a lofty hill, the summit of which is crowned by a monument erected to the memory of the great circumnavigator, Captain Cook.*

* *Captain Cook's Monument*, on Easby heights, is a handsome obelisk, 51 feet high and 12 feet square, bearing the following inscription:—

"Erected to the memory of the celebrated circumnavigator, Captain James Cook,

Shortly after the Conquest, Easby was granted to the Balliols, and from them it came to the Eures, who continued lords for several generations. Elizabeth, daughter of the last Lord Eure, carried the principal estate in marriage to William Kay, Esq. After passing through the families of Walker, Matthews, Lee, and Campion, it is now the property of James Emerson, Esq. (Lord of the Manor) and Thomas Hutchinson, Esq.

From Torr's MSS. we learn that an ancient Chapel stood at Easby, which was dedicated in 1349. There are no remains of this edifice; but a field near the village, where it probably stood, is still called Chapel Garth.

Newby Township.—A portion of this township is in Seamer parish. Its entire area is 1,211 acres; population, 114; rateable value, £1,106. Newby belonged to the Meinells, from whom it passed to the Darcys and Conyers by marriage. It was purchased in 1760 by the Earl of Egremont, of Francis, Earl of Deloraine, and is now chiefly the property of Colonel Wyndham.

The *Village* is small, and stands about 8 miles N. of Stokesley. *How Hill*, between this village and that of Seamer, is noticed at page 763; as well as Coulson's charity to Newby school. The tithes of Newby have been commuted for £181. 16s., of which, £3. 18s. are payable to an impropriator, £2. 18s. to the Curate of Seamer, and £175. to the Rector of Stokesley. A small *Wesleyan Chapel* was built here in 1826.

WHORLTON.—This parish is situated at the base of the Cleveland Hills, and, including the townships of Faceby and Potto, contains 9,690 acres, according to the Parliamentary Return. The population of the entire parish

F.R.S., a man in nautical knowledge scarcely inferior to any; in zeal, prudence, and indefatigable exertions, superior to most men. Regardless of personal danger, he opened an intercourse with the inhabitants of the Friendly Islands and other parts of the southern hemisphere. He was born at Marton, in this neighbourhood, 27th October, 1728, and was massacred at Owyhee, Feb. 14, 1779, to the inexpressible grief and disappointment of his countrymen. While the sciences in general, and navigation in particular, shall be cultivated among men; while the spirit of enterprise, commerce, and philanthropy shall animate the sons of Britain; while it shall be deemed the high honour of a Christian nation to spread the enjoyments of civilized life, and the higher blessings of the Christian faith among pagan and savage tribes, so long will the name of Captain Cook stand enrolled among the most celebrated and most admired of the benefactors of the human race.

"As a token of respect for, and admiration of the character and labours of that truly great man, who served his apprenticeship at sea from Whitby, this monument was erected by Robert Campion, Esq., of Whitby, and Lord of the Manor of Easby. The foundation stone was laid by him on the 12th of July, 1827, being the anniversary of the day on which Captain Cook commenced his last voyage, and also of the birth of the founder. It was finished the 27th October, 1827."

is 865 souls. About 3,000 acres are open hilly moorland, affording rough pasturage. The hills abound with ironstone, and there are quarries of soft gritstone, of which great quantities have been used for building bridges, &c. The scenery is pleasingly diversified, and in some points strikingly picturesque. The township of Whorlton, which includes the village of Swainby, and the picturesque hamlets of *Scugdale*, *Husthwaite*, and *Trenholme*, contains 6,846 acres, and 540 persons. The rateable value is £3,403., and the Marquis of Ailesbury is Lord of the Manor and principal landowner.

Werleton, or *Wiruelton*, as the name of this place was spelt at the period of the Conquest, was of the soke of Hutton. In the time of Henry I. the ancient and famous family of De Maisnell, Mainill, or Meinell, were lords of Whorlton, and in that King's reign Stephen de Maisnell founded a religious house at Scarthe in this parish, and gave lands at Stainton to Rievaulx Abbey. Sir Nicholas de Meinell, Knt., Lord of Whorlton, was summoned to Parliament in the 22nd of Edward I. (1204); and Sir Nicholas de Meinell, of Whorlton, was summoned to Parliament as a Baron in the 9th of Edward III. (1335). Robert, son of the latter Sir Nicholas de Meinell, was ancestor of the Meinells of Yarm and North Kilvington. A daughter and heiress of the Meinells of Whorlton, born in 1332, married Sir John Darcy of Knayton. About the year 1440, by the marriage of Elizabeth, daughter of Philip Darcy, to Sir James Strangways, Knt., of Harlsey Castle, in Allertonshire, and of Margery, the second daughter, to Sir John Conyers, of Hornby, the estate fell into partition, Whorlton and other lands becoming the property of Sir James Strangways and his descendants. In the time of Henry VIII. Whorlton passed from the Strangways to the Crown, but in what manner it is difficult to explain. In the time of Charles I. it was granted to Edward Bruce of Kinloss. In 1641 Thomas Bruce, Earl of Elgin, was created Baron Bruce of Whorlton. These were ancestors to the present Lord of Whorlton, the Marquis of Ailesbury, one of whose predecessors was created Earl Bruce of Whorlton in 1746, and another of them Earl of Ailesbury, in the County of Bucks, in 1776. The late Earl was created a Marquis in 1821.

Whorlton Castle stood on an eminence a little west of the Church, and is supposed to have been built in the time of Richard II., with stone reported to have come from Whorl-hill.* Leland refers to this fortress thus—"Whorlton in Cliveland was the principal house of the Lord Menell, which

* *Whorl Hill*, writes Ord, "is a broad-based, conical-peaked, isolated elevation, planted with trees to the summit, and resembling in form and position 'Freebro's huge mount,' or rather, a Roseberry in miniature." The prospect of the surrounding country

since came to Master Strangways in partition." Camden too notices it—"Below them (Stokesley and Yarm) stands Whorlton Castle, which formerly belonged to the Barons Meinell; and Harlsey to the family of Hotham, but afterwards to the Strangways, and now to the Lawsons; both of them old and ruinous." The chief remains of this ancient pile is the gateway, a large square tower, surrounded by a deep circular moat, and which had the additional defence of a drawbridge and portcullis. The entrance is by two massive doorways, ten feet wide. Over the gateway are three shields bearing the arms of Grey, Darcy, and Meinell; and above there is a larger shield, impaling the arms of Darcy and Meinell. Some huge vaults and cellars still remain, and are used as pig styes, &c. A farmhouse now stands on the site of the fortress. Originally a large park surrounded the Castle, where many horns of deer have been found at various times.*

Whorlton is 6 miles S.S.W. of Stokesley, and consists of a few scattered farmhouses and cottages, with the Church and the remains of the Castle.

The *Church* (Holy Cross) was formerly in the parish of Hutton-Rudby, and bears evident marks of having been at one time cruciform. The structure is ancient; the tower placed at one side, fronts the south; the nave and chancel are supported by buttresses, and rude heads terminate the corbels. The chancel arch is of early Norman workmanship. The piscina, and some well-carved heads or brackets remain in a pretty unutilated state. A wing on the north side of the chancel was formerly the Darcy Chantry. The east window of the chancel is thickly shaded by a dense covering of ivy, which has pierced the old walls from without. The tower contains two bells, and forms a porch, in which still remains a portion of the old stoup. The Church is lighted by some of the old circular trefoil windows, and the east window still retains a small portion of the original stained glass. Over a square-headed window, near the ancient sanctuary door, are two shields—the first

from this hill is magnificent, embracing nearly the whole of central Cleveland, "over which Roseberry towers aloft in solitary grandeur, the monarch of the vale, guarded by a huge belt of mountains, the barriers and bulwarks of Cleveland."

* In 1810 a large silver vase, which was broken by the plough, being much corroded, was discovered on a farm at Whorlton. The vase contained a large number of Roman coins of silver, and some square wedges of silver. These coins appear to have been deposited towards the decline of the Roman power in Britain, as they represent, according to Mr. Ord, Valens, Gratian, Theodosius, Honorius, and Arcadius. Roman coins have not been found to any extent in Cleveland, from whence we may presume that the Roman legions did not permanently occupy this portion of Yorkshire.

bearing the inscription, *Orate P. Nobis*. A.D. 1593.; and the other the arms of the Bate family, formerly lords of Easby. In the north wall of the chancel, dividing the latter from the chantry, into which it projects, is a canopied monument, beautifully ornamented, containing the effigy of a Knight cross-legged, carved in oak. The base of the monument is of solid freestone from the neighbouring quarry, and its fronts exhibits the coats of arms of different families allied to the house of Meinell of Whorlton.*

The *Living* is a Perpetual Curacy, augmented with £600. of Queen Anne's Bounty, from 1767 to 1793, and with a Parliamentary grant of £1,000., in 1815. The nett income is £92. a year. The Marquis of Ailesbury is the patron and impropriator, and the Rev. Francis Earle the incumbent. The Rectorial tithes were commuted in 1840 for £225.; and the Vicarial for £16. 11s.

At *Scarth*, about half a mile S.W. from Whorlton Castle, was a *Cell* of Augustine Canons, subordinate to the Priory of Guisborough. It was founded in the reign of Henry I. by Stephen de Meinell. Tanner, in his *Notitia*, tells us that the foundation stones of this house were removed in 1746, when a stone coffin was found, and some banks of earth were thrown up. Adjoining it on the south side, he adds, is a little close, yet called the Chapel Garth.

Swainby is a large village in Whorlton township, half a mile W. from the Church, on the Northallerton and Thirsk road, 5½ miles S.S.W. of Stokesley. The houses, which are neat, are divided by a small stream running the whole length of the village. Whorlton and Swainby, says Mr. Ord, "are romantically situated beneath the lofty range of mountains terminating in Black Hambleton. To describe in fitting language the gorgeousness and magnificence of view from these majestic heights, is altogether beyond the reach of the humble historian."

Some writers have placed the first foundation of Coverham Abbey at Swainby-in-Cleveland (See page 414), but Swainby in Hallikeld Wapentake is the more probable site of it (See page 556). There are places of worship

* According to Mr. Graves, this is the monument of Sir Nicholas de Meynill, who died about 1290—but though the *effigy* is undoubtedly of that period, the shields on the monument are those of families not allied to the Meynills for a couple of centuries later. It has been well conjectured that the figure of Meynill was formed soon after his death, and served singly as his memorial, and as the cover of the original tomb; but that afterwards it was elevated to the present base, which was intended to serve as a general monument of the intermediate lords of Whorlton—and a canopy was raised over it, in the design of which, respect was had to the period in which the original *effigy* was constructed.

for Methodists and Primitive Methodists at Swainby: a handsome National School and residence for the teacher have lately been erected.

A new line of railway has been recently constructed to the iron mines near Swainby, for the transit of minerals only. The hills in this locality abound with ironstone, the mining of which afford employment to a large number of persons (See page 167). The Swainby mines are very productive.

About 56 years ago a water spout descended upon Swainby, inundating the places, and washing away trees, rocks, &c. One person was floated away on a hay stack a considerable distance.

The *National School* and master's residence attached, is a handsome Gothic structure, built in 1856 at a cost of above £800.; of which sum Government granted £347.; the parish contributed £90.; and the Marquis of Ailesbury the remainder. This nobleman is also a very liberal contributor to the support of the school. A large number of children attend, and the school is exceedingly well conducted by Mr. William A. Snaith.

Scugdale is a beautiful secluded valley containing seven farmhouses. Here, some years ago, was an extensive bleach yard, famed for its superior whitening of cloth. In this sequestered dale, Elizabeth Harland died in 1812, *aged 105 years*, leaving sixty-six grandchildren.

Husthwaite, or *Heathwaite* hamlet is situated 1 mile S. of the parish Church, and consists of three farmhouses and eight cottages. *Trenholme* hamlet lies 3 miles N. by W. of the Church, and contains three farmhouses.

Faceby Chapelry.—The township of Faceby contains 1,402 acres and 140 inhabitants. The manor belonged successively to the De Brus, Tweng, and Neville families; and it was afterwards granted, by special Act of Parliament, to the Duke of Gloucester (Richard III.) It subsequently belonged to the Prissicks, who sold it to William Sutton, Esq., ancestor to John Stapleton Sutton, the present Lord of the Manor. Joshua Robert Reeve, Esq., Richard Nightingale, Esq., James Emerson, Esq., Mr. John Calvert, and Miss Waller, have also estates here.

The *Village* is situated at the foot of a steep hill planted with trees to the very summit, 4 miles S.S.W. of Stokesley. *Faceby Lodge*, near the village, is the residence and property of Richard Nightingale, Esq.

The *Church* (St. Mary Magdalen) is a very plain building with a turret and one bell. The *Perpetual Curacy*, worth only £52. a year, is in the gift of J. S. Sutton, Esq., and incumbency of the Rev. Thomas Browne. It was augmented with £400. of Queen Anne's Bounty in 1792 and 1817. The tithes were commuted for rent charges of £21. 12s. 1d., payable to the impropriator (Mr. Sutton), and £21. to the incumbent.

Within this Church was formerly an ancient monument, with an inscription on brass, to the memory of Sir Lewis Goulton, Knt., who came into England with the Conqueror. He probably gave name to Goulton, near Potto. The Churchyard of Faceby was unconsecrated until the year 1835.

The poor of Faceby have three rent charges, viz., £3. 6s. purchased with £50. left by Anthony Lazenby, in 1634; 20s., left by Christopher Prissick; and 10s. left by an unknown donor. The Primitive Methodists have a place of worship here.

Potto Township.—Potto, or Pottowe, contains 1,442 acres of the rateable value of £1,719., and a population of 185 souls. The principal proprietors are the Marquis of Ailesbury (Lord of the Manor), G. E. Copley, Esq., James Wilson, Esq., and George Marwood, Esq. The place formerly belonged successively to the Meinells, Darcys, Strangways, &c., lords of Whorlton. In the reign of Edward I., according to Kirkby's Inquest, the family of De Potthowe resided here.

The *Village* is situated 5 miles S.W. by S. of Stokesley, 1½ mile from Whorlton, on a branch of the river Leven. There is a Station here on the North Yorkshire and Cleveland Railway. Half a mile from the village is *Potto Grange*, now occupied by Mr. J. F. Newton. The *School* was founded by Isabella Harker, in 1736; and the poor have 10s. a year left by one Simpson.

Goulton is a hamlet in this township.

YARM.—The history, &c., of Yarm commences at page 169.

LANGBAURGH, EAST DIVISION.—**BROTTON.**—Of this place the Parliamentary Return of the Census of 1851 says, "the parish of Brotton is ecclesiastically united with Skelton, to which parish the townships of Brotton, Kilton, and Skiningrove are sometimes said to belong." The area of Brotton parish, or parochial chapelry, is 4,105 acres; population 518 souls, of which 2,291 acres and 321 persons belong to Brotton township. The rateable value of that township is £2,176., and the principal landowners are Thomas Hutchinson, Esq., A. L. Maynard, Esq., W. H. Barrow, Esq. (joint Lords of the Manor), and the trustees of the late W. Jackson, Esq. The surface is mountainous on the sea coast, and in other parts generally diversified with hills, the soil is a hard clay, and occasionally of a good quality, and the scenery is in many places interspersed with wood and plantations, and embraces very extensive views.

Broctune, as this place is called in Domesday, and which name signifies a town on the brow of a hill, was granted to Robert de Brus, Lord of Skelton, from whose family it descended to the Thwengs and Lumleys. In the reign of Henry VIII., by the attainder of John, Lord Lumley, the estate came to

the Crown, since which event the lands have been sold out in parcels. The Pennymans, Trotters, and Whartons have been proprietors here in later times.

The *Village of Brotton* is seated on a commanding eminence, 8 miles N.E. of Guisborough, and is visible, with its solitary clump of trees and elevated Church, to a considerable distance. *Brotton Hall*, a neat stone mansion near the centre of the village, is the seat of Thomas Hutchinson, Esq.

The *Church* is a plain building erected in 1741, and stands on an eminence from which are magnificent views both towards the sea and inland. The *Living*, a Perpetual Curacy, united with Skelton, was augmented in 1718 by Mrs. Trotter with a donation of £218., and a similar sum from Queen Anne's Bounty. The tithes have been commuted. In the Churchyard is a curious cenotaph in memory of Richard Bulmer, A.D. 1676, who, it appears, was a sailor. This monument is something in the form of a man-of-war, and is completely covered with inscriptions in Latin and English. A structure almost exactly similar, stands at the upper part of Westerdale, bearing the name of Thomas Bulmer, and dated 1727.

The Wesleyans have a small Chapel here. There is no school here at present, but it is proposed to build one shortly, to be placed under Government inspection.

Saltburn (so named from a brook near it) is a small hamlet situated "upon the sea, and under a mountain," 1½ mile N.E. of Brotton. It is near the rocky beach of Huntcliffe, the "Teneriffe of our Yorkshire coast," and is the junction of the limits of the Ports of Stockton and Whitby (See page 293). The Preventive Service have a station here. With reference to Saltburn Mr. Ord very appositely remarks, "a more abstracted spot could not be found, if a man chose to hide himself from man. It is shut out entirely from the world, into a nook or corner of creation, with lofty hills screening it from the south, and almost swallowed up by the sea on the north, which in winter dashes up to the doors of the houses. Eastward the massive overhanging cliffs of Huntcliffe tower proudly into the heavens, the roost and breeding place of cormorants, gulls, &c., assuming a most sublime and terrible aspect when wrestling with the sea in a storm."

In ancient times an *Hermitage* existed here; and a more secluded retreat could not well have been discovered. It was the gift of Roger de Argentum, about 1215, and belonged to Whitby Abbey. The extension of the railway to Saltburn is in contemplation.

Kilton Township.—Area, 1,643 acres; population, 83; rateable value, £1,362. In Domesday the place is called *Chiltune* (the town of Chil), and it was granted with Skelton to the De Brus family; from which it passed in

marriage to the Thwengs and the Lumleys, and with the Skelton estate it descended to J. T. Wharton, Esq., the present Lord of the Manor. The scenery is of an interesting kind. The *Village*, which lies on the Havenclose beck, $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles N.E. by E. of Guisborough, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ S. of Brotton, consists of two farmhouses and a few cottages.

Kilton Castle, once perhaps, the most powerful baronial fortress in Cleveland, stood on a knoll on the north side of the richly wooded valley of Kilton, about half a mile S.E. of the village, from whence the prospects are magnificent. The Castle is supposed to have been built by Rt. de Brus, about the same period as Skelton Castle, viz., the reign of King Stephen. "As a fortress," writes Ord, "it must have proved impregnable previous to the introduction of artillery; being placed on a high jutting eminence, surrounded by steep precipices, except to the west, where the ditches, foss, inner vallum, and traces of the barbican gate, are distinctly observable. The summit of the promontory, 300 feet long and 60 broad, terminating in a narrow projecting ridge, is guarded by strong walls still remaining." The ruins of the fortress are considerable, and afford fine specimens of Norman architecture, but the huge eastern semicircular watch tower, which constitutes the most interesting portion of them is of Early English architecture, and was built probably between 1199 and 1226. The great hall, which appears to be the oldest part of the building, was furnished with a large fire-place in the centre, and one at the back of the principal table. The dark dungeon, or prison, is 30 feet square, with walls eight feet in thickness. One of the ditches extends 100 feet in length and 26 feet across. In romantic and picturesque grandeur few ruins in England can equal this venerable relic of antiquity.

Mr. Ord tells us that there is a *Petrifying Well* south of the Castle, and another eastward, on the opposite side of the brook, "which depositing carbonate of lime on the moss and lichens, creates a mimic temple over our heads, highly picturesque in effect." The same authority informs us that a remarkable *Sulphurous Spring* issues from the aluminous schistus, on the south side of the bank near Kilton mill.

The road between Kilton and Brotton commands a very fine view of the estuary of the Tees, of Hartlepool, the Vale of Cleveland, and the distant mountains of Stainmoor, Barningham, &c.

Skinningrove Township.—The township of Skinningrove, or Skinninggrave, contains 171 acres and 114 inhabitants. Rateable value, £198. The chief owner of the place is John Maynard, Esq. This was an ancient manor belonging to the Bruces, Lords of Skelton, and came by marriage to the

Thwengs, of Kilton, since which time the principal families that have been connected with the spot in respect of property are those of Fanacourt, Routh, Everingham, and Dundas.

The small fishing *Village of Skiningrove*, which is situated in a deep creek of the North Sea, and almost secluded from view by the lofty heights that closely environ it on every side, is distant from Guisborough 8 miles to the N.E.; and 2 miles from Lofthouse and Brotton. Camden, who mentions *Skengrave* as a small village which thrives "by the great variety of fish which it takes," tells us it was reported that, 70 years ago (1607), "they caught a sea-man here, who lived upon raw fish for some days, but at last, taking his opportunity, he made his escape into his own element." This sea-man, which in all probability was a seal or porpoise, is likewise mentioned in the Cottonian MS.

In the month of February, 1779, Paul Jones, the American buccaneer, made a descent upon Skiningrove, and fired some cannon balls which greatly alarmed the villages; but the freebooter does not appear to have done much damage.

DANBY.—The parish of Danby,* including the romantic dales of Great and Little Fryup, and the hamlets of Ainthorpe and Castleton, and a large tract of high moors and waste, contains 22,230 acres; and in 1851, 2,299 inhabitants—of which 13,860 acres and 1,813 persons belong to Danby township, and 8,370 acres and 986 persons to Glaisdale township. The chief proprietors in Danby are the Viscount Downe (Lord of the Manor—a minor—See Baldersby), J. S. Pratt, Esq., W. Brown, Esq., and — Dobson, Esq. There are several smaller landowners. The rateable value of Danby township is about £5,800. The soil is very variable—clay, sand, and peat earth being sometimes found in one field. The land is poor on the side of the hills; but generally speaking, a large proportion of the whole arable land is of good quality, fairly tilled, and productive. The staple produce for exportation is cheese: few beasts, if any, are highly fed, and scarcely any of the improved modern agricultural implements have found their way into the district. The smallness of the farms may be one principal reason for this, whilst the extreme retirement of the district may be another. The roads are terrible; hills with gradients of 1 in 12 to 1 in 15 being of repeated occurrence. The construction of a railway along the valleys is doubly a desideratum

* Danby—*Daneby*, the place or habitation of Dane. Dane was a common proper name. One Thomas Dane granted a charter to Whitby Abbey in A.D. 1220. Or the name of this parish may be derived from the Saxon word signifying a *dean*, or deep valley, as Hawthorndean, Hazeldean, &c.

in such a district. Such a railway, connecting the northern and eastern line, from near Thirsk, by way of Stokesley, with the Pickering and Whitby line, at Grosmont, is in process of slow construction.

Numerous heaps, of unknown antiquity, and immense masses of imperfectly smelted iron ore, are met with all over the parish, but the workings whence the iron ore was extracted, or the ancient furnaces, are no where traceable. Hundreds of tons of this material have been used in road making. It is believed that ironstone exists in the district, in possibly great quantity, but no well-arranged and conducted search has yet been instituted. The completion of the Cleveland and North Yorkshire Railway may stimulate a little more activity. Some seams of very inferior coal are wrought; the deepest shaft not exceeding 60 yards. The seams are 14, to 16 inches in thickness. Various beds of sandstone are bored through. The remarkable Whynstone or Basaltic Dyke, which runs through Cleveland, crosses this parish, and is worked for road metal (See page 727). Much peat is annually raised and consumed as fuel. The fossil remains are singularly few and unvaried, and neither the Flora nor Fauna present many objects of interest. *Chalybeate Springs* abound. One in Great Fryup head, near a passage out of the dale on to the moor, called George's Gap, is of great volume and highly charged with mineral matter. It rises, beautifully pellucid, from some depth, gushing forth at the rate of about twenty gallons in a minute. The view from this place, down Fryup and into the valley of the Esk, with the steep or rugged and precipitous banks descending from the moor to the vale on either hand, and here and there well wooded, is one of the most beautiful in this picturesque district. The earthworths, tumuli, &c., are noticed further on.

The farms are very numerous, and some of the farmhouses bear ancient names, such as Stormy Hall, in Danby Dale, which is said to derive that appellation from a tradition that King Henry VIII. sought refuge there in a great storm, when on his way to Danby Castle to visit Lady Latimer. There are also Kadeland's House, Wedland's Head, Gate House, Church House, Foresters' Lodge, &c. Different parts of Danby Dale are likewise distinguished by peculiar names: the extremity is Danby Head; the other end or embouchure is Danby End; and the neighbourhood of the Church is Danby. There is likewise Danby Bottom; the east side of the dale is known as Dale Side; and the west as Danby West Side.

The Manor or Lordship of Danby, or Danby Forest,* "a dale of divers

* In early times the whole of this country was covered with dense forests of oak, the hill sides exhibiting crumbling stumps of trees and light brushwood, and the low peaty ground is frequently a mass of enormous oak roots thickly embedded together.

heads scittivate in the forest ground called Blakamore," was granted by the Conqueror to Rt. de Brus, who built a Castle here. In this illustrious family it remained till 1270, when it passed in marriage with Lucia de Brus, to Marmaduke de Twenge. From the Thwengs it passed, in the reign of Edw. I., by the marriage of Lucia de Thweng, to the valiant and powerful family of Latimer. The Nevilles and Danvers subsequently held the manor. Sir Henry Danvers sold the estate to five freeholders of Danby,* who, in 1656, sold it out again in parcels to various purchasers. The manor and several farms were sold to Sir John Dawnay, of Cowick, ancestor of the present Lord Downe, for £4,102. The Burdetts had lands here in the 15th century, as appears in the Harl. MSS., No. 805, in the British Museum.

There is no village of Danby, properly so called. Castleton is the village in Danby. *Danby End*—so called because the *valley or dale proper* terminates there, is a small scattered hamlet in a picturesque situation, 8 miles S.E. from Guisborough. Some years ago a weekly *Market* on Fridays was established here, but it is of very little importance. There is a series of fortnight markets through the later spring and summer, at which cattle are bought and sold; and there are four ancient *Cattle, &c., Fairs* at Castleton, held on the Monday before Palm Sunday; the second Monday after Old May Day; the 7th of August; and on the 7th of November. Besides these there is a wool fair in July.

On the highest point on what are called *Danby Low Moors* (the portion of moorland lying to the north of the parish of Danby) is a tumulus on which was erected a beacon. It is 965 feet above the sea, and there is a pile of stones upon it. The tumulus itself is, no doubt, a British sepulchre, or rather the site of such a sepulchre. It is situated about two miles to the east, and rather to the north of Danby End, and from it there is a fine view of the numerous dales in the neighbourhood.

The *Church*, situated in the middle of the dale, is a plain structure. The nave is a Churchwardenized building, re-erected about the year 1797; and the chancel, which is in the Early English style, was rebuilt about ten years ago by the late Viscount Downe. The Church of Danby was given by Rt. de Brus to the Priory of Guisborough, to which it was appropriated, but without a Vicarage. The priest was styled one of the *curati conductivi* from

* At Ainthorpe is an old-fashioned chest containing several ancient documents, or counterparts of deeds, &c., relating to Danby. This box has affixed to it five locks, the keys of which are held by five different freeholders, descendants or representatives of the five persons who purchased the estate of Sir H. Danvers, and whose names were Levingstone, Agar, Pruddome, Harrison, and Watson.

the Priory. The old Church was an Early English building, with aisles and clerestory. The tower still stands; and portions of the interior columns may be seen about the premises of more than one farmhouse near. The *Benefice*, a Perpetual Curacy in the gift of Lord Downe, and now worth £95. a year, was augmented with £400. of Queen Anne's Bounty in 1767 and 1827, and with a Parliamentary grant of £1,400. in 1813. The Rev. John Christopher Atkinson is the incumbent. The *Parsonage House*, a neat Tudor building, was erected in 1849 at the sole cost of the late Lord Downe.

The pediment and part of the shaft of an ancient Cross stand in the Churchyard. On the summit of the remains of the shaft is placed an ancient stone cross, which was dug out of the foundation of the chancel, when the old structure was taken down in 1847, to make room for the new chancel. At this cross all public notices connected with the township, and all manorial notices, were formerly made.*

There are three Wesleyan Chapels, one Primitive Methodist Chapel, and a Friends' Meeting House in the township of Danby.

The *School* corresponds in style with the Parsonage, and was built at the same time by the same munificent nobleman, at a cost of from £500. to £600. It is under Government inspection, and is supported by the children's pence and the Viscountess Downe.

Charities.—In 1681 Samuel Rabanke left a yearly rent charge of £18. to the poor of Danby, and there are four or five small rent charges varying from 5s. or 8s. to 20s. Besides £100. was left by Mrs. Ann Campion for the benefit of the Ainthorpe School Charity, which, being invested in Carr House Farm, yields £4. 10s. annually. £88. was collected for a similar purpose, and is invested in the Poor-house, Castleton, and yields £3. 19s. annually; and there are two or three smaller bequests, one by Thomas Scarth, of £45. invested in the Funds by the Charity Commissioners, together with a house and garden at Ainthorpe. The income arising from these several sources, together with a house and appurtenances, has been put into the hands of eight Trustees to be applied to the education of not less than twenty free scholars at the National School.

Antiquities.—The antiquities of Danby are numerous—tumuli, trenches, camps, forts, howes, and British habitations abound in all directions. They may be met with, says Mr. Ord, "on almost every ridge, moor, hill-side, and projecting head land of this romantic region. The ridge which terminates at Castleton, and that which separates Glaisdale from Egton Grange, have

* This district is remarkably healthy. The average of deaths of inhabitants during the last ten years has but little exceeded 20, while the total population has been gradually increasing from about 1300 to probably near 1400. Six of the eight entries on page 110 of the Burial Register are as follows, 84, 101, 81, 88, 75, 87; and the next page gives three, 85, 94, 85.

been strongly fortified by the ancient Britons. - A strong trench between the upper part of Danby Dale and Little Fryup is unquestionably British. A cluster of British camps, three in number, have been discovered at Little Fryup, each 200 feet square, and calculated for mutual defence, and to resist any attack from the sea in that quarter. Three clusters of pits have also been discovered on the moor between Danby Beacon and Waupley Inn. These are called the *British Village*, and differ from the others, being arranged in parallel lines, instead of the zigzag form; and the earth, instead of being heaped up as a parapet, has been removed to form a wall outside the lines enclosing the pits within, so as to conceal them from view." There is a vacant space like a street between the rows. A little to the south-east another cluster commences, and near at hand, on the western edge of the valley, are two other ranges. In the spaces between are Druidical remains. A tall Druidical pillar, called *Long Stone*, is of great antiquity. In the immediate neighbourhood are three howes, or large tumuli, each 70 feet in diameter and 100 feet apart. Three large howes, of the crater form, stand near Castleton, close to the Guisborough road; and the heights are studded with them. From one elevated point Mr. Ord counted at least fifty of these ancient British and Danish sepulchres. "This seems to indicate that, when the low fertile grounds were overrun by their rapacious invaders," writes that historian, "the Britons retreated to the heights and fastnesses, where they withdrew their cattle, formed their dwellings, raised fortifications, died or perished amongst the hills, and were interred beneath these sepulchral mounds amidst the desert heath." Several of these tumuli are known by the name of "Robin Hood's Butts." (See the account of the *Antiquities on the Moors*, at page 719.)

Danby Castle, on the south side of the Esk, is a picturesque ruin, situated on a lofty range of ground, commanding the whole extent of Danby Dale. This mouldering relic of antiquity, from its architecture, does not appear to be earlier than the time of Edward I., and is supposed to have been built by Wm. le Latimer, who married Lucia, daughter of Marmaduke de Thweng, heiress of Danby Manor. The arms of Latimer and De Ross—three martlets and a cross flore—still remain on the walls.* The ruins of the fortress (partly occupied by a farmhouse and outbuildings) occupy a space of 120 feet

* A perfect coat of arms of the Latimers forms the keystone of a curious ancient bridge of one arch, which spans the Esk near Danby Castle. There is a local tradition that this bridge, Castleton bridge, and one at Dale End, removed about 30 years ago to make room for a more commodious structure, were built by three sisters of the Tweng family. The bridge near Castleton will, it is to be feared, have to give way to a less picturesque supplanter on the construction of the railway.

square, with a court in the centre, and the remains of a tower or wing projecting diagonally from each angle. The most unique specimen remaining of the building is the dungeon, which has a crypt-like appearance, and a fine groined roof, forming a semicircular arch, not unlike the internal architecture of one of the bridges just noticed.

John Neville, third Lord Latimer of Danby, married Katherine Parr, daughter of Sir Thos. Parr, of Kendall Castle, and subsequently the sixth and last wife of King Henry VIII. In *Danby Lodge* (which lies about half a mile E. of Danby End, and is the property of Lord Downe), is a pretty portrait of Katherine Parr, with an inscription on the back of it setting forth that the lady first married Mr. Burghes; secondly Lord Latimer, and lived with him for several years at Danby Castle; that she for her third husband married Henry VIII., and that after the King's decease she married Admiral Seymour, brother of the Protector Somerset, and thus became aunt to King Edward IV., who was her son-in-law. Lady Katherine Parr, according to the inscription, had two daughters by her second husband Lord Latimer, one of whom married an ancestor of the Duke of Leeds; the other an ancestor of the Viscount Downe.*

"Although history is silent on the subject," writes Mr. Ord, "we have no reason to doubt that the ancient baronial fortress of De Brus stood at Castleton, the foundations of which may be easily traced. Like other early Norman strengths, it stood on a lofty mound of earth thrown up in the centre of the works, surrounded by a deep ditch, moat, or fosse, still quite visible." This Castle, which bears every evidence of a much higher antiquity than the remains at Danby (which possess none of the Norman characteristics) is probably contemporaneous with the Castles of Kilton, Skelton, and Guisborough, and was doubtless the seat of the lords of Danby, until Danby Castle was built by Lord Latimer. The fortress at Castleton was probably raised several centuries ago. Local tradition says the Church, as it existed at the com-

* *Thomas Ward, Esq.*, the author of *England's Reformation*, a burlesque poem in four cantos, was born at Danby Castle, which his parents then farmed, on the 13th of April, 1652. At the age of fourteen he entered the Pickering School, where he became well versed in the classics, studied the rudiments of geometry and astronomy, and exhibited considerable ability. Having left this school he entered a gentleman's family in the capacity of a tutor, and there having studied several controversial works, he became a Catholic, and afterwards married a Catholic wife, for which he was disinherited by his father. Mr. Ward also published the "Errata of the Protestant Bible;" the "Mome-machia, or a duel with Dr. Tension," afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury; and wrote the "Controversy of Ordination," and "Notes on the Thirty-nine Articles and the Book of Homilies." He died in 1708, and was buried in the Church of St. Germain, in France.

mencement of the century, was constructed with materials from the ruins. It certainly contained remnants of an older building.

Castleton is a considerable village situated partly on the side of a lofty eminence south of the Esk, and partly in a valley—the parts being called respectively *High* and *Low Castleton*. It is distant from Danby End rather better than a mile to the west. The site of the Castle is on a commanding circular hill facing the north and east. This hill serves as a sort of buttress to the high ground on which the village is built, abutting upon it about midway. The markets and fairs are already noticed. One of the Methodist Chapels and the Friends' Meeting House, before mentioned, are in this village.

Castleton is the capital of the ancient barony, and took its name from the old baronial residence which stood there. "Castleton Coals" are supplied from this neighbourhood, but they are of a slaty inferior description.

Ainthorpe is a small scattered hamlet in Danby township, about 200 yards from Danby village. The Esk is here crossed by one of the ancient bridges before mentioned.

Great and Little Fryup are two romantic dales from one to two miles E. of Danby Church, extending northward to Eskdale. A new coal work was commenced some years ago at Fryup. "On the ridge between Fryup and Glazedale," says Dr. Young in his History of Whitby, "are two stones, each two feet high, placed at a distance of 42 feet; and on one of them are the words *Hart Leap*—the stones being erected to commemorate the fact that a hart, when at the point of being seized by the dogs, made a desperate but ineffectual effort to escape by bounding over the space marked out." The stag seems to have continued wild in the forests of Esk to a late date.

Glaisdale Township.—Glaisdale, though belonging to the Liberty of Langbaugh, now forms part of the Wapentake of Whitby Strand. Its area is 8,370 acres; population, 986; rateable value, £4,565. The chief proprietors are Lord Downe (Lord of the Manor), Rt. Petch, Esq., J. S. Pratt, Esq., Geo. Woodwark, Esq., Messrs. William Dale, William Breckon, Robert Frank, &c. The dales of Great and Little Fryup are mostly in this township, and so are the hamlets of Stonegate and Lealholme Bridge.

Glaisdale is a finely wooded picturesque valley S.E. of Danby, watered by the river Esk. It is partly in open moors and extends three miles southward to the lofty moorland fell called Shunner Hoe. The vale is remarkable for its fertility, but is surrounded with sterile hills, the naked summits of which contrast strikingly with the rich pastures and corn fields of the tract beneath. The place anciently belonged to the De Brus, Thweng, and Lati-

mer families successively. There is no village, but at *Glaisdale End*, 9 miles W.S.W. of Whitby, is the Chapel, Parsonage, an Inn, and a few scattered houses.

Glaisdale is a *Parochial Chapelry*, and the Chapel is a plain structure rebuilt in 1798, on the site of an old one which was erected in 1888. The Perpetual Curacy, now worth £120. a year, was augmented with £400. of Queen Anne's Bounty, in 1741 and 1772, and £1,500. in Parliamentary grants obtained in 1810 and 1815. Patron, the Archbishop of York; Incumbent, Rev. Benjamin Richardson. The Parsonage House is a very plain building.

The *School* was founded in 1741 by Samuel Prudome, and endowed by him and John Brodrick with £4. a year. The poor have five rent charges, amounting to £3. 10s. 8d. per ann. Here is a Methodist Chapel, and there is another at Fryup.

Stonegate hamlet is situated 2½ miles N.W. from Egton. The *Gill* is the name given to one of the most romantic woods in the district.

Lealholm Bridge hamlet is delightfully seated on the margin of the Esk, in the vale of Lealholm, 2½ miles W. of Egton. The Esk at Lealholm is a considerable river, and the situation possesses every charm for the lover of piscatory sports, as well as the admirer of the picturesque. There is a Wesleyan Chapel here.

Crunkley Gill, close to Lealholm, is a singularly abrupt and wooded chasm, of about a mile in length, and through which the river Esk forces its impetuous course.

The general aspect of this part of Cleveland differs very much from that of the garden-like appearance of the country between the Cleveland Hills and the river Tees. The higher range here is entirely moorland, covered with ling, and in autumn, when the heath is flowering, the scene is very beautiful. The hills are often precipitous, but generally undulating, and sometimes partially isolated, or projecting into wooded promontories; the valleys are sinuous and secluded, of considerable depth and richness, and drained and fertilised by numerous mountain streams, that run into the Esk.

EASINGTON.—Easington, including the township of Liverton, the hamlets of Boulby and Scaling Dam, and part of the village of Staithes, comprises 6,293 acres and 803 inhabitants, of which 3,893 acres and 602 persons belong to Easington township. The rateable value of Easington is £2,605., and nearly the whole of the land belongs to the Myddleton family. The parish is bounded on the north by the German Ocean. The soil is various, but generally a strong clay.

The Manor of Easington was anciently included in the soke of Lofthouse. After the Conquest it was granted to De Brus, from whose family it descended to Rt. de Ros by marriage. From thence the ancient family of Conyers became proprietors, and so continued till 1664, when an heiress of the family carried it in marriage to Rd. Myddleton, of Offerton, Co. Durham, by whose daughter it passed to Sir Thos. Heron, Bart., who took the name of Myddleton: but he dying without male issue, the estate descended to the next heir, Rt. Wharton, Esq., who also took the name of Myddleton. The present owner of the manor and estate are the three daughters of the late Mr. Myddleton. The family residence of the family is *Grinkle Hall*, a plain building situated in a park south of Roxby.

The *Village of Easington* is a straggling one, and lies 10 miles N.E. from Guisborough, and 1½ mile E. from Lofthouse.

The *Church* (All Saints) is a plain building, rebuilt in 1772, and stands on an eminence. The *Living* is a Rectory, with Liverton annexed, valued in the King's Books at £14. 8s. 6d. The tithes of Easington have been commuted for £400., and those of Liverton for £200. The glebe of the former place comprises 75 acres, and that of the latter 30 acres. The patronage is vested in the Crown, and the present Rector is the Rev. George Jeffrey Morehead. The *Rectory House* is a plain building. In the Churchyard there is the lower portion of the shaft of an ancient stone cross.

The *School*, a small building of stone, near the Church, was erected in 1834.

Boulby is a scattered hamlet near the sea coast, about 1 mile east of Easington. The *Alum Works* at Lofthouse and Boulby are the most extensive in the Kingdom. We have shewn at page 195, that the process of alum manufacture was introduced into England about A.D. 1600. At an early period afterwards, alum was produced in considerable quantities along the coast. The Lofthouse and Boulby alum works commenced in 1615. The latter works, which are at New Boulby, now belong to H. J. B. Baker, Esq., and employ about 100 hands. They are on the verge of a stupendous cliff, and on entering the vast excavations the spectator is astonished to behold the various strata arranged with such exactness and symmetry, as declare the perfect workmanship of the Omnipotent. In the immense geological structures laid bare along the coast by the alum workers, antediluvian remains have been frequently discovered, such as the enormous *Ichthyosaurus*, &c. (See page 301.) A fine Saurian remain was discovered some years ago at Boulby, another was found at the Lofthouse works, a third of great size and beauty was found at the Kettleness works, and a fourth in the lias near Runswick. Vast quantities of ammonites, trochitæ, &c., exist in the alum

schistus along the coast. The ammonite shells, or snake stones, are attributed by tradition to the prayers of St. Hilda (See page 263).

Scaling-Dam is a hamlet on the Whitby road, 3 miles S. from Easington. Here is a Wesleyan Chapel.

Liverton Township.—The area of the township and parochial chapelry of Liverton is 2,400 acres; population, 201; rateable value, £1,257. The place formed part of the immense possessions of De Brus, Lord of Skelton, from which family it descended to the Thwengs, Latimers, Willoughbys, and others. The manor and estate now belong chiefly to Lord Downe.

The *Village* consists chiefly of houses irregularly scattered along the edge of a common, 8 miles E. by N. from Guisborough, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles W. from Easington.

Liverton is an ancient chapelry dependent on the Church of Easington, possessing parochial rights. The *Church* is a small ancient plain building, on a considerable elevation. The chancel arch is of Early Norman if not of Saxon construction. It is composed of three distinct pillars, each containing its peculiar devices and ornaments, and springing from a separate pedestal. The advowson of the Chapel of Liverton was granted so early as 1219 to the Priory of Guisborough by Henry Fitz-Conan. The *Living* is consolidated with the Rectory of Easington. The tithes have been commuted for £200.

The poor are entitled to the interest of £20. annually, and there is a rent charge of 5s. per ann., to be distributed "by the owner of the property." The *School* is chiefly supported by the Lord of the Manor.

GUISBOROUGH PARISH.—This parish comprises the Market Town of Guisborough (the history, &c., of which commences at page 186), and the townships of Common Dale, Hutton-Low-Cross, Pinchingthorpe, and Tocketts. The area and population of the parish are given at page 187.

Common Dale Township.—The entire area of this township, which extends into the parish of Danby, is 1,131 acres; and its population numbers 91 souls. Captain Chaloner is Lord of the Manor and chief proprietor of the soil. The township has no village, its houses being scattered in a narrow moorland dale, from 6 to 8 miles S.E. of Guisborough.

Charlton, one of the historians of Whitby, is of opinion that this township had its name from Colman, Abbot of Lindisfarne and Bishop of Northumbria, having had a hermitage or place of residence therein, to which he sometimes used to resort: but this conjecture is highly improbable. In the Domesday Record the place is called *Camisedale*, from which the present name has doubtless been corrupted.

At *Skeldershow Grange*, in this township, there appears to have been an

ancient Cell or Chapel, which belonged to the Priory of Guisborough. Mr. Ord states that he had in his possession a very beautiful crucifix, or rather the head of a processional cross, which was found here some years ago by labourers employed in clearing the foundations of an old building, supposed to be the ruins of this Chapel. The crucifix is of copper richly gilt, and elegantly carved and ornamented. It bears the date of 1119—the same year in which Guisborough Priory was built by De Brus.

Skelderskew Grange was the site of the ancient seat of the Fleetwoods: a farmhouse has replaced the mansion. Some painted glass in Guisborough Church is said to have been brought from this house; but whether it belonged to the hall or the above named Cell or Chapel it is impossible to divine (See page 200). Mr. Ord says that the name of this place is derived from *skelder* or *shell*, a rivulet; and *skew*, *sheugh*, or *shaw*, a wooded dell—terms strongly characteristic of the position of the hamlet.

Hutton Low-Cross Township.—This place, which is commonly called *Hutton Loaras*, is a township of scattered houses, mostly in a narrow dale, 2 miles S.W. from Guisborough. It is overhung by Roseberry Topping, and forms the western boundary of the rich vale of Guisborough. Its area is 1,573 acres; in 1851 the population was 49, but since the working of the iron mines in the township commenced a few years ago, many houses have been built, and a considerable increase has taken place in the population; the rateable value is £1,583. The principal proprietors are the Crown, Henry William Thomas, Esq., and George Reade, Esq. The soil is chiefly a strong clay. About 450 men and boys are at present employed in the Hutton Ironstone mines, which are worked by horizontal drifts. The thickness of the seams is about 6ft. 6in., and the annual production of the mines is about 450,000 tons of iron ore.

Here is a neat *School*, erected in 1857 and opened in 1858. It is supported by the Messrs. Pease, proprietors of the Hutton Ironstone mines.

The name, *Hutton*, is derived from *howe*, a tumulus—of which there are several on the neighbouring hills—or *hut*, a cottage, and *tun*—howe town, or Hutton. It is frequently conjoined with other names as Hutton Rudby, &c. The remains of British villages in this locality are noticed at page 720.

Here was formerly an *Hospital for Lepers* (dedicated to St. Leonard), founded by William de Bernaldby, which formed a considerable establishment under the Priory of Guisborough. Some slight remains of the building are incorporated with the farmhouse, which occupies its site, and is now occupied by Mr. Ralph Robinson.

A small *Cistercian Nunnery* was founded here by Ralph de Neville, by per-

mission of Adam de Brus, who died about 1167. This Nunnery was afterwards removed to Nunthorpe, and towards the latter part of the reign of Henry II., by the benefaction of Guido de Bovingcourt, the nuns settled at Basedale. At the Dissolution, in the reign of Henry VIII., the community consisted of a Prioress and nine or ten religious; whose annual income only amounted to £20. 1s. 4d.—derived from about 600 acres of land, with cottages, messuages, manorial rights, and other privileges.

Pinchingthorpe Township.—This township is on the road from Guisborough to Stokesley. Its area is 880 acres; population, 55; and rateable value, £988. The surface is level, and encompassed by the Cleveland Hills, and the soil is a strong clay in good cultivation. Wm. Brown, Esq., and the executors of the late John Lee, Esq., are the principal landowners. The manor, which is called Torp in Domesday, passed from the De Brus to the Thweng family in marriage, along with the estate, and it afterwards belonged to the family of Pinzun, from whom it has its present prefix. Though the name of this family appears in various documents quoted by Tanner and others, it is quite uncertain at what date they resided here. The estate became the property of the Lees about 1569, but they afterwards sold a portion of it. It is stated that Edward Lee, Archbishop of York in 1581, was a member of this family (See vol. i., p. 410). Thomas Rockcliffe, Esq., of Thirsk, has in his possession several of the family pictures of the Lees.

The *Village* is small, and stands about 3 miles S.W. by W. of Guisborough, and 5 miles N.E. from Stokesley.

Pinchingthorpe Hall, formerly the seat of the Lee family, is now occupied by a farmer; and there is another farmhouse called *Spite Hall*, which, it is said, was built by one of the Lees in enmity or spite to a relative.

Pinchingthorpe House, the seat of Henry William Thomas, Esq., is a neat stone mansion, just erected by Mr. Thomas, in a delightful situation.

The tithes have been commuted for £150., payable to the Archbishop of York. The poor have a yearly rent charge of 9s., left by Matthew Sanderson.

Tocketts Township.—Toccotes, Tocketts, or Tocketts, as the name of this place is spelt variously in old documents, is called *Toascoton*, or more properly, *Theoscotun* in Domesday. The name means the cot, hut, or habitation of servants. The area of the township is 653 acres; its population is 51; rateable value, £691. Captain Chaloner is Lord of the Manor and chief landowner. The family of Tocketts flourished here as mesne lords for several generations. There was an ancient *Chapel* here, dedicated to St. James, founded by that family, and supplied with a chaplain from Guisborough Priory. In 1715 George Tocketts, Esq., sold the equity of re-

demption of his estate to certain mortgagees, who, in 1716, sold the same to Edward Chaloner, Esq.; and by his grandson William the hall was sold to General John Hale about 1768, after whose death it was re-purchased by the Chaloner family, and pulled down. General Hale, illustrious for military achievements, and the companion of General Wolfe at Quebec, resided at Tocketts for many years.

The *Village* consists of a few scattered houses, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile N.E. of Guisborough. The soil is a rich loam, the surface undulated, and the high lands command a fine view of the sea and the Cleveland Hills. The appropriate tithes have been commuted for £130., payable to the Archbishop of York.

A pair of very ancient steelyards were found here about the year 1837, by Mr. John Pearson, of Thorntonfield, which have been deposited in the museum of the Kirkleatham Hospital.

HINDERWELL.—The name of this parish is a corruption of *Hilda's Well*—a beautiful clear spring in the Churchyard, called in ancient times after St. Hilda, Abbess of Whitby, who is said to have had a retreat near the spot. The parish, including the fishing villages of Staithes and Runswick, and the chapelry of Roxby, contains 4,400 acres, and 1,947 persons. The area of Hinderwell township is 1,998 acres; population, 1,736; rateable value £2,670. The Marquis of Normanby is Lord of the Manor and owner of nearly all the land. The soil is chiefly clay with a mixture of gravel and clayey loam, and the surface is diversified by craggy hills and precipitous acclivities. There is some beautiful woodland scenery. Stone for building may be had in abundance, and jet of a fine quality is found on the coast.

A Saxon or Dane named Norman possessed Hinderwell before the Conquest, and after that event it belonged to Wm. de Perci or Percy. It subsequently became the property of the powerful family of Thweng, who retained possession of it till the reign of Richard II., when it passed in marriage to the Lumleys, who had it till the attainder of Lord Lumley in the reign of Henry VIII. It afterwards belonged to the Mauleys, Lords of Mulgrave, and in the reign of Charles II. it was in the hands of the Sheffield family, from whence it descended to the late Marquis of Normanby.

The *Village of Hinderwell* stands on gently rising ground, about a mile from the sea and 9 miles N.W. from Whitby. The view from the heights near the village cannot be surpassed throughout England for diversity and magnificence. In 1603 a plague, contracted from a Turkish ship stranded on the coast, broke out here and raged for a time, carrying off forty-nine of the inhabitants.

The *Church* (St. Hilda) is a plain building, erected in 1773 on the site of

an ancient fabric (which contained a fine Saxon arch between the nave and chancel), and partly rebuilt in 1817 at a cost of about £600. There is a sort of tower which contains two bells. The *Living* is a Rectory, valued in the King's Books at £15., and now at £550. The Rectory House is a good residence, with gardens, &c. Stone coffins have been found in the Churchyard. The patronage of the advowson is vested in Robert Barry, Esq., and the present Rector is the Rev. Herbert Marsh Sims.

There is a *Methodist Chapel* and a parochial *School* at Hinderwell.

The poor parishioners have two annuities, viz., 40s. left by the Rev. Nicholas Howlett; and 55s. 2d. bequeathed by the Rev. William Smith.

The township of Hinderwell, though forming part of Langbaurgh Liberty, has been added to the Wapentake of Whitby Strand.

Runswick.—This is a small fishing hamlet near the margin of the sea, which forms at this place a large capacious inlet called Runswick Bay, from which the land rises in a semicircular range of rugged and lofty acclivities. It is distant 1 mile E. from Hinderwell. Bigland says, "It stands on the declivity of a steep and rugged rock, the top of which, projecting in an awful manner, threatens to overwhelm the inhabitants; and strangers are both amused and astonished, when, in winding along the narrow paths between the dwellings, they may on one side enter the door of a dwelling house, and from thence look down the chimney of another." The descent to and from Runswick is almost precipitous, and to shew the dangerous position of the village, Mr. Ord states that "about 160 years ago, the whole, except one house, sank during one night. Great loss of life must have ensued," he adds, "had not some fishermen been engaged at the time in 'waking' a corpse. The alarm was quickly given, and the inhabitants escaped with the loss of their houses and property."

In this locality many alarming accidents have happened by land slips and the mouldering of the alum-cliffs. In March, 1858, the works of the Victoria Iron and Cement Co., at Reckhills, near Runswick, were nearly destroyed by a subsidence of the earth. At the bottom of Runswick Bay is a large cavern in the alum rock, formed by the constant action of the tide, which is termed by the superstitious fishermen, *Hob-hole*, or the residence of Hob, a supernatural being supposed to possess the power of curing the whooping-cough. This cave, according to Mr. Ord, is 70 feet long and 20 feet broad. About half a mile from Runswick are the Kettleness Alum-works, the property of the Marquis of Normanby.

The Independents and Primitive Methodists have each a Chapel at Runswick. The village has its name from *ryn*, a furrow or creek, or *run* a

channel, and *wic* a village or harbour. The name, according to some, is of Danish origin, signifying the *bay of Runo*.

Port Mulgrave, half a mile E. from Hinderwell, is a small village which owes its existence to the ironstone works in the locality.

Staithes.—Staithes, which is a large fishing village, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile N.W. from Hinderwell, partly in the township of Hinderwell and partly in that of Easington, is romantically situated in a deep narrow creek between two cliffs, called Coburn Nab, 417 feet, and Penny Nab, 426 feet in height. So completely is the village secluded from the eye of the traveller by lofty and precipitous acclivities, that he looks in vain for it till he arrives at the summit of the craggy hills by which it is immediately encompassed on all sides but the east, where a small stream runs out to the sea. It has its name from the *staihs* or wooden pier, which is formed of strong piles driven into the beach, and used for the purpose of loading vessels. The inhabitants are principally engaged in fishing, in which an extensive business is carried on. In the herring season all is bustle and excitement here, owing to the great influx of strangers. The large boats at Staithes begin cod, ling, and turbot-fishing in March, and continue till the latter part of July, when herring-fishing commences, and proceeds vigorously till the end of September.

Here is a *National School*, erected in 1849, which has been licensed by the Archbishop of York for Divine Service; and the Independents, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists have each a place of worship. There is a Coast-guard station at Staithes.

In the aluminous schistus, of which the coast is composed, a great many fossils have been found, including two magnificent remains of the *Ichthyosaurus communis*. In 1845 the skeleton of a large deer was washed up in the channel of Coburn Beck.

Owing to the precipitous nature of the rocks near Staithes, and their being easily affected by the weather, many fatal accidents have at different periods occurred to persons walking below. Dr. Young, in his "Picture of Whitby," relates a singular accident which occurred about fifty years ago under the high cliffs to the west of Staithes. While two sisters named Grundy were sitting on the scar, or rocky beach, with their backs to the cliff, a splinter, which by striking against a ledge had acquired a rotatory motion, fell from the cliff, and hitting one of the girls on the hinder part of the neck, severed her head from her body in a moment, and the head rolled some yards on the beach. Mr. Ord mentions the melancholy death, which occurred a few years ago, of a poor fisherman of the name of Harrison, who fell over a cliff in the neighbourhood, 600 feet high, and was dashed to pieces on the rocks beneath.

The renowned and enterprising *Captain Cook*, the circumnavigator, was apprenticed at the age of 16 or 17 to Mr. John Sanderson, grocer, &c., of Staithes (See pp. 753, 768).

Roxby Township.—The area of the township or chapelry of Roxby, or Rousby is 2,410 acres; population, 211; and the rateable value, £1,390. It derives its name from *rox* a rock, and *by*, the Scandinavian for town—the town or village on a rock, as its position clearly indicates. Graves rather flipantly tells us that Rousby is correct, but deduces no fact to prove his assertion. Rousby is only Yorkshire for Roxby, which dialect always tends to soften the letter x—as Stousley for Stokesley; Stonston for Staxton; Fleeston for Flixton; Goushill for Goxhill, &c. The greater part of the township is the property of Major Turton, of Upsall, and Ugthorpe Lodge, who is Lord of the Manor. The scenery is finely varied, and enriched with woodlands and plantations. The soil is various.

Roxby formerly belonged to the Boyntons, but in the last century Sir Griffith Boynton, Bart., of Barmston and Burton Agnes, sold the manor and estate to J. Turton, Esq., M.D., whose descendant is the present owner. Here stood a Manor House of the Boyntons, but except a remnant of the wall to the east, not a vestige remains.

The *Village of Roxby* is small and scattered, but pleasant, and lies 3 miles S.W. of Hinderwell, and 10 miles N.W. from Whitby. An ancient Chapel of Ease was founded here by Thomas Boynton, Esq., who, according to an old inscription in the present Chapel, “caused this Church fyrste to be halowed, and was ye fyrst corse that was byred in yt, decessed ye xxth day of Marche, ye yer of our Lord God MIV. twenty three.” The Chapel (which is dependant on the Church of Hinderwell, the Rector receiving the tithes) was rebuilt by subscription in 1819, when several monuments of the Boynton family were preserved. One was hewn by an admiring husband to the memory of his lamented wife’s virtues. In the east window of the old Chapel were some fine painted glass, bearing arms and effigies of the Boyntons.

Little Scaling is a hamlet of three farms west of Roxby.

Kirk-Leatham.—This parish contains 5,479 acres (including the sea coast) and 789 inhabitants. Its rateable value is £5,760. The soil is chiefly a strong clay, and the estate and manor belongs to Mrs. Newcomen. Coatham and Yearby are included in the parish.

Kirk-Leatham occurs in Domesday, under the name of *Westlidun*. It was at a later period called Lythum. At the time of the Conquest there was a Church and priest here, which shews that the place was of importance. The Conqueror granted the estate to Robert de Brus, and thence it passed

in marriage successively to the Thwengs and Lumleys. On the attainder of George, son of John, Lord Lumley, for taking part in the Pilgrimage of Grace, in the reign of Henry VIII., it was confiscated to the Crown; and Queen Elizabeth granted it to Sir Wm. Bellasis, Knt., who sold it in 1623. to John Turner, Esq., ancestor of Sir Charles Turner, Bart., who died in 1810, aged 37, and devised the whole of the Kirk-Leatham estate to his widow absolutely. Lady Turner (who died in 1844) married secondly, in 1812, Henry Vansittart, Esq., of Foxley, Berkshire, nephew of Nicholas, Lord Bexley; and had by him an only child, Teresa Vansittart, who married in 1841, her relation, Arthur Newcomen, Esq., since deceased.*

The *Village*, which is a handsome and pleasant one, is seated on the west bank of a small rivulet, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles N.N.W. from Guisborough, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles S. of Redcar.

Kirk-Leatham Hall, the seat of Mrs. Newcomen, is a large handsome mansion, 132 feet in length and 65 feet in breadth, built by the Turner family. The prospects from the house towards the north, east, and west, are beautiful, and the demesne is tastefully embellished.

In the *ancient Church* of Kirk-Leatham (St. Cuthbert), Thos. de Thweng, brother to Rt. de Thweng, Lord of Kilton, founded a Chantry consisting of twelve chaplains and four clerks, who were under the government of the Rector, and to say masses every day for the founder and his brothers. They were enjoined to reside within the mansion of the Rectory, and to eat at the Rector's table. The patronage of the Church afterwards came to the Nevilles,

* The Turner family, celebrated for having founded one of the noblest private charities in Europe, has now passed away, and its large possessions have become the property of another family. The founder of the family was John Turner, of Norton, Co. Hereford, in the time of Queen Elizabeth. He was father to John Turner, who settled at Guisborough, Co. York; married the daughter of Rt. Colthurst, of Upleatham; and, as stated in the text, purchased Kirkleatham in 1623. His eldest son and heir, John Turner, Esq., of Kirkleatham, became a Serjeant-at-Law in 1669; and his third son, Sir William Turner, Knt. (of whom more anon) was the founder of Kirkleatham Hospital. Chas. Turner, Esq., of Kirkleatham (son and heir of Sir Wm.) married in 1676 Margaret, sister and co-heir of Sir Hugh Cholmley, Bart., and purchased the Manor of Nesham, in this Riding. Cholmley Turner, Esq., his heir, built the free school at Kirkleatham, and erected the Chapel, &c., of the hospital. Sir Chas. Turner, Bart., of Kirkleatham, so created in 1782, was M.P. for York, and died in 1783. He was succeeded in his title and estate by his son of the same name; and Sir Chas. Turner, the third Baronet, married in 1796 Teresa, daughter of Sir Wm. Gleadow Newcomen, Bart., of Carrickglass. Co. Longford, Ireland (by Charlotte Viscountess Newcomen, his wife), and died, as stated in the text, in 1810. Sir Charles dying without male issue, the Baronetcy became extinct.

Earls of Westmorland, by one of whom it was given to the College of Staindrop, to which it was appropriated and a Vicarage ordained therein, in 1412. After the Dissolution the patronage went with the estate.

The *present Church*, rebuilt about the year 1768, is a neat stone structure, chiefly in the Italian style of architecture, with a square tower in which are three bells. The roof is supported by six columns of the Tuscan order. In the chancel is a full length statue in white marble, of John Turner, Esq., in his robes as a Serjeant-at-Law, who died in 1688; and opposite it is a marble tomb to the memory of his brother Sir Wm. Turner. The *Living* is a Discharged Vicarage, in the patronage of Mrs. Newcomen, and incumbency of the Rev. Thomas Robson. It is valued in the King's Books at £13. 6s. 8d., and is now worth about £90. a year, having been augmented with £200. of Queen Anne's Bounty, in 1806, and with a Parliamentary grant of £1,200., in 1815. There are thirteen acres of glebe land, and the Vicar receives thirteen marks yearly from the lay impropriator. The *Vicarage House* is a commodious residence, enlarged at various times.

Adjoining the east end of the Church is a superb *Mausoleum*, which was erected in 1740 by Cholmley Turner, Esq., in memory of his son Marwood Wm. Turner, Esq. It was rebuilt in 1839, and contains several monumental inscriptions, with splendid sculptures of Cholmley Turner, Esq., and his son, executed by Schumacher. There is another monument here—an admirable work of art—a marble effigy of a female standing in a posture of invocation, her right hand resting on an urn. This is in memory of the last Sir Charles Turner. The family vault is beneath this building, and on the floor are several inscribed tomb stones.

Kirkleatham Hospital, and *Free School* are two separate institutions, originating from the munificence of the same founder. The *Hospital* was built and richly endowed by Sir Wm. Turner, "for the relief of ten poor aged men and ten poor aged women, and for the relief and bringing up of ten poor boys and ten poor girls," who, with the founder, were incorporated by letters patent under the title of the *Governor, Brethren, and Sisters of Turner's Hospital*.* The founder endowed, during his life, the Hospital with the manors and

* Sir William Turner went to London when young, and became an eminent woollen draper in St. Paul's Churchyard, and an Alderman of the City of London. He was knighted in 1662; was Sheriff, and Lord Mayor of London. He was a man of great wisdom, prudence, and integrity. In the Hospital is a likeness of him in wax-work, with the identical wig and band he wore in his life-time. In the south window of the Hospital Chapel also is a stained glass portrait of him in his mayoralty robes.

estates of Ingleby-Barwick and Hutton-Rudby, and with a yearly rent charge of £50., out of an estate at Stainsby. He died without issue, in 1662, and by his will bequeathed £2,000., with which to purchase land as a further endowment of the Hospital. He also left to his nephew, Cholmley Turner, £600. to bind him apprentice to a merchant in London, and £4,400. to begin business with;—but should his nephew not be bound to a merchant, he directed the £5,000. to be applied as follows:—£1,000. to build a *Free Grammar School* near his Hospital; £3,000. to be invested for the support of a master and usher; and £1,000. to be laid out in making a conduit at Kirkleatham, and to bring the water to it from Soapwell. This Cholmley Turner, whilst only eight years of age, became heir to the property and estates of his family, and consequently was not bound apprentice to a merchant; therefore it was decreed by the Court of Chancery, in 1710, that the said sum of £5,000. should be wholly employed in the erection and endowment of a free school, it being found impracticable to bring water from Soapwell to Kirkleatham. The £2,000., bequeathed as an augmentation of the Hospital revenues, were expended in the purchase of a farm of 194 acres at Foxton. In 1683 John Turner, Esq., Serjeant-at-Law, and elder brother of the founder, bequeathed out of his estate at Kirkleatham, a yearly rent charge of £20., to purchase clothing for the poor children on leaving the Hospital, and to present them with gratuities after they had served an apprenticeship, or continued in service for the space of seven years, and demeaned themselves well and honestly. Cholmley Turner, Esq., the grandson of the said John Turner, Esq., in pursuance of the above named decree in Chancery, expended about £2,000. in the erection of the school and houses for the master and usher; and for their support, and in compensation for the remaining £3,000., he set apart two farmhouses and 561 acres of land at Brearton, in the County of Durham. He also expended a considerable sum of his own money in building a *Chapel*, and in enlarging and beautifying the Hospital. After his death, which occurred in 1757, an Act of Parliament was obtained “to annex the offices of Governor of the Hospital and Visitor of the School to the Manor of Kirkleatham inseparably for ever, and to vest in the owner or owners of the said manor, full power to make orders, fit laws and constitutions, for the government of the School and Hospital, and to correct and expel any member of the Hospital, or the master and usher of the school, and to appoint others as occasion should require. Thus the two charities were consolidated, and the governor of the Hospital, the teachers of the school, the twenty alms-people, and the poor children were constituted a body corporate by the name of “The Governor, Brethren and Sisters, Visitor, Master, and Usher, of the

Hospital and Free School of the Foundation of Sir Wm. Turner, Knight, at Kirkleatham," and in them was vested all the before named property, for the charitable purposes already specified.

In 1855 the total rental of the hospital lands at Hutton-Rudby, Foxton farm in Cra-thorne, Ingleby-Barwick, and a fee farm rent due from lands belonging to the Earl of Harewood, in Stainsby, amounted to £1488. 7s. 8d.; the annual payment from the Kirkleatham estate for clothing the boys and girls was £20.; and the rent for shooting over some of the estates, £30.; making the total annual income of the Hospital, £1,538. 7s. 8d.

The present annual expenditure of the Hospital is as follows :—Ten brethren have each quarterly £2. 5s.—£90.; 10 sisters £2. each per quarter—£80.; nurse £3. 15s. per quarter—£15.; the master of the Hospital's bills for the year 1855 were £414. 6s. 7d., and the matron's bills for the year were £362. 2s. 5d. The 20 old people and nurse have each three tons of coals yearly; the porter has £2. 2s. a year for ringing the Chapel bell; the brethren have 10s. and the sisters 7s. each yearly for shoes; the Chaplain's annual stipend is £40.; the Surgeon's £50.; and agents £42. Yearly payment to the Men's Hospital at Coxwold out of lands at Ingleby-Barwick, £59. The Hospital is insured for £8000. The remainder of the payments are for interest on a Government loan for drainage of the hospital lands, for repairs of farm buildings, and other contingent expenses.

The lands at Brearton with which the free school is endowed, let for about £375. Each of the children on leaving the Hospital have an allowance of £5. to find clothing.

The affairs of this Charity have been in Chancery for about 90 years, and the whole income, after paying for repairs, interest, &c., have been paid into Court. A scheme for the resettlement of the Charity has been decided upon, and a new school-house is to be built at Coatham. The Grammar School building, now called the Old Hall, at Kirkleatham, which was built out of the funds of this charity, has recently been purchased by Mrs. Newcomen, and other lands allotted for the site of the Coatham School. The owner of the Kirkleatham estate for the time being is Governor and Visitor of the Hospital, and certain trustees are named for administering the charity funds.

The *Hospital* is situated S.W. of the Church, and is a spacious handsome building, having a small Chapel in the centre of its front. Besides apartments for the brethren, sisters, and children, it contains a school-room, and commodious apartments for the chaplain, surgeon, nurse, and the school master and mistress. The poor persons admitted are required to be single, and 63 years of age; the boys and girls must be eight years old, and continue till fifteen and sixteen years of age. They are instructed by a master and mistress in reading, writing, accounts, psalmody, &c. In the centre of the quadrangle is a figure of Justice blindfold, with her sword and scales. On each side are representations of a male and female, corresponding with the two wards. The *Chapel* is finished and furnished in an elegant manner. The roof is arched in compartments, and supported by four graceful Ionic columns; a handsome gilded chandelier is suspended from the centre; and

over the Communion table is a splendid painted window, representing the Wise Men's Offering, with figures of Serjeant Turner and Sir William Turner on either side.

In a large room in the eastern wing of the Hospital is the *Library*—a fine collection of books in science, literature, and arts; the gift chiefly of Cholmley Turner, Esq. The ledger of Sir Wm. Turner is yet preserved in this library, and is a good specimen of neatness, accuracy, and correctness. His customers were the first families in the Kingdom, and many of them, including King Charles II., appear as creditors for large sums lent. Another portion of the same wing is employed as a *Museum*, in which is a collection of shells, minerals, fossils, antiquities from Pompeii, and instruments of war from China.

The *Free Grammar Schoolhouse* is a large elegant building (recently purchased by Mrs. Newcomen) near the Hospital, containing apartments for a master, usher, and numerous boarders; but it has long ceased to exist as a seminary. It was, as we have stated, built by Cholmley Turner, Esq., but finding it too near his mansion, and being disturbed by the scholars "in the enjoyment thereof," he soon afterwards discouraged the resort of scholars; and in consequence the school declined, and ceased to be used for its intended purpose, within a short period after its completion in 1710. But though the school virtually ceased to exist, a master and usher continued to be regularly appointed, and have sinecure annuities—the former £100., and the latter £50.—up to the year 1846. The land agent was usually appointed master, and the Vicar, usher. According to the rules of the founder, the master and usher were required to be skilled in the Greek and Latin tongues—the former was to be M.A., and the latter B.A. of Oxford or Cambridge. Poor scholars were to be taught without fee or reward. Out of the surplus revenues of the free school, considerable sums have been annually paid towards the support of schools at Yearby and Coatham.

In 1755 Cholmley Turner, Esq., bequeathed to the poor, out of his estate at Kirkleatham, a yearly rent charge of £14. 1s.

The *Kirkleatham and Yearby Mental Improvement and Recreation Society* is supported by subscriptions and donations. At present there are above 100 members, and the library consists of about 500 volumes.

Ancient tumuli are common in this neighbourhood. The Rev. J. Holme, the late Vicar of this parish, in a communication addressed to Mr. Ord, author of the *History of Cleveland*, gives an account of a tumulus here which was opened some years ago. "The tumulus," he writes, "25 yards in diameter and about 8 feet high, consisted of loose fragments of limestone

rock, on removing which we found, a few feet from the top, the bones of a very large horse's head. A little lower were two skeletons laid across each other, and among the ribs of one of them a dirk or knife, about an inch thick with rust. Below these lay a very heavy sandstone, the cover of a large kistvaen, under which was the perfect skeleton, no doubt of some noble warrior, declared by a physician who inspected a bone to have been little, if at all short of 7 feet in height."

Thomas Jones, a hero in humble life (a second Shaw the Life-guardsmen), who signalled himself in a most extraordinary manner at the battle of Dettingen, June 16th, 1743, was born at Kirkleatham in 1705. He entered as a private soldier in Brigadier Bland's dragoons, and in the above action, the troop to which he belonged having been almost cut to pieces, and lost their standard, Brown galloped against the *gendarme* who was in possession of it, and having killed him and recovered the standard, he placed it between his saddle and thigh, and although attacked by a number of the enemy, and with eight wounds on his face, head, and neck, three balls through his hat, and two lodged in his back, and minus his nose and two fingers of his left hand, he fought his way desperately through, and rejoined his regiment with his prize, in this hacked condition. The account of this daring adventure ran through the Kingdom, and Tom Brown's picture with his elevated sword and triumphant standard was soon seen in all the print shops in town and country. Mr. George Smith, farmer, Kirkleatham, grandnephew of this "bold dragoon," has in his possession the identical sword with which Brown fought his way through the enemy's ranks—the blade of which is a yard long, straight, with a brass hilt, basket-shaped. Mr. Smith has also an excellent engraving of the hero, by L. P. Boitard, published in 1743, with a detailed account of the exploit above referred to attached to it. Brown appears to have been of large size, bony figure, with a broad chest and resolute countenance. The nose being cut away, he required a silver cover, and the face altogether appears dreadfully mutilated. Brown died at Yarm in 1746.

Coatham (East and West).—East Coatham is a fishing village on the sea coast, near the mouth of the Tees, two miles from Kirkleatham, and about one mile from Redcar. It was formerly a noted bathing place, and is honourably noticed in *Hutton's Trip to Coatham*; but the neighbouring fishing town of Redcar robbed it of its celebrity as a bathing place many years ago. It appears that several salt works were established at Coatham at an early period. William, son of Maud de Brocton, gave a "salt-wyche in Cotum Marshe" to the Priory of Rosedale; and "Alan de Wilton gave

5 septs of salt annually out of his salt works here to Alreton, Elreton, or Ellerton, in Spalgingmore, on the river."

Since the formation of the Middlesborough and Redcar Railway (the "Redcar Station" of which is partly in Coatham), this place has been growing in importance. The sands in the neighbourhood are well adapted for the promenade of the carriage. Coatham is a Station of the Preventive Service.

Christ Church, a beautiful structure in the Early English style, has been erected here at the sole expense of Mrs. Newcomen, of Kirkleatham Hall, and also endowed by her with an annual grant from the estate, of £50.—to which sum the same lady voluntarily adds £50. more. The edifice was consecrated for Divine Service, August 10th, 1854. It consists of a nave with side aisles, chancel, tower and spire. The windows, pillars, and arches, are of Caen stone; and the richly carved sedilia credence table, font, and pulpit, are of the same material. There are about a dozen stained glass windows, illustrative of the life of our Blessed Lord—*before* his ministry—*during* his ministry—his Passion and Ascension. The seats are all open, and free. Patron of the Perpetual Curacy, Mrs. Newcomen; incumbent, Rev. John Postlethwaite.

The *National School*, for boys and girls, is partly supported by Mrs. Newcomen. There is a *Reading Room* and *Library*, which was established in its present form in 1854, and is supported by general subscription. There are about 60 members, Mrs. Newcomen being the patroness, and the Incumbent of Coatham, president. The library contains up to 600 volumes.

West Coatham is a hamlet of a farmhouse or two, about half a mile from the sea. Here is an ancient encampment, already noticed at page 723.

Yearby, or *Yerby*, is a small hamlet in Kirkleatham township, 4 miles N.N.W. of Guisborough, and half a mile S. of Kirkleatham, on the road between Guisborough and Redcar. Here are neat schools and a dwelling-house included under one roof, in the Elizabethan style, which were erected in 1852. Mrs. Newcomen is the patroness and chief supporter of this and all the other schools in the township.

WILTON.—In the Parliamentary Return of the Census of 1851, Wilton is stated to be a township in the parish of Kirkleatham; but locally it is considered an independent parish, or, at least, a parochial chapelry. Its area is 6,928 acres (including the sea shore), and its population in 1851 numbered 518 persons. It is bounded on the north by the river Tees. The soil is in part a strong clay, and in the southern portion a lighter mould; and the surface is here more elevated and picturesque, with marine views of great extent. The chief proprietors are Sir John Henry Lowther, Bart. (Lord of

the Manor), and Consett Dryden, Esq. Lackenby and Lazenby are hamlets in this parish. The rateable value of the parish is £3,248.

Wiltune, as the place is called in Domesday, belonged to Wm. de Percy soon after the Conquest, and the Bulmers had it at an early period. In 1310 Ralph de Bulmer obtained a charter of his demesne lands here; in 1327 he had a summons to Parliament amongst the Barons; and in 1330 he obtained a license to make a Castle of his Manor House at Wilton. It was a member of this family that built the Castle of Sheriff Hutton. In the reign of Henry VIII., Sir John Bulmer, having been engaged in the Pilgrimage of Grace (See vol. i., p. 183), was hung at Tyburn, and his wife cruelly burnt in Smithfield; but this estate, with others belonging to the family, were afterwards restored to their son Ralph. In the reign of Philip and Mary, Wilton was granted to Sir Thomas Cornwallis, whose descendant, Lord Cornwallis, sold the estate to Mr. Fox, afterwards Lord Holland. It was afterwards purchased by the Lowther family.

The *Village of Wilton* is very neat and pleasant, and stands 3 miles N.W. of Guisborough.

Wilton Castle, the seat of Sir J. H. Lowther, Bart,* was erected nearly fifty years ago on the site of the old Castle of the Bulmers, by the late Sir John Lowther, and is a fine mansion in the Gothic castellated style. The view from its south front is of the most variegated and picturesque character. The gardens, pleasure grounds, &c., with woods in the back ground rising to the top of lofty hills, are very beautiful.

The *Church* (St. Cuthbert) is an ancient structure in the Norman style, but repaired and modernised at various times. It has a Norman arch over the south door, and stone seats for the poor in the porch. This edifice, with the cemetery attached, was consecrated by the Archbishop of Damascus, with the consent of Lord Thomas de Thweng, Rector of Kirkleatham, for the ville of Wilton, without ecclesiastical provision, in 1849 (as per document in the Consistory Court of York). It was given to the Priory of Guisborough, and at the Dissolution was made a Perpetual Curacy, and endowed with small tithes, and one great tithe (hay); and the advowson afterwards went with

* Sir John Henry Lowther, the second Baronet, is eldest son of the first Baronet (only brother of the first Earl of Lonsdale) by Lady Eliz. second daughter of the ninth Earl of Westmorland. He was born in 1793; and succeeded his father in 1844. The first Baronet was created in 1824. His *Heir Presumptive* is his brother Charles Hugh, born in 1803. *Residences*, 127, Park St., London; Swillington House, Leeds, and Wilton Castle, Cleveland.

the Manor.* There are two effigies of the Bulmer family against the south wall of the Church. The *Living*, which is in the gift of Sir J. H. Lowther, and incumbency of the Rev. Henry Stocken, is now worth about £220. a year, with a house and grounds. It was augmented in 1775 with £200.; and again in 1797 with £200. from Queen Anne's Bounty. The impropriate tithes were commuted for £73. per ann., and the small tithes for £10. 2s. 3d..

The *Parsonage House*, in the modern English style, was erected in 1846, at a cost of upwards of £2,000. It stands in a fine situation.

There was an old *Chapel* dedicated to St. Ellen, near the mill, taken down in 1811, which had been founded by Sir Wm. Bulmer in 1528 (23rd Henry VIII.), for two priests to say masses for the souls of himself and his wife, as per Tor's MSS. Stipends for the priests, and for the support of eight poor people, were payable by the Churchwardens of Kirkleatham out of lands left for that purpose.

The *School*, for boys and girls, was erected in 1854, by Sir J. H. Lowther, and is supported by subscription.

Charities.—The poor have a rent charge of 20s. a year, of ancient date, donor unknown. John Jackson, Esq., a native of Lackenby, in this parish, died in the colony of Essequibo, West Indies, in 1806, leaving by will £10. to the poor of Lackenby, £10. to the poor of Lazenby, £10. to the poor of Wilton, and £10. to the poor of Eston. He also left to the poor of Lackenby, Lazenby, and Wilton, the dividends arising from £835. Consols to be for ever distributed by his heir-at-law.

Lazenby is a hamlet or village in Wilton parish, which has been much enlarged since the discovery of the ironstone in the neighbourhood. Here is a *Wesleyan Chapel*, built in 1855, and an *Independent Chapel*, erected in 1832. Here, too, is a *Station* on the Middlesbro' and Redcar Railway, 3½ miles from Redcar, 4½ from Middlesbro', and 3½ from Cleveland Port.

Lackenby is a small hamlet in this parish.

Antiquities.—There are numerous tumuli on Wilton moor. About the year 1848 a large tumulus here was opened, in which was found an ancient horse shoe of very singular construction; and also a skeleton and some earthen urns or vases containing calcined bones. Near the ice-house at Wilton, in the spring of 1856, were found 80 Roman coins of silver, of the

* Wilton evidently belonged to Kirkleatham in 1349, but when it was separated from that Church is not known. Wilton possessed parochial rites in the 43rd of Eliz. (1601). Disputes have taken place in 1614, and again in 1651, and the north aisle of Kirkleatham Church has been repaired by the inhabitants of Wilton, but the poor's rates and church rates have always been separate: and it is remarkable that the ratepayers of West Coatham, in the parish of Kirkleatham, have regularly paid a full rate to their parish Church, and a half rate to Wilton.

reigns of Valerus, Gratianus, Honorius, and Theodosius. The most numerous were those of Honorius. There was a perfect gold one of the reign of Theodosius. They appear to have been buried in a silver vessel, which was probably broken by the plough. Similar coins were found at Whorlton, near Stokesley.

In 1777 the Earl of Lonsdale begun an embankment here, with the design of rescuing several hundreds of acres of land from the encroachments of the sea. This great work was on the eve of completion, we are told by the local historians, when the money required for the usual monthly pay of the workmen not having arrived in time, the men left the work unfinished, and dispersed throughout the country. Shortly afterwards a great storm arose, and broke into a corner of the embankment which was unfinished, and destroyed all the the works.*

LOFTHOUSE.—The parish of Lofthouse, or Loftus, contains, including the strand, 3,935 acres and 1,192 inhabitants. Its rateable value is £2,817. The land belongs chiefly to the Earl of Zetland (Lord of the Manor), Robert Barry, F. Bell, and H. W. Yeoman, Esqrs. The parish is bounded on the north by the sea. Near the coast the ground is elevated, but it declines gradually from the cliffs towards the village, whence it rises gently; the surface is diversified with richly wooded dales, and the scenery is pleasingly picturesque. The substratum is chiefly freestone, of good quality for building; and the rocks abound with alum, of which very extensive works on the coast, belonging to the Lord of the Manor, afford employment to many of the inhabitants of the neighbouring hamlets. (See Boulby, at page 785.)

Loctusv, as this place is called in Domesday (from *Laghtus*, or low houses), is a place of great antiquity, and from the name of an adjacent hamlet, *Street-houses*, was evidently known to the Romans. The gallant Earl Siward held the Manor of Lofthouse before the Conquest; and Hugh de Abrincis, Earl of Chester, after that event; and to it belonged the soke or liberty of Hinderwell, Boulby, Easington, Liverton, Guisbro', Rockcliffe, Upleatham, Marske, Kirkleatham, Lazenby, and Lackenby. Earl Hugh did not hold the manor long, for it soon became part of the possessions of Wm. de Percy, who rebuilt Whitby Abbey. In later times the principal estate at Lofthouse belonged to

* "This Earl of Lonsdale was a person of very eccentric character, cruel, avaricious, and superstitious," writes Mr. Ord. "Previous to his death, although immensely rich, he fancied himself a pauper, and actually claimed parish relief, which, in accordance with his whim, was duly administered within the princely halls of Lowther Castle. At his death upwards of £100,000. in gold was found in his bed-room, set apart, as it was reported, for electioneering purposes."

the Stewards and Moores successively. Zachary Moore* sold the estate and alum works to Sir Lawrence Dundas, ancestor of the Earl of Zetland.

The *Village of Lofthouse*, formerly a market town, is of considerable extent, and lies 9 miles E.N.E. of Guisborough. The weekly market was held on Thursday—but nothing is now exposed for sale on that day except butcher's meat. A Fair is held on the 24th and 25th of June.

Lofthouse Hall, a modern house west of the village, built by Lieut. Gen. the Hon. Sir R. L. Dundas, who died here in 1844, is the property of the Earl of Zetland, and the residence of George William Tireman, Esq. The pleasure grounds, gardens, &c., are exceedingly pleasant and picturesque.

The *Church* (St. Leonard) was rebuilt in 1811, at a cost of about £1,800. It is a plain edifice consisting of a body, chancel, and small tower with two bells. The *Living* is a Rectory, valued in the King's Books at £10. 11s. 0½d., and now worth about £600. a year. Patron, the Crown; Rector, Rev. Horatio Samuel Hildyard. The *Rectory House*, which is a handsome residence pleasantly situated, was built in 1844 by the present Rector.

There is a small *Cemetery*, or place of burial, the first tombstone in which was erected on the 31st of August, 1857. It is in memory of William Raine, one of the crew of the brig *Amelia*, which was lost off Staithes on the 4th of January in the same year. In the burial ground is a neat building of freestone, containing two Chapels of the Norman style of architecture.

The Independents, Primitive Methodists, and Wesleyans have each a Chapel here.

The *School* was rebuilt in 1858 by the Earl of Zetland, who contributes largely towards its support. There is a *Mental Improvement Society* here; and the *Lofthouse District Horticultural Society*, established about three years ago, holds an annual exhibition here.

Waupley, or *Wapley*, situated on the moors between Guisborough and Whitby, is a small hamlet in Lofthouse parish. The hamlet of *South Lofthouse* is a suburb of Lofthouse. Here is a remarkable set of buildings, flat roofed, covered with soil and grass, built some years ago by Colonel Todd. Mr. Ord observes that at some future time these buildings will prove a puzzle to the most learned antiquarians.

Street Houses is a hamlet three quarters of a mile E. from Lofthouse.

* In the last century Lofthouse was the seat of Zachary Moore, Esq., who expended with unbounded profusion and prodigal hospitality a very princely fortune, and was almost reduced to beggary. In the 47th year of his age he was "exalted" to an *ensigncy* by his "noble friends" who assisted him in the laborious work of getting to the far end of a great fortune."

Lofthouse and Ugthorpe have for the use of their poor, a cottage and five acres of land, left by Thomas Woodhill, in 1785; and a rent charge of 12s. per annum bequeathed by Ralph Robinson.

HANDALE, or HANDALL PRIORY.—A small Benedictine Priory or Nunnery was founded at Handale or Grindale, about a mile south of Lofthouse, by Rd. de Percy, in 1193. It flourished till the time of Henry VIII., when it was dissolved, its gross revenues being estimated at £20. 7s. 8d., or £13. 19s. per ann. nett.* The site was granted in 1544 to Ambrose Beckwith. The last male descendant of the Beckwiths sold the site to Mr. Sanderson, of Staithes, whose daughter carried it in marriage to Thomas Richardson, who erected on the site of the Nunnery, a manufactory for the weaving of dimities, corduroys, &c., now happily demolished. No remains of the Priory now exist—every vestige of this venerable abode of ancient piety has been erased. About the year 1830 Mr. Turton, the then proprietor, whilst enlarging the premises, exhumed sixteen skeletons, and a curious stone coffin. Beneath the coffin was a sword about four feet long. This is said to have been the sword of Sir Wm. Bruce, *temp.* Elizabeth, which was formerly preserved at Handale Abbey. There is a representation of the same sword carved in what appears to be a stone coffin lid, visible in the walls of the game larder. In 1815 an ancient gilt ring was found here, with the motto, “Virtue passeth riches.”

Near the site of the Priory is a mansion called *Handal Abbey*, the property and occasional residence of F. Bell, Esq. The situation of Handale is truly delightful and picturesque.

MARAKE.—The parish of Marske (meaning “marish,” or marshy ground) includes the township of Redcar. The area of the township of Marske is 3,446 acres; the rateable value is £5,417. The population in 1861 was 571 souls, but owing to the opening out of the ironstone mines in the parish, it now numbers about 1,000. An extension of the Middlesborough and Redcar Railway is proposed to pass through Marske to Saltburn. The parish extends along the sea coast, and is divided by the Saltburn Beck from the parish of Skelton. The soil of a portion is of a fine sandy kind; the other parts are a strong fertile clay. The Earl of Zetland is Lord of the Manor and chief landowner.

At an early period after the Conquest lands in *Mersc* were given to Whitby

* Avice was Prioress of Handale when Ralph was Prior of Guisborough. In 1313, Cecilia de Irton was elected; in 1315, Mariott de Harsley was Prioress; in 1318, Alice de Hoton; in 1320, Agnes; in 1504, Cecilia, afterwards Joan Scott; and at the time of its dissolution Ann Lutton was the Superiress, when the Society consisted of 8 Nuns.

Abbey and other religious houses. Wm. de Percy held estates here, and afterwards the Manor of Marske became the fee of Rt. de Brus, lord of Skelton, from whose family it passed in marriage, together with Upleatham, to Walter, Lord Fauconbergh. Joan, sister of John, seventh Lord Fauconbergh, carried it in marriage to the Neville family, from whom it passed again in marriage, to Sir John Conyers, Bart., whose daughter and heiress married John Atherton, Esq., whose daughter and heiress married Sir Wm. Pennyman. The latter sold the Manor to the Lowther family, who re-sold it to Thomas Dundas, Esq., of Fingask, in Scotland, ancestor to the Earl of Zetland.

The *Village of Marske* is situated on the sea coast, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles S.E. of Redcar, and 6 miles N. from Guisborough. Marske was formerly the scene of many terrible smuggling encounters. On the 6th of Sept. 1826, a large Greenland whaler, the "Esk," was lost close to the beach, and out of twenty-nine hands, only three were saved. Tradition points out a field near the village, as the scene of a battle with the Danes, but there are no traces of encampments or entrenchments. In pulling down an old cottage in the village, a few years ago, a mass of silver coins of the reign of Queen Elizabeth was discovered.

Marske Hall, the marine residence of the Earl of Zetland, is at present in the occupation of H. W. Yeoman, Esq. It was built by Sir W. Pennyman in the reign of Charles I., and is a quaint venerable looking mansion, presenting an excellent specimen of the massive formal architecture of the period of its erection. In the front are two shields bearing the arms of Pennyman and Atherton. The ancient hall of the Fauconberghs stood in a field south of the village, and to the left of the road leading to Upleatham.

Cliff House is a handsome villa of the Messrs. Pease, who are now working the iron mines at Marske.

The *Church* (St. Germain) stands on the brink of the sea cliff, and is a plain but spacious structure, rebuilt in 1821, having a chancel, nave, aisle, and spire. It is said to be the third Church on the same foundation. The last one was Early Norman in style. The old Norman font belonging to it is now at the Vicarage. The original Church is supposed to have stood before the Conquest. No traces of the early churches now remain, except a portion of a sepulchral cross, or rude monument, now in the village.*

The *Living* is a Vicarage, valued in the King's Books at £10. 11s. 10d.—

* There is a tradition that the cross, of which this stone forms a part, was erected more than two centuries ago, when the plague having nearly depopulated the town of Guisbro', the market was consequently removed hither.

augmented with £200. of Queen Anne's Bounty, and £200. given by Sir L. Dundas, in 1766, and with a Parliamentary grant of £800. in 1815, and now worth £90. per ann. Patron, the Earl of Zetland; Vicar, the Rev. Charles Bailey. The tithes were commuted in 1845 for £110. The *Vicarage House* is a small plain residence, rebuilt by the late Lord Dundas in the early part of this century. In the Churchyard lie buried the remains of James Cook, "day labourer," the father of Captain Cook, the immortal circumnavigator.

The *Methodist Chapel* was built in 1803, and re-erected in 1889. A small *Primitive Methodist Chapel* was opened here in November, 1858. The *National School* is an Elizabethan structure, built in 1854, by the Earl of Zetland, who allows an annual stipend towards its support. A *Mutual Improvement Society*, under the patronage of the Earl and Countess of Zetland, was founded about 1852. There is a reading room and library in connexion with it. The charities amount to about £8. per annum.

REDCAR.—The township and chapelry of Redcar, which is partly in Marske and partly in Upleatham, contains 877 acres, mostly the property of the Earl of Zetland, the Lord of the Manor. The rateable value of the town and township is £4,596., and the population in 1851 numbered 1,082 persons.

Redcar, which is situated on the shore of the German Ocean, 7 miles N. of Guisbro' and 7½ miles N.E. from Middlesbro', has, from the advantages of its situation, of late years, risen from an obscure and humble fishing hamlet, into a well built bathing town of considerable importance. It is seated in one of the most charming districts, as regards beauty of scenery, in the Kingdom, on the east side of the broad estuary of the Tees. The sands, which are remarkably firm, are reported to be the firmest and most extensive of any bathing place in England. Their length is about ten miles—extending from the Tees mouth to Saltburn (near the headland of Huntcliffe—a promontory 712 feet high, which forms the northern terminus of the rock-bound coast of Yorkshire), and at low water they afford one of the finest promenades that can be found on the coast. The drives in the neighbourhood amidst the lovely scenery of Kirkleatham, Wilton, Skelton, Upleatham, and other places in the Vale of Guisborough, are beautiful. The views from the town and neighbourhood are delightful. The landward prospect reaches to the range of the Cleveland Hills, among which Roseberry Topping stands conspicuous; the easternmost of these hills terminates in beetling cliffs of from 500 to 700 feet in height; the most remarkable being Huntcliffe, Rawcliffe, and Staithees Nab—the last forming the south-eastern boundary of the bay, on the shore of which Redcar is built.

The town contains some excellent inns, numerous lodging houses, warm

and cold baths, &c. ; with a number of bathing machines on the sands ; and in the bathing season it is much frequented by the inhabitants of the North and West Ridings, and Durham—especially since the railway was extended to the place from Middlesborough.* Gas has recently been introduced into Redcar, St. Peter's Church being the first place that was illuminated with it. This took place on Sunday, the 6th of September, 1857 ; many of the places of business were lighted on the 8th, and on the 15th of the same month the streets were also lighted.

The fishing here, in which many boats are engaged, is carried on to a considerable extent, the fish taken being chiefly cod, ling, haddock, turbot, lobsters, crabs, and shrimps, of which great quantities are sent to various parts of the country ; but the want of a convenient harbour renders the pursuit somewhat hazardous. The coast near Redcar is very rocky, and consequently the navigation is dangerous. Some protection, however, is afforded to the fishing boats in landing, by two ridges of aluminous schistus rocks, called the Salt Scar and the East Scar, that extend into the sea opposite the town, for above a mile in length, and form between them a capacious basin or natural harbour, when the water falls below their level, which it does at half tide. These rocks form a natural breakwater, and seem ready to be converted by art into a means of preventing those shipwrecks which are so frequent on this dangerous coast. The idea of taking advantage of these natural features, to form here a Harbour of Refuge, has long been contemplated, and an application has been made to Parliament to pass a private Act empowering a Company to carry out the project ; but the proposition was rejected upon the principle that a measure of national interest relating to the protection of life and property, should be made a public work.† A

* Redcar is not mentioned in Domesday, nor is the place noticed by Camden, Speed, or any early writers. The first historian of Redcar and the neighbouring village of Coatham, was Wm. Hutton, F.A.S.S., a celebrated antiquarian, who commenced author at the age of 56, and wrote his famous *Trip to Coatham* at the advanced age of 85. This work, now extremely rare, was published in 1810. Mr. Hutton describes Redcar and Coatham "in the infancy of their existence." Coatham, which he says, "is half a street, that is, built only on one side, consists of about 70 houses, and is 400 yards long. We then pass over an open green 400 yards more, which brings us to Redcar, which is one street, built on both sides, 500 yards long, and containing about 160 houses." He continues, "These two hamlets an age back could have been no more than small fishing places, which instead of being known 100 miles off, were scarcely known by their neighbours."

† Royal Commissions appointed to enquire into this subject have recently reported to Parliament in favour of the entrance to the Tyne, Filey, and Hartlepool, as being the places to establish Harbours of Refuge on this coast.

Life Boat, supported by subscription, has been stationed here since 1822.

The *Church* (St. Peter) is a neat structure, in the Perpendicular style, opened for public worship August 27th, 1829. The cost of its erection was upwards of £2,000.—of which £500. were obtained from the Church Building Society, and the remainder was subscribed by Lord Dundas (afterwards Earl of Zetland) and the visitors frequenting the place. It consists of a body, chancel, and tower in which are two bells. The east window is filled with beautifully stained glass raised by subscription, to the memory of the late incumbent, the Rev. Joseph Wilkinson. The *Perpetual Curacy* is in the gift of the Earl of Zetland, and incumbency of the Rev. William Milburne. It was augmented in 1830 with £1,000., and in 1832 with £200. to meet a benefaction of £200. from Lord Dundas, and is now worth only £45. 10s. a year. The *Parsonage House* is a neat building in the Swiss style.

The *Independent Chapel*, or "New Congregational Church," a neat edifice with a tower and spire at the north-west angle, was finished and opened in 1858. The stone was presented by the Earl of Zetland. The *Wesleyan Chapel* was rebuilt in 1853; the *Primitive Methodist Chapel* was built by the Earl of Zetland, and presented by him to the congregation. There is likewise a *Friends' Meeting House*.

The old *Zetland School* and a house for the master were built by the first Earl when Lord Dundas. It is supported by the present Earl, and is under Government inspection. The master is Mr. James Roscoe. There is also an *Infant School*, supported partly by the noble Earl. It is a neat Gothic building, erected in 1852. In January last (1859) the same nobleman laid the foundation stone of a handsome building for new schools and master's residence; the work is now progressing towards completion.

A *Mutual Improvement Society* has recently been established.

The rocks in the vicinity of Redcar abound with fossil remains; and on the East Scar are found ammonites of great size.

ORMESBY.—The parish of Ormesby, or Ormsby (the dwelling or habitation of Orme, a Saxon), comprises five townships, viz., Ormesby, Eston, Morton, Normanby, and Upsall. The area of the whole is 8,948 acres, and the population in 1851 was 1,172; the area of Ormesby township is 2,846 acres; population, 446; rateable value, £4,610. Since the mining of the iron ore commenced in this neighbourhood, the population of the parish has increased to above 4,800. The parish is bounded on the north by the river Tees. The surface is boldly diversified, and the soil generally fertile. The principal landowner in Ormesby is Captain James White Pennyman, whose seat is *Ormesby Hall*—a large mansion of stone in a commanding situation—built

by Dorothy, daughter of Dr. Wake, Archbishop of Canterbury, who married James Pennyman, Esq., and died about the middle of the last century. It stands near the Church, and is surrounded by numerous plantations. The executors of the late W. Brown, Esq., are landowners in this township.

Ormesby was the property of the Percys in early times, and from them it passed, by the marriage of the daughter of Wm. de Percy, about 1860, to Sir Rt. Conyers, Bart., of Hornby, in whose family the estate remained till Ann, daughter of Rt. Conyers, married a son of Sir Jas. Strangways, of Whorlton Castle, with whose descendants it continued till the reign of Elizabeth, when the Pennyman family became possessed of it. In the time of Charles I. James Pennyman, Esq., a distinguished loyalist, had so large a fine levied upon him by Parliament, that he was obliged to sell part of his estate for £3,500.; but it was re-purchased in 1770, at a cost of no less than £47,500., so great had been the advance in the value of landed property during the preceding century. As a reward for his loyalty, James Pennyman, Esq., was knighted by Charles I., and created a Baronet by Charles II. The late Sir William Henry Pennyman dying without male issue, the title became extinct.

The *Village of Ormesby* is situated on the road from Stockton to Redcar, 8 miles S.E. of Middlesbro', 6½ miles W. by N. from Guisbro', and about one mile from the Ormesby Station of the Stockton and Darlington line of railway. The prospect from Ormesby bank may compare in richness, extent, and variety, with any in the Kingdom.

The *Church* (St. Cuthbert) is a small ancient structure consisting of a nave, chancel, porch, and an open bell turret containing two bells. It contains some Norman details, and was repaired in 1820, at a cost of £700. The *Living* is a Vicarage, rated in the King's Books at £6. 18s. 6d., and now worth about £200. a year. Patron and impropiator, the Archbishop of York; Vicar, Rev. Thomas Irvin.

The *Vicarage House* was rebuilt in 1838, when a great many gold and silver coins were found, chiefly of James I. and Elizabeth. In 1816 a copper coin of Titus Vespasian was found in the Vicarage garden.

The *School* at Ormesby was rebuilt in 1776; and a School was erected at *North Ormesby* (a village in the township likely to rise rapidly in importance), in 1858.

Cargo Fleet (from *fleet*, the Saxon for water), called also *Cleveland Port*, and in ancient records *Caldecotes*, is a village or hamlet in Ormesby township, 1½ mile below Middlesbro', and 2 miles N. by W. of Ormesby village. Here is a Railway Station. Previous to the opening of the new cut, and the for-

mation of the railway to Middlesbro', many large vessels were accustomed to receive and discharge their cargoes here, with the aid of lighters from Stockton : but the place has declined rapidly, as Mr. Ord expresses it, "before the ascendant star of its more powerful and enterprising neighbours."

The poor have an ancient yearly rent charge of £10., out of an estate near Stokesley; also one of £2. out of a farm at Thornaby; and another of 20s. out of land at Merton.

Eston Chapelry.—The area of Eston, or *East-town* township, is 2,754 acres; population in 1851, 465; rateable value, £6,182. Stapylton Stapylton, Esq., of Myton (Lord of the Manor), and the trustees of Lady Hewley's Charity are the proprietors of the land.

The Eston estate was among those granted to the Meinells, of Whorlton Castle, from whom it passed successively by marriage to the D'Arcys and Conyers, from whose descendants two-thirds of it came by purchase to the Stapylton family. The remainder belongs to the above named charity. Some of the lands here in the time of the Meynills belonged to Guisbro' Priory and Fountains Abbey.

The old *Village of Eston*, which is situated on the Stockton and Redcar road, about 6 miles W.N.W. of Guisbro' and 1½ mile from Ormesby, lies at the base of a detached hill of considerable elevation, called Bernaldby or Barnaby Moor, which terminates in a bold promontory called *Eston Nab*.*

The *Church* is a small ancient structure, having a body, chancel, and tower with two bells. This building with Ormesby Church were granted to Guisboro' Priory. The *Perpetual Curacy*, which is united with the Vicarage

* *Eston Nab* is a lofty moorland hill 784 feet high, which rises abruptly on the south side of the village of Eston, and has on its summit traces of an ancient *Encampment*, already noticed at page 728, which was undoubtedly formed by the Britons, though it might have afterwards been strengthened by the Saxons and Danes. It appears to have been formed in connection with the line of British forts at Higheliffe and Rosebury; and its contiguity to the British towns skirting the Nab at Bousdale, and along the edge of the Hutton Low Cross moors, together with the numerous tumuli, unquestionably British, within a stone's throw of the encampment, are strong arguments in favour of its British origin. In 1843 Mr. Ord and others opened two tumuli on Bernaldby Moor, about 200 yards from Eston Nab, each of which was 80 yards in circumference. In one they discovered a large perfect kist-vaen or stone chest covered by a large ponderous slab, more than a ton in weight; and in the other a British sepulchral urn and portions of human bones partly burnt. The pavement of the kist-vaen was much stained with a sooty greasy substance mixed with portions of human hair and small fragments of bone.

During the late war with France a telegraphic beacon tower or watch-house was erected on the summit of Eston Nab by Thos. Jackson Esq., of Lackenby. It is a strong square embattled building. The prospects from the top of Eston Nab are incomparable.

of Ormesby, was endowed out of the Queen Anne's Bounty fund with £1,000. in the years 1772, 1809, 1829, and 1830.

A *Wesleyan Chapel* was built here in 1855.

Eston, like several other places in Cleveland, owing to the working of the iron mines in the surrounding hills, has much increased in size and population. Within the last few years a new village called *South Eston* or *California*, has sprung into existence, and is well built and of considerable extent. It nearly adjoins the old village, and in a short time it is probable that the Estons and Normanby will form one town instead of three villages. There is already at South Eston a *Post and Money Order Office*; a *Primitive Methodist Chapel*, built in 1857; a neat *Independent Chapel*, erected in 1858; a public *School*, established in 1858; and a *Mechanics' Institute*.

The mining operations in Eston and its vicinity employ about 700 hands and produce about 500,000 tons of ore yearly. At *Eston Junction* or *South Bank*, where there is a Railway Station, there are nine blast furnaces belonging to Messrs. Bolckow and Vaughan; three belonging to Messrs. Samuelson and Co.; and two new furnaces recently erected by another company. Here are also a neat National School-house, erected in 1858, and Reading Rooms, &c.

Morton Township.—Area, 990 acres; population, 26; rateable value, £1,260.; and the proprietors of the soil are Rev. W. W. Jackson (Lord of the Manor), Lord Rokeby, and Mr. Garbutt. The iron mines extend into this and the neighbouring townships. The place, which is laid out in three farms, is distant 4 miles W. by S. of Guisbro'.

Normanby Township.—Normanby contains 1,698 acres, and, in 1851, 195 inhabitants. Rateable value, £4,165. Normanby, in ancient times, was held successively by the families of De Brus, Thweng, Percy, and Morley. About A.D. 1700 William Pennyman, Esq., possessed the estate, which passed from him to the Consett family—his two daughters having married two brothers, the Rev. Wm. Consett and Capt. Consett, R.N., sons of William Consett, Esq., of Linthorpe. On the eastern part of the estate, which became the property of the Rev. gentleman, he built the elegant commodious mansion *Normanby House*, in a pleasant park. The western portion, with the ancient hall, was Captain Consett's—who dying in 1748, it was purchased by Ralph Jackson, Esq., whose descendant, the Rev. William Ward Jackson, is the principal landowner. Mr. Jackson's seat is Normanby House.

The *Village of Normanby* is near Neston, and 6 miles N.W. from Guisbro'. The place is rapidly increasing owing to the iron mines in the neighbourhood. A *National School* was erected here in 1843, and an *Odd Fellows'*

Hall in 1856. *Tees Tillery* is another rising village in this township, where there is a *Dissenting Chapel*.

Upsall Township.—Area, 660 acres; population, 40; rateable value, £781. The place is distant 8 miles W. from Guisborough. The Rev. William Ward Jackson is Lord of the Manor.

Like Ormesby, Upsall belonged successively to the Percys, Conyers, and Strangways. In 1600 T. Bradshaw, Esq., who married the fourth daughter of J. Pennymen, Esq., of Ormesby, lived at the old hall, and was possessed of the estate. It afterwards passed in marriage to Wm. Pierson, Esq., whose trustees sold the principal part of it, in 1799, to W. Ward Jackson, Esq. So late as 1783, when Pierson wrote his poem called "*Roseberry*," the whole of the land here was little better than a swamp.

SKELTON.—The parish of Skelton, Schelton, or Skelltun (from *shell*, a brook or rivulet, and *tun*, a town or village) comprising the townships of Skelton, Mooresholm-cum-Gerrick, and Stanghow, contains 10,440 acres, and 1,299 persons—of which, 8,880 acres and 826 inhabitants belong to the township of Skelton, including the hamlet of Manless Green. The parish of Brotton is ecclesiastically united with Skelton, under the name of Skelton-cum-Brotton. The soil on the high lands is light, and in the low grounds a strong clay: the loftier parts abound with freestone, and command a fine view of the German Ocean, by which it is bounded on the north. There is a large extent of waste and moorland, which extends over the moors towards Whitby. The ironstone, which has been found to exist under nearly the whole of the parish, has caused numerous schemes for intersecting railways to be entertained. At present, however, only one small branch is in course of construction—about four miles in length, from the line near Guisborough to Bousbeck in this parish. The Lord of the Manor and owner of Skelton township is John Thomas Wharton, Esq. The rateable value of the same township is £3,840.

Skelton, at the Conquest, was given to Robert de Brus, a noble Norman Knight, who was one of the most faithful councillors and valiant commanders of William the Norman Duke, whom he accompanied from Normandy.* This powerful Baron died about the year 1090, and was succeeded by his son

* The name of Brus, or Bruis, appears to have been taken originally from the Castle of Bruis, near Valognes, in Normandy. After the battle of Hastings, the Conqueror sent Rt. de Brus to subdue the rebellions in the north, in which he succeeded so much, that he was rewarded with 51 manors in the North Riding of York, and 43 in the East and West Ridings—the whole amounting to about 40,600 acres. The Manor and Castle of Skelton in Cleveland became the chief of his Barony.

Robert, who resided chiefly at the Court of King Henry I., where he enjoyed the friendship of David, Earl of Cumberland, afterwards King of Scotland, who on his accession to the throne, out of affection and gratitude, conferred upon him the lordship of Annandale in Scotland. This, the second Robert de Brus founded and endowed Guisborough Priory (See page 187); gave the Church of Middlesburgh, with immense possessions, to Whitby Abbey; and conferred on the Abbey of St. Mary, at York, his lordships of Appleton and Horaby. He died in 1141, and was buried in the Priory Church of Guisborough. Adam, the third Lord of Skelton, fought side by side with his father at the battle of the Standard (See vol. i., p. 128); and having adhered faithfully to King Stephen throughout his stormy reign, he incurred the displeasure of Henry II., who deprived him of his noble Castle of Danby. The fourth Lord of Skelton was Adam, and Robert, his second son, was founder of the royal line of Scotland, and consequently, through the Stuarts, of the Hanoverian branch of England. Peter de Brus was the fifth Lord, and Peter was also the name of the sixth, seventh, and eighth Lords. The seventh Baron married the daughter of Peter de Mauley, Lord of Mulgrave Castle; he died in 1241, and was buried in Guisborough Priory. On the death of the eighth Baron, without issue, in 1271, his four sisters became heirs to the princely property of De Brus. Agnes, the eldest, married Walter de Fauconberg, and had for her share the Castle and Barony of Skelton, with the Manors of Marske, Kirkleatham, Upleatham, &c.*

The posterity of Walter de Fauconberg flourished at Skelton for a long period, but at length the estate came by a female to Sir Wm. Neville, afterwards Lord Fauconberg, whose daughters were married to Sir John Conyers (afterwards Lord Conyers), Sir Edw. Bedhowing, and Sir Rd. Strangeways. John de Fauconberg, who had livery of his lands in 1320, and who built the great Chapel at Skelton Castle, obtained a royal grant of a *Market* at Skelton on Saturdays, and a *Fair* on Monday, and the three following days, in Whitsun-week—instead of a market which he and his ancestors had held there on a Sunday.

The Castle and Manor of Skelton continued in the descendants of Lord Conyers till 1693, when they descended by marriage to A. Kempe, Esq., who sold them to the Trotter family. In 1727 Joseph Hall, Esq., married the heiress of the Trotters, and the property became his. J. Hall Stephenson, Esq., an author of no mean attainments, was a member of this family and resided at

* In 1668 Charles II. created the Earl of Elgin, Earl of Ailesbury, and Baron Bruce of *Skelton*, and one of the minor titles of the present Marquis of Ailesbury is, Baron Bruce of Whorlton, *Skelton*, and Kinloss.

Skelton Castle. He was son of Col. George Hall, was born in 1718, married a Miss Stephenson and assumed the surname of Stephenson, and died in 1785. In 1788 John Hall Stephenson, Esq., the second (M.P. for Beverley*), took the surname and arms of Wharton, and died in 1843. The present owner of Skelton is his nephew, John Thomas Wharton, Esq., son of the late Rev. W. Wharton, Vicar of Gilling.

Skelton Castle.—But little is known of the old baronial fortress of De Brus and Fauconberg. It stood on a considerable eminence, and was defended by impassable moats and impregnable outworks and embankments. It is not mentioned in Domesday, and is supposed to have been built by the second Robert De Brus, about the year 1140. "No traces now remain," says Mr. Ord, "of the frowning keeps and dungeons, the embattled towers, the huge portcullis, the aspiring pinnacles, the graceful terraces, nor even of that 'fair sumptuous chapel, one of the jewels of the Kingdom,' to which Lord de Percy led every Christmas-day the fair Lady de Brus."† In 1788 John Hall Stephenson Wharton, Esq., commenced the work of destruction; at an enormous expense he demolished the terraces, and pulled down every

* This John H. S. Wharton, Esq., for 36 years represented the Borough of Beverley in Parliament. He stood three general contests, and one at a single election, which together cost him £100,000. prior to 1826. In a contest in the latter year he was rejected by those to whom he had always been a friend in need. He expended an immense sum in rebuilding Skelton Castle, and died a debtor in the Fleet Prison, London.

Mrs. Margaret Wharton, maiden aunt of the last named gentleman, was a lady of considerable worth, but of great eccentricity, who lived to the age of 91. She is said to have possessed £200,000., and made a present to her nephew of £100,000.; "a great part of which," says Mr. Ord, "was probably lost among the electioneering harpies of Beverley." Many anecdotes might be recorded of this eccentric but amiable and charitable lady. She resided chiefly at York, but regularly visited Scarborough during the season; and, frequently sending for a pennyworth of strawberries and cream for supper, the people nicknamed her "Peg Pennyworth." Some gentlemen soliciting her favour to a public charity which she could scarcely deny, she pulled out a number of guineas, and, repeatedly turning them over, gave them one of the lightest. The celebrated Foote laid hold of this incident, and drew her character in a farce called *Peg Pennyworth*. This play she went to see performed, and joined in the applause with great good humour and delight.

+ Henry de Percy, ancestor of the Earls of Northumberland of that name, had in marriage with Isabella, daughter of Adam, fourth Lord of Skelton, the Manor of Leek-onfield, near Beverley; for which he and his heirs were to repair to Skelton Castle every Christmas-day, and lead the lady of the Castle from her chamber to the Chapel to mass, and thence to her chamber again; and after dining with her to depart.

‡ In the middle of the last century, when this celebrated seat was occupied by J. Hall Stephenson, Esq. (author of *Crazy Tales* and other works), it was the resort of Sterne

remnant of this fine Norman fortress, including a splendid tower, and in 1794 erected on its site the present spacious and beautiful castellated mansion of stone, now the seat of John Thomas Wharton, Esq. This fine structure is in an excellent situation on the banks of a rivulet, and has a frontage of 270 feet in length.

The *Village of Skelton* is situated $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles N.E. of Guisbro'. "From this little nook of Cleveland," writes Mr. Ord, "sprang mighty Monarchs, Queens, High Chancellors, Archbishops, Earls, Barons, Ambassadors, and Knights, and above all, one brilliant and immortal name, *Robert Bruce*, the great Scottish patriot."

Formerly alum mines were worked to the south-east of the village, and the site of these operations is very visible, in large round hills near the road.

There is a market for butcher's meat in Skelton, on the Friday.

The *Church* (All Saints) is a small structure situate on the outskirts of the village, and near the Castle. It was rebuilt in 1755, and has a tower with two bells. In the interior are two galleries, in one of which is an organ. The ancient Church (in which was a Chantry, founded by Adam de Brus, in 1325) was given to the Priory of Guisborough by Rt. de Brus. At the Reformation the patronage, with the impropriation and Chapel of Brotton, were granted by Henry VIII. to the Archbishop of York, in exchange. The *Living* is a Perpetual Curacy, in the incumbency of the Rev. John Gardner, LL.D. The united benefices, now worth about £200. a year, were augmented with £200. given by Mrs. Elizabeth Trotter, in 1713, and £200. of Queen Anne's Bounty, in 1818. The tithes have been commuted.

The *Parsonage House* was rebuilt in 1858 by the present incumbent.

There are many stone coffins in the Churchyard, of Saxon or Early Norman structure, and occasionally pieces of stone carved in the Norman style, are found beneath the surface. The coffins were taken up on the eastern part, close to the ancient Castle of De Brus, and are, no doubt, the sepulchres of some of the members of that distinguished family. The tomb of De Brus in Guisbro' Priory is noticed at page 194. The last incumbent, who died in 1857, interred five persons, who attained the age of upwards of a century: the last, who died only a short time since, was 107 years old.

There is a *Wesleyan Chapel* in the village. An *old School*, built in 1814,

and the *literati* of the north. Sterne was the early and intimate friend of Mr. Stephenson, and from his character he drew his *Eugenius*; and Sterne was the *Tristram* of Mr. Stephenson's poem on Crazy Castle, a term which he applied to Skelton Castle. Many of Sterne's most eloquent and amusing letters are dated from Skelton Castle.

has a very small endowment, which has lately been restored. There is also a *new School* and master's house, built by J. T. Wharton, Esq., in 1858.

Some years ago an ancient *howe* or *tumulus*, called *Glaph-howe*, near Skelton, was opened, and several sepulchral urns were found in it.

Charities.—The poor of Skelton have the following rent charges, viz., 16s. 8d., left by one Carrick; 32s. 8d. by T. Conn and Rt. Collins; 80s. by Wm. Hutton; and 30s. by a person named Ling. They have also £10. a year out of Scarth's Charity, as noticed with Carlton. The poor of Moorsholm and Stanghow have 4a. of land in Moorsholm, left by Rt. Barwick; also £5. 7s. per annum from Scarth's Charity, and the interest of £20. The poor of Stanghow have £5. 7s. a year from Scarth's Charity, and about £2. a year arising from some small bequests.

Moorsholm-cum-Gerrick Township.—Area, 4,620 acres; population, 354; rateable value, £1,100. The chief proprietors are J. T. Wharton, Esq., and Robert Petch, Esq. The *Village of Moorsholm* or *Moorsham* (the houses or hamlet on the moors) lies between two rivulets, 6 miles E. of Guisbro', and 5 miles S. of Skelton. It consists of a collection of old dilapidated thatched dwellings, surrounded by heath. Truly has Mr. Ord observed of it, "A more dismal prototype of Goldsmith's *Deserted Village*, undecorated by any appliances of modern civilisation or recent improvement, can scarcely be conceived. It is probably just the same in many respects as at the Roman Invasion or Norman Conquest, the language of the generality of the inhabitants quite as unintelligible, the immediate environs of the village equally uncultivated." An Act was obtained last year for enclosing about 200 acres of common here, and about 1,000 acres in Stanghow.

An old Chapel here, originally built by the Quakers, was afterwards used by the Church Minister, and subsequently by the Wesleyans. The latter body has just erected a new Chapel, a small building. A small field north of the village, called Chapel Garth, is, according to tradition, the site of an ancient Chapel, which was dedicated to St. Cuthbert.

The *Hamlet of Gerrick*, consisting of five scattered farmhouses, is 2 miles E. from Moorsholm; and *Little Moorsholm* consists of two farms, 2 miles N. from Great Moorsholm.

Freeburgh or *Freeboro' Hill* is a tall conical mountain situated a mile south of Moorsholm, near the Whitby Road. This remarkable eminence, the base of which occupies no less than six or seven acres of land, and the height of which is from 400 to 500 feet, has been supposed by antiquarians to be an artificial mound of British construction. Some of them have called it an ancient Druidical Temple; others derive its name from the Saxon goddess Friga, or Frea; whilst others suppose it was a Freeburgh, or court or

assembly of ten men for the settlement of disputes and litigations. Hall Stephenson calls it "Freebro's huge mount, immortal Arthur's tomb;" and John Cade, Esq., F.R.S., asserts that it is "one of the greatest Celtic remains Britain can glory in;" that it was *constructed* on the same model as Silbury, in Wiltshire, in an amphitheatre surrounded with hills; that it was "designed for legislation and jurisprudence, as well as religion and sacrifice;" that it was here "the great festivals of Yule and the Solstices were celebrated;" and, he concludes, "If Abury in Wiltshire be near one thousand years older than Stonehenge (as has been asserted), this place may surely claim an original nearly similar."

But Mr. Ord quietly and most effectually demolishes all this ingenious speculation, by shewing from personal investigation, that Freeborough Hill being a natural sandstone formation, "recently used with profit and advantage as a *stone quarry*," is much older than Abury or any British monuments extant, and that "it may boast of equal antiquity with Ararat, where Noah's ark rested."

Near Freeborough Hill is an ancient British Camp, square, with an entrance to the south. On the east side is a *tumulus*, whose base is 45 yards in circumference. It was opened about eighty years ago, and in its centre was a large earthen vessel full of burnt bones. (See page 723).

Stanghow Township.—Stanghow is a wild moorland township containing 2,350 acres, of the rateable value of £878.; population, 119; principal land-owners, Mr. I. Scarth, sen., Mrs. Scarth, Messrs. Harker and Crommack, H. W. Thomas, Esq., and the trustees of Lady Hewley's Charity. The *Hamlet* of Stanghow, which is small and mean, is situated 5 miles E. of Guisbro', and 2½ miles S. of Skelton. The place derived its name from the old Saxon word *howe*, or burial place. Numbers of these *howes*, or tumuli, yet remain in the neighbourhood.

UPLEATHAM.—The area of Upleatham, or Up-Leatham, is 1,378 acres; population, 274; rateable value, £2,154. The soil is a rich loam, and the surface boldly undulated, commanding from the higher grounds some fine views of sea and land. Freestone of good quality for building is found in abundance. The Manor of Upleatham belonged to Earl Siward before the Conquest, and was afterwards given by the Conqueror to Rt. de Brus. From the De Brus family it descended to the Dundas family, in the manner recited under Marske; and the Earl of Zetland is the present possessor of it.

The *Village of Upleatham*, which is small, retired, and very pretty, is pleasantly seated on the southern declivity of a sloping range of hills covered

with trees. The situation is exquisitely romantic, and commands rich and beautiful prospects. It is 3 miles N.N.E. of Guisborough.

Upleatham Hall, one of the seats of the Earl of Zetland, is a handsome modern edifice of stone, in a delightful situation. The gardens are tastefully laid out in the Italian style, and contain some handsome fountains and a large conservatory. Here the late Duke of Sussex was a frequent guest of the noble proprietor.

The *Old Church* (now kept up for funeral purposes only) stands nearly a mile from the village, on a piece of sloping ground, at the bottom of which runs Holebeck. The tower was built in 1684. Some stone coffin lids, with ornamental crosses engraved thereon, have been dug up here. This Church belonged to the Priory of Guisborough before the Reformation.

The *New Church*, erected in 1835, and situated in the centre of the village, is in the Norman style. The cost of the building, £450., was raised thus:—the Archbishop of York, patron of the Perpetual Curacy, subscribed £100.; the Earl of Zetland, £200; the Church Building Society, £75.; the remainder raised by rate. The stone was obtained from a neighbouring quarry, and carried free of expense by the tenants. In the interior is a remarkably fine Norman font (removed from the old church), the most interesting specimen of the kind in Cleveland. It exhibits much elaborate workmanship, the four sides being supported by elegantly carved pillars, and the squares curiously chiselled in the form of chequers, &c. The *Living*, now valued at £80., was augmented with £800. of Queen Anne's Bounty, from 1786 to 1791, and £200. given by Sir Thomas Dundas, Bart., in the latter year. The present incumbent is the Rev. Thomas H. Dixon, who is also master of the Grammar School, Guisbro' (See page 201). There is no Parsonage House. The tithes were commuted in 1841, for a rent charge of £236.

The *Schools*, built by the Earl of Zetland, and supported by his lordship and the Countess, add greatly to the beauty of this charming village. The *Mutual Improvement Society* was established in 1853. There are about 200 volumes in the library.

WESTERDALE.—Until the month of February, 1858, Westerdale was a chapelry, united to the Rectory of Stokesley; but at that time, by an Order in Council, it was formed into a district parish, comprising the whole of Westerdale and the west side of Baysdale. The area of the parish is 15,930 acres, of which several thousand acres are high uncultivated moorland; population, 286; rateable value, £1,824. It is intersected by the North Yorkshire and Cleveland Railway. The principal landowners are Viscount Boyne, the Hon. Col. Duncombe (Lord of the Manor), Wilson Hebron and Robert

Dobson, Esqrs. The soil is in general dry, and numerous sheep are depastured upon the moors. An inferior kind of coal is found here.

The *Village of Westerdale* is situated in a sequestered moorland dale, on one of the sources of the river Esk, 10 miles S.W. by S. of Guisbro'. The stream is here crossed by an ancient bridge of one arch. The Hon. Colonel Duncombe has a very neat shooting residence near the village.

The *Church* was rebuilt in 1838, by the landowners and occupiers, at a cost of about £500. The Perpetual Curacy, worth about £290. a year, is in the gift of the Archbishop of York, and incumbency of the Rev. John Rathbone Ellis. The tithes were commuted at £256., and there are 34 acres of glebe. The Wesleyans have a place of worship here.

The present *School* was erected in 1840, at a cost of about £80., and is endowed by Jane Duck and others with £16. a year. The poor have a rent charge of £2. a year, left by Mary Duck, and 20s. a year from an unknown donor. A *Clothing Club*, supported by the Hon. Lady Caroline Duncombe, the incumbent, and the Rector of Stokesley, was established here in 1853. A *Parish Library*, under the superintendence of the incumbent, was founded in 1856.

On an elevated site near the village, Mr. Ord found traces of a considerable mansion, probably the residence of the Yowards, who in former times possessed considerable property here. "Here," he says, "is the pedestal of a cross four feet high, the stonework and socket being quite uninjured. Three noble sycamores, the remains doubtless of a stately avenue, remain: another has been cut down; and near it is a fine clear spring of water, and a stone pathway leading to it."

A short distance from the village is a collection of circular cavities (British dwellings), about 1,000 feet in length and 300 feet broad. These ancient remains are precisely similar to others previously noticed. At *Crown End*, on the hill beneath Westerdale and Basedale, are traces of several *British Camps*—one of which is 150 feet square, and another 200 feet long by 130 broad. Tumuli, as usual, abound in the neighbourhood of these camps.

At the top of the village is a curious representation of a ship carved in stone, nearly similar to that noticed at Brotton (See page 775). The whole is covered with inscriptions in Latin and English, and bears the date of 1727. The name of the eccentric individual who reared this monument in his lifetime was Thomas Bulmer, who sailed in the good ship "Hopewell" to Holland, France, and Spain.

The moorland valley of *Basedale*, or *Bayesdale*, is partly in this parish, and partly in the parishes of Ingleby-Greenhow and Kildale. The dale is situated

3 miles eastward of the vale of Kildale, and enclosed by lofty hills, and watered by a tributary branch of the Esk. Near the head of this romantic dale, 7 miles E. by S. of Stokesley, stood a *Cistercian Nunnery*, which was first founded at Hutton-Lowercross, as related at page 787. After passing through several hands since the Dissolution, the site of the Nunnery is now the property of Lord Boyne. Scarcely any remains of the conventual buildings remain. A farm residence, built near the spot on which they stood, is still called the Abbey House. Stone coffins have been dug up here.

Whitby Strand Liberty and Wapentake.

THIS *Liberty* extends about eighteen miles south of Whitby, and varies from six to two miles in breadth. It is encompassed by the Liberties of Langbaugh and Pickering Lythe, except from Whitby to Robin Hood's Bay, where it extends nine miles along the coast of the German Ocean. It is bounded on the north by the river Esk, and the Derwent rises among its moorland hills. The Lord Paramount and Chief Bailiff of the Liberty is Robert Grimes Cholmley, Esq.

The *Wapentake of Whitby Strand* was co-extensive with the Liberty, but the Magistrates, some years ago added to it the eight townships of Lythe parish, the parish of Egton, and the townships of Aislaby, Glaisdale, and Hinderwell, all of which are in Langbaugh Liberty; and they have taken from it the four townships of Hackness parish, and added them to the Pickering Lythe Wapentake. In the hills durable grit, whinstone, iron ore, septaria, alum earth, and other minerals are found, and many fine stone quarries have been worked for several years; but some of the old alum works have been discontinued.

The Liberty and Wapentake includes the town of Whitby. The area of the Liberty is 47,205 acres, including the sea coast; and that of the Wapentake 93,060 acres.

WHITBY PARISH.—The acreage, population, &c., of the parish will be found at page 255, where also begins the *History of the Borough of Whitby*.

Aislaby Township.—The township and chapelry of Aislaby or Aysleyby, which is locally situated (as before stated) in the Liberty of Langbaugh, and lies on the northern acclivities of Eskdale, contains 1,068 acres, and

881 inhabitants. The rateable value of the township is £1,200.; and the principal land owners are R. Noble, Esq. (Lord of the Manor), Hy. Walker, John Chapman, and Thomas Peirson, Esqrs. The township contains some neat mansions, and abounds with most picturesque scenery. In the neighbourhood are several quarries of excellent stone, wrought for various purposes. This stone has long been celebrated for its durability, some of the principal piers in England having been built of it.

The *Village*, which is pleasantly seated 8 miles W.S.W. from Whitby, is a very neat one. Near it is a good spring called *St. Hilda's Well*. From the quarry above the village the prospect is delightful.

The *Church or Chapel* (St. Margaret) was built in 1752, and is a small stone structure. The *Perpetual Curacy*, worth about £90. a year, is held by the Rev. Joseph Hughes. The *National School* is supported by subscription.

Aislaby Hall, the property of the Noble family, proudly looks down on the valley of the Esk, several hundred feet below. *Woodlands*, the property of H. W. Yeoman, Esq., is most picturesquely situated; and *Groves Hall* is a neat villa residence.

At *Briggswarth*, half a mile from Aislaby, is a Wesleyan Chapel.

Eskdaleside, or *Sleights*.—This is a township and chapelry situated on the south bank of the river Esk, and contains 3,740 acres; population, 731; rateable value, £2,079.; the chief proprietor is Henry Walker Yeoman, Esq., the Lord of the Manor, but there are several small owners, among whom is Major Turton. A large portion of the land, called Sleights Moor, is barren unenclosed moor, producing only heath. The surface rises gradually from the Esk to an elevation of 1,600 feet, forming one of the highest points of the eastern moors in the County, and enclosing on that side one of the most picturesque and romantic valleys in the Kingdom, through which the Esk pursues its rapid and winding course. There are here large quarries of free-stone, also a great abundance of alum rock, which was formerly extensively worked; and on the western extremity of the township iron ore is extensively wrought. The Whitby and Pickering railway intersects the township.

The *Village of Sleights* is a pleasant one, distant 4 miles S.W. from Whitby. It extends into Ugglebarnby township, and near it is *Esk Hall*, the seat of Mrs. Campion. *High Hall* is an ancient mansion, now let out in tenements; and *Sleights Hall* is a genteel house, now the residence of C. A. Criggen, Esq. There is a Railway Station at Sleights.

Sleights Church or Chapel was erected in 1762, at the expence of Robert Bower, Esq., and his wife and sister. The *Living*, a Perpetual Curacy, is united with Ugglebarnby, and the Rev. Thomas Walker is both Patron and

Incumbent. It is worth about £330. a year, having been augmented with £600. of Queen Anne's Bounty, in 1735 and 1767; £1,800. by a Parliamentary grant, in 1825; £200. given by Robert Bewlay, in 1764; and an annual rent charge of £7. given by Dr. Swainson, and Robert Bower, Esq., in 1768. The *Parsonage House* is a plain building, The *School*, erected in 1834, is endowed with the interest of £200.

A little below Sleights, on the south bank of the Esk and close to the railway, are the remains of the ancient *Chapel* or *Hermitage* of Eskdale, to which a curious legend is attached, which is noticed at page 272. It is not known when or by whom this hermitage was founded, or at what time it ceased to exist; but it probably belonged to Whitby Abbey at an early period. It is mentioned in the Chronicle of the Abbey, A.D. 1224, as the Chapel of St. John, into which it had been converted. Tradition relates that the Hermitage already referred to falling into decay, this Chapel was built by the descendants of some of the parties named in the legend. After the Reformation it served as a parochial Chapel for the people of the neighbouring villages, but growing ruinous, a new Chapel was erected at Sleights. It was an extremely plain structure.

Charities.—In 1784 Tabitha Bower bequeathed £1,400., in the three per cents., the yearly dividends to be given to the poor of the townships of Eskdaleside, Aislaby, Ugglebarnby, and the parish of Holy Trinity, Micklegate, York. In 1769 Rt. Bower left a house and close for the residence of the Incumbent of Sleights Chapel, but subject to a yearly rent charge of £4. 6s., to be applied as follows:—26s. to the poor in bread, 20s. for the Chapel clerk, and the remainder for cleaning the Chapel. Rd. Chapman, in 1785, left £100., the interest to be applied as follows:—20s. to the Chapel clerk, and the remainder, in three equal portions, to the poor of Eskdaleside, Ugglebarnby, and Sneaton. In 1785 Wm. Coates made a settlement of £350., three per cent. consols, for the benefit of the minister, and charged his estate of Esk Hall, with the yearly payment of £5. to the poor of Eskdaleside. In 1837 Miss Wilson bequeathed £100. for the support of a Sunday School.

Hawsker-cum-Stainsacre Township.—Area, 4,396 acres; population, 786; rateable value, £4,768. The land belongs to Major Turton, of Upsall and Ugthorpe, and several other owners, but R. G. Cholmley, Esq., is Lord of the Manor. The township is all in the borough, and partly in the town of Whitby.

Hawsker, situated 3 miles S. by E. of Whitby, is a village in two parts, called High and Low Hawsker. The shaft of a mutilated cross here, it is said, marks the site of an ancient Chapel of Ease. *Stainsacre* is a hamlet 2 miles S. by E. from Whitby. There is a *Methodist Chapel* at Hawsker, built in 1831; and the *School* is supported by subscription.

Larpool Hall, nearly a mile S. of Whitby, a marine villa of Major Turton's, is charmingly situated, its overhanging woods overlooking the tortuous Esk,* as it glides along until it breaks forth through the noble harbour of Whitby, into the German Ocean. In Larpool woods is a picturesque waterfall, about 36 feet in height. *Nipe Howe*, a small estate in this township, occupied by Mr. Grey, is the property of Major Turton.

Hawsker Hall belongs to Appleton Stephenson, Esq.; and *Stainsacre Hall* is the property of Henry Linton, Esq.

Cock Mill, situated in a richly wooded dingle, occupies the site of a water mill which is said to have belonged to Whitby Abbey at a very early date. In two fields near Whitby Laithes are two upright stones, said to mark the spots upon which the arrows fell which were shot from Whitby Abbey by Robin Hood and Little John (See page 277).

The poor have about two acres of land left by two unknown donors.

Newholme-cum-Dunsley Township.—This township is situated on the shore of Dunsley Bay, and contains 2,254 acres, and 373 persons. Rateable value, £2,864. The largest proprietors are the Marquis of Normanby, John Chapman, Esq., and Thomas Wilkinson, Esq. R. G. Cholmley, Esq., is Lord of the Manor. *Newholme* is a small village, 2 miles, and *Dunsley* is a hamlet 3 miles W. of Whitby. At the former place is a small Methodist Chapel, built in 1832. Eastward from Dunsley, and near to Sandsend, is the hamlet of *East Row*, and there is a small hamlet called *Straggleton*. Two farms here are called *Fern Hill* and *Raven Hill*; and *Raithwaite* is the name given to a large old house.

Dunsley Bay (on the German Ocean) is supposed to be the *Dunus Sinus* of Ptolemy—a landing place of the Romans. From Dunsley a Roman road extended over the moors to York (See vol. i., p. 66; also Mulgrave Castle, at a subsequent page of this vol.) The Danes, too, appear to have landed at Dunsley Bay in the year 867, with a numerous army, and planted their standard (the raven) upon the hill, afterwards called from this circumstance, *Raven Hill*. This hill has often been mistaken by topographers for another hill of the same name, on the south side of Robin Hood's Bay, where a Roman inscription was dug up in 1774, by which it appears that the Emperor Justinian built a fort there.*

* We have ourselves run into this error at page 265 of this volume, where it is stated that the Danes, under Hinguar and Hubba, landed on this coast in *two divisions*, viz., at Dunsley and at Peak. But if these invaders really landed at both places, as some assert, we see no reason why each division should not erect a standard, and the spot upon which each standard stood be called Standard Hill.

The *Roman Station* or *Fort*, at Dunsley, may have been on the eminence where Dunsley Chapel has stood; an eminence which appears to be an artificial mount, and which has been mutilated for the sake of the materials.

The poor have a yearly rent charge of 20s., left by Francis Mead, in 1780.

Ruswarp Township.—The area of Ruswarp is included with that of Whitby township (See page 255). Population in 1851, 2,168 souls. The township is all in the borough, and mostly in the town and immediate suburbs of Whitby. The largest proprietors are George Hudson, Henry Barrick, and John Chapman, Esqrs., and Dr. Loy.

The *Village* is situated on the margin of the Esk, 2 miles S.S.W. of Whitby. At the upper part of it is a large brick house of the time of James I., called the *Old Hall*. It was once the mansion of the Bushell family, and is now occupied by a farmer. There is a Railway Station here. *High Stakesby* consists of two houses nearly a mile from Whitby; and *Low Stakesby* is the seat of John Chapman, Esq. *Carr Hall*, the property of C. Richardson, Esq., is a large stone edifice. There is a large corn mill at Ruswarp, built in 1759; and the *School* was erected in 1848, by John Elgie, Esq., of Prospect Hill, at the dying request of his late son. The walk from Ruswarp to Cock Mill is one of peculiar beauty.

Sneaton Castle stands in this township one mile W. of Whitby, and is a handsome modern mansion, erected by the late Colonel Wilson, in the Gothic style of architecture, embattled. It is now the seat of the Rev. W. C. Giles. Colonel Wilson also erected an elegant *Suspension Bridge* across the Esk, between Ruswarp and Sneaton.

Ugglebarnby Township.—Area, 2,217 acres; population, 451; rateable value, £1,953., including the hamlets of *Iburn-Dale* and *Little Beck*. H. W. Yeoman, Esq., is Lord of the Manor, and the soil belongs to various owners. The *Village*, which is a scattered one, is distant 4 miles S.W. from Whitby, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile from the Sleights Railway Station. The *Chapel* was founded in 1187 by Nicholas, Abbot of Whitby. The present building is of stone, roofed with tiles, and is very plain. The *Living* is united with that of Eskdaleside.

Newton House is the marine seat of George Moss, Esq., of Liverpool. In the woods near it, the stream of the Hymdalebeck falls about forty feet, into a large caldron of immense depth, and form one of the most enchanting of the *Waterfalls* of the district. The wood scenery at this spot is solitary in the extreme, and truly delightful. There is also a *Hermitage* in the woods, formed out of a solid rock, by George Clubb, in 1790. In the interior is a circular seat, formed out of the same rock, extending from one side of the doorway all round to the other. On the top are two stone chairs.

EGTON.—Egton, or, as it is written in Domesday, *Egetune*, and in later documents, *Ochetun* and *Aketun* (the village of oaks—from the oak forests near), though previously considered an independent parish, is returned in the Census Report of 1851, as a township in the parish of Lythe. We have, however, treated it as a separate parish. It is in the Liberty of Langbaugh, but several years ago, the Magistrates added it, with Lythe, &c., to the Wapentake of Whitby Strand. Its area is 15,146 acres, including about 800 acres of open moors, and the hamlets of Egton Bridge, Limber Hill, and Newbegin. The population is 1,129; and the rateable value, £4,446. The principal landowners are the trustees of the late R. C. Elwes, Esq. (Lord of the Manor), H. W. Yeoman, Esq., the executors of D. Saunders, Esq., and Richard Smith, Esq.

The parish is intersected by the river Esk, the surface is pleasingly diversified, the vale of the Esk is richly wooded, and in many parts of romantic character, and the soil, naturally of inferior quality, has been much improved by careful management. The principal substrata are ironstone, freestone of good quality for building and for engineering purposes, and whinstone, affording excellent materials for the roads. The Malton, Pickering, and Whitby Railway passes along the south and south-east boundaries of the parish.

Nigel (Fossard) held Egton with Mulgrave, at the time of the Domesday Survey. In the reign of Richard I., the lordship passed by marriage to Rt. de Turnham; and in the time of King John the lordship was again conveyed by marriage from the Turnhams to Peter de Mauley. The third Baron Mauley obtained a charter of free warren in 1254, and in 1259 he procured a charter for a weekly market at Egton, on the Wednesday, and also a fair yearly for eight days, beginning on the eve of St. Hilda, but long since discontinued.* In the reign of Henry V. Geo. Salvaine, Esq., married the daughter and co-heir of the eighth Peter de Mauley, and became possessed of this portion of the Mauley property. From his descendants it was purchased by the Earl of Sussex, who sold it to Carey Elwes, Esq.

Egton is a scattered *Village*, sheltered on the north and south by the extensive moors to which it gives name. It is distant 7 miles W. by S. of

* Egton possesses in addition, a charter for a market and four annual fairs, granted by William III. to Henry, Viscount Longvilliers. The fairs or cattle markets are now held on the Tuesdays next before Feb. 14th, Palm Sunday, May 13th, and on every Tuesday until July 15th; also on the Tuesday before Aug. 12th, on Sept. 4th, and the Tuesdays before Oct. 11th and Nov. 23rd. There are *Hirings* on the 5th of Nov. and 1st of May.

Whitby, and half a mile N.W. from the Grosmont Railway Station. An old *Market House*—a plain structure—with the wooden stocks near it, still remain. Near the village is *Coldkeld Well*, supposed to possess the virtue of strengthening weakly children.

At the north entrance to the village is a racecourse of about three quarters of a mile in circuit, on what is called Egton Bent. An allotment of the commons and wastes of the township of Egton was made among the freeholders some years ago, but the racecourse, with the sanction of the Lord of the Manor, was reserved for recreation.

In a romantic spot in the neighbourhood of Egton, the Esk is crossed by the *Beggar's Bridge*—an elegant structure of one arch of considerable span. There is more than one legendary tale connected with this bridge.

The *Church* (St. Hilda), consisting of a nave, south aisle, chancel, porch, and square tower, stands on a commanding eminence three quarters of a mile W. from the village, and is an ancient structure of stone, in the Early English style, said to have been consecrated by the Bishop of Damascus in 1849. Several of the windows and the fine round pillars in the interior appear to belong to a structure of that period. The tower contains two bells, and there are several monuments. The *Living* is a Perpetual Curacy, augmented with £200. of Queen Anne's Bounty in 1807, and £400. in 1839, and now worth about £120. a year. Patron, the Archbishop of York; Incumbent, Rev. George Dixon. The prospects from the Churchyard are both extensive and beautiful.

There is an *Independent Chapel* here, a plain stone building erected in 1827. The School was built by the late R. C. Elwes, Esq.

Grosmont is a modern village in this township, situate about 2 miles from Egton and 6 miles S.W. from Whitby. Henry Belcher, Esq., in his description of the "Scenery of the Whitby and Pickering Railway," written in 1836—after observing that the railway crosses the Esk "near Growmond Abbey Farm," by a fine bridge in a romantic situation, states that the Tunnel Inn, and the several cottages, workshops, &c., in the neighbourhood of "Growmond Bridge," bid fair to form the nucleus of a village. This prediction has been realized, for now, in consequence of the iron mines in the neighbourhood, a thriving village of neat houses and other buildings, has sprung up on the south banks of the Esk. Near the village is a Railway Station, and a tunnel nearly 200 yards in length, running through Lease Rig. There is likewise the tunnel of the old railroad or tramway.

In 1842 a small *Church* (St. Matthew) was erected at Grosmont at the cost of £1,260. raised by subscription and a bazaar, mainly through the exertions

of the late Henry Belcher, Esq. The late R. C. Elwes, Esq., gave the land for the Church, the Churchyard, and Parsonage House, and a small croft or garden adjoining—in all about three acres, stipulating for a certain proportion of pew room for his tenantry. The architecture of the Church is plain—the style is the Early English. The design is a body without aisles, but with a porch at the west end, and having a chancel projection at the eastern termination. The porch is spaciouly built and strongly buttressed, with a view at some future period of being raised into a tower, to finish with a spire; an open turret in this quarter at present sufficing for the bell. The sides of the Church exhibit three sets of triplet lancet windows between buttresses, and the east end of the chancel a five lancet light. The roof is open to the rafters, and coloured to resemble oak. The pulpit, reading desk, and other fittings are in proper keeping. The coverings for the altar table and cushions, the carpet within the rails, and the hangings for the pulpit and desks, were given by the sisters of Mr. Belcher; the two chairs at the altar table by Mr. Cavillier. The communion service, consisting of flagon, cup, salver, and plate (all of silver), by Henry Belcher, Esq. The font, formerly belonging to some one of the old Chapels or cells of this district, is of great antiquity, with a modern pediment and cover. There is also an old oak arm chair, bearing the date of 1682, presented by Hannah Cooper for the vestry.

As a preliminary step to consecration the site was conveyed to the Church Commissioners, under the provisions of 3 Geo. IV., c. 72, the patronage vested in the Archbishop of York, and the requisite consent to the assignment of a consolidated Chapelry out of the three contiguous parishes of Lythe, Whitby, and Pickering obtained. A sum of £1,000., three per cent. stock, which was raised through the munificence of Hy. Belcher, Esq., and subscriptions, including £100. from the late Archbishop of York, has been transferred to the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty, as an endowment fund, under the provisions of the 2nd and 3rd Vict., c. 19. The Perpetual Curacy is in the incumbency of the Rev. Thomas H. Wilkinson.

There is a prosperous *Literary Institute* at Grosmont, and a well attended *National School*.

GROSMONT PRIORY.—This religious institution stood nearly a mile E. of Egton, and northward of Grosmont Bridge, near the foot of Goathland Beck. In the beginning of the reign of King John, Johanna, daughter of Wm. Fossard, and wife of Rt. de Turnham, gave a parcel of lands in the Forest of Egton to the Abbot and Convent of Grosmont or Grandimont, in Normandy, who sent a number of monks of their order to settle here. During the wars between France and England, the Abbot of Grandimont sold the

advowson, whereupon it became "*prioratus indigena*," and so subsisted till the Dissolution, when it contained only four monks; and the revenues in 1534 were rated at not more than £12. 2s. 8d. per ann. The site was granted in 1544 to Edward Wright; and in 1546 it was purchased, along with a great many other Abbey lands, by Sir Rd. Cholmley. In 1688 Grosmont was sold to Sir John D'Oyley, from whom it passed to the Saunders family. The site of the Priory is now occupied by a farmhouse and buildings, and there are no remains of the conventual edifice.

Egton Bridge is a small hamlet situated in a beautiful valley at the foot of Egton cliff, one mile S.S.W. from Egton. The scenery around is considered the finest in the neighbourhood. The richness of the lowlands, the well-wooded declivities, the magnificent wood and rock scenery of Arncliffe and Limber hills, with the river forcing its impetuous course through a channel confined between their precipitous and nearly approaching banks, the moorland in the distance—all attract and delight the eye, and must be seen to be appreciated. In Arncliffe Wood are two immense rocks, called the Kid Stones. Out of a crevice of one of them grows a huge oak. From the western ridge of Arncliffe there is a splendid prospect, looking into Glaisdale on the one hand and the vale of the Esk on the other.

At Egton Bridge is a *Catholic Chapel*, dedicated in honour of St. Hedda. It is a plain building, erected in 1798, with a *School* attached. The Rev. James Hostage is the priest of the mission.

Two miles S.W. from Egton is a small hamlet called *Limber Hill*; and *Newbegin* is another small hamlet, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles E. of Egton. *Newbegin Hall*, the property of H. W. Yeoman, Esq., is occupied by a farmer.

Antiquities.—A *Roman Road*, from York to Dunsley Bay—called *Wade's Causeway*—as already noticed in vol. i. p. 66, passed through Egton parish; and the line of that ancient military way is sketched out at page 725 of this volume. Traces of it are found at *July*, *Julias*, or *Julian Park*, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles S. of Egton, where are likewise traces of a large moated mansion or Castle, once the seat of Lord Mauley.* This Castle is also assigned by tradition to a Saxon Duke, Wada (See page 725). It is said that a deer park extended from Mauley's Castle to *Snowdon Nab*, a narrow turf hill or peak on the

* *July Park*, commonly called *Gilly Park*, was the favourite residence of the Lord Peter de Malo-lacu (according to tradition, "the lord of the Evil Lake," a large pestiferous swamp or pool in the neighbourhood), to whom the ancient Hall or Castle belonged. "He sometimes," writes Mr. Charlton, "resided at Mulgrave Castle, and sometimes in July Park, at a place called St. Juliana, which is long since gone to ruin. Whether this last mentioned seat of his had its name from being the habitation of Julius Brigantionis,

moors in Egton parish. A field near the Castle, called Kirk Field, was, doubtless, the site of a Church or Chapel.*

British Dwellings are very numerous in the neighbourhood of Egton Grange, on the edge of the moor, to the right of Rosedale road. The pits are smaller than those at Hutton Lowercross, Roseberry, and Bousdale (noticed at page 720), but in other respects they are precisely similar. Upright stones, howes, and tumuli are found within a short distance of these ancient villages. *Killing Pits* (so called from a tradition of a battle having been fought there), one mile south of Goathland Chapel, are similar to those of Egton Grange. They occupy a space of 600 feet long and 150 broad, and have howes and Druidical remains near.

A little above the confluence of the Mire Esk with the Esk, at a place called *Alum Garth*, are the remains of alum works, said by the historians of Whitby to be much older than the works at Belman Bank, near Guisborough; but Mr. Ord thinks it more probable that Sir T. Chaloner's experiments at the latter place induced a trial of the aluminous schistus at Egton.

Ancient forges, or manufactories of iron, have also been found at Egton Grange, July Park, Castleton, Glaisdale, and Grosmont Bridge; but whether of a remote date or carried on by the monks, we have no records to prove. Burton states that the monks of Byland, Rosedale, Rivaulx, and Jervaux possessed grants for digging iron ore and manufacturing iron.

The poor of Egton have three annuities, viz., £1. 11s. 4d. left by Ralph Marshall in the reign of Charles I., out of land in Glaisdale; 14s. left by Paul Marshall, out of a farm at Egton Bank; and 20s. out of the tithes, as interest of £20. "due from the Archbishop of York."

FYLINGDALES.—This parish takes its name from two beautiful vales, called respectively North and South Fyling dales, intersecting the moorlands, of which the remainder of the parish chiefly consists. The area of the parish, including several hamlets and the sea coast, is 18,458 acres; population, 1,784; rateable value, £4,638. The chief landowners are Robert Barry

or in after ages from being the retreat of some hermit called Julian, seems doubtful to me; but it is certain that Peter lived there, and kept his deer in that park, anno 1294." The site of this once-famous baronial residence is now occupied by a number of small freeholds scattered over a wide extensive common, and called July Park Houses.

* A Saxon quern, or handmill, was found near the old Castle of St. Julians, 15 inches in diameter and 5 inches high. The hollow in the upper stone is 11½ inches, and 1½ deep. In the centre is a piece of lead: the bottom is worked into lines to facilitate the process of grinding; and on one side is a spout to let off the meal.

Esq., G. J. W. Farsyde, Esq., and John Watson, Esq. R. G. Cholmley, Esq., is Lord of the Manor. The river Derwent has its source in several springs that rise in the moors, across which the high road from Whitby to Scarbro' extends to the Eelwarth Beck. The rocks upon the sea coast abound with ironstone, and mines have been opened from which materials are extracted for making Roman cement. The South dale contains alum. There is no village proper of Fylingdales. The houses are scattered, in a romantic dale near the sea, from 4 to 7 miles S.E. by S. of Whitby.

The *Church* (St. Stephen), situated on a hill at the northern entrance to the dale, about a mile from Robin Hood's Bay, is a plain stone structure erected in 1822, with chancel and tower. The *Living* is a Perpetual Curacy in the gift of the Archbishop of York and incumbency of the Rev. R. J. Cooper. Its annual value is about £115. a year, having been augmented with £800. of Queen Anne's Bounty, in 1786 and 1811; and with a Parliamentary grant of £1,400., in 1811 and 1812. There is a neat Parsonage House, built in 1856 at a cost of £550. The Church seems to have been originally called the Church of Flemesburg, from the Flemings who were possessors of Fyling. The Abbey of Whitby, to which the manor belonged, possessed a Chapel here which afterwards became a parish Church, but it is not known with certainty whether the present Church occupies the site of that which belonged to the Abbey, or whether there were formerly two edifices. The Churchyard is thickly filled with grave or head stones having gilded inscriptions and decorations, the effect of which is singularly gaudy. The view from the Churchyard is very fine.

Robin Hood's Bay.—This is the name of a fine semicircular bay, and a large village or small town at the N.W. side of it, in a very peculiar situation. The village, or, as it is sometimes called, *Robin Hood's Town*, is situated 6 miles S.S.E. from Whitby, has a singularly romantic appearance—some of its houses being in a deep hollow, or dale, opening towards the sea, while others are perched on the high abrupt cliffs on both sides, in various attitudes. The town is so constructed that it is not seen by the visitor approaching from Whitby until he is almost in the place. A fine view of it may, however, be obtained from Canfoot Hill, on the south-east, and Ness Point, at the northern side. The natives of the village affectionately call it "the city." The ancient name of the bay was Fyling, and from it the parish derives its name. The place was noted as a fishing town when Leland visited it (See page 292). Recently, however, its inhabitants have acquired considerable wealth in shipping, and there are now many ship-

owners in the place, and but three fishing cibles. A lifeboat is stationed here; and it is a station of the Preventive Service. There is also a Post and Money Order Office. There are several excellent villa residences in the vicinity. The *Church*, as before stated, is on the road to Whitby, a mile distant, and half a mile from Thorpe; and in the village are Chapels for Independents and Wesleyans. The former was built in 1840, at a cost of £600. The Rev. Thomas Philips is the Minister. The shipowners and tradesmen have a News Room.

The name of this singularly constructed place will naturally suggest associations with that bold outlaw Robin Hood, from whom, history tells us, it derived its title. This famous individual lived in the reign of Richard I. (1189), and appears to have infested the coast of Yorkshire. The bay of Fylings is said to have been one of the retreats of himself and his banditti, who, when hard pressed, had always some fishing boats in readiness here, with which putting off to sea, they were enabled to elude the vigilance of their pursuers. Some tumuli in the neighbourhood are called "Robin Hood's Butts, and tradition sets them down as targets or marks for Robin and his "merry men" to aim at with their crossbows.

On the south side of the bay is *Stoupe Brow*, and at the south-east angle is the promontory of *Peak*, or *Raven Hill*, near to which the cliffs tower up to the height of more than 700 feet above the level of the sea. There are very ancient Alum Works near the promontory, but not now in operation. *Raven Hill* is near the summit of this place, and on it stands a house, called variously, *Stoupe*, *Peak*, and *Raven Hill Hall*, occupying the site of a Roman, and afterwards, it is thought, a Danish fort. This hall was erected in 1774, by the late Captain Child, and in clearing the ground for its foundation, the workmen dug up from among some ruins, an inscribed stone, now in the Whitby Museum.* Dr. Young gives the following as the most probable reading and explanation of the inscription:—

* *Raven Hall*, the summer residence of W. H. Hammond, Esq., is a good mansion in the modern style, having a terrace most romantically situated on a declivity by the sea. Since Mr. Hammond got possession of the estate, great improvements have been made in the neighbourhood of Peak, and the capabilities of that bleak and barren district have been successfully developed. Large portions of the moors have been enclosed and reclaimed; and a neat Gothic Chapel has been added to the estate, not exclusively confined to any denomination. Near the mill a tumulus was opened in 1857, by Mr. Tessiman, Secretary of the Archaeological Department of the Scarbro' Philosophical Society, and three urns and a quantity of human bones were found in it. Near Raven Hall is Bell Hill, said to be the site of a Church.

JVSTINIANVS. P. P.	Justinianus præses provincie
VINDICIANVS	(et) Vindicianus.
M. A. S. B. ITER. JV. PR.	Magister armorum Superioris Britannie iterum, junioribus provincialium.
M. CASTRUM. FECT.	militum, castrum fecerunt:
A. C. O.	adjuvante curatore operum.

In English, "*Justinian, Governor of the Province, and Vindician, General of the Forces of Upper Britain for the second time, with the younger provincial soldiers, built this fort; the manager of public works giving his assistance.*"

The inscription had been originally placed in front of a Castle or fort, erected here by the Romans, with a view to command the bay and the adjoining coast. This fort is supposed to have been built about A.D. 407; for the superior officer under whom it was constructed is called Justinian, and the only Roman officer of that name in Britain mentioned in history, was commander of the forces under Constantine, whom the legions in Britain raised to the imperial dignity in A.D. 407 or 408. (See vol. i., p. 60.)

Raven Hill, or Peak, commands an excellent view of the coast on both sides. *Stoupe Brow Beacon*, which is on the top of the moor, about a mile from the promontory, is a station still more commanding, being the highest point of this part of the moor. Close to the beacon runs the ancient boundary of Whitby Strand, called *Greendike*; which is a dike or trench, probably made by the ancient Britons as a line of defence, like many other ancient trenches that cross the moors.

Fylingthorpe and *Row* are adjoining hamlets. George James Watson Far-
syde, Esq., has a neat mansion here, called *Thorpe Hall*. It is in the Elizabethan style, and occupies a very pleasant position. *Thorpe*, said to be the original fishing village, is three quarters of a mile distant from Robin Hood's Bay.* Here is a *Methodist Chapel*. The parish *School*, which was built by

* On the night of the 6th of August, 1857, this neighbourhood was visited by a destructive storm of wind and rain, which did a large amount of damage. The rain poured down in such torrents that quickly the various becks overflowed their banks, and rushed impetuously onward, sweeping away almost everything that came in their course. The dales of Fyling suffered severely. The mill-dam at Ramsdale burst with a tremendous crash, the water carrying away the mill-wheel and a pair of stones, and forcing down the greater part of the building. The flood proceeded onwards with great violence to the mill of Mr. Far-
syde, conveying in its course large trees, which blocked up the opening slide, so that it was impossible for the water to pass, the result of which was the total destruction of the dwelling house, the dam, the stables, and other outbuildings, and the death of Eliz. Knaggs, the housekeeper, whose body was afterwards found on

voluntary contribution in 1855 and stands close to the moor, is supported by subscription.

Normanby is a scattered hamlet on the Whitby and Scarbro' Road, 8 miles from the former town. The estate is chiefly the property of Major Turton, of Upsall. At the small hamlet of *Park Gate* is the romantically situated seat of Robert Barry, Esq., called *Park House*. It is a very neat residence, with pleasant grounds and gardens, and the prospects which it commands are most interesting.

About 2½ miles from Robin Hood's Bay, a considerable portion of the wall of the ancient park of the Abbots of Whitby remains, and is a curiosity. In different parts of it large stones are set in it in a remarkable manner, so as to form crosses.

Fylingdale Hall, the residence of Mr. John Welburn, is an ancient building. The walls of the oldest portion of it are more than four feet in thickness, with stone mullioned windows and a large buttressed fireplace. The staircase is wide and of black oak. This house is situated near the centre of the beautiful dale of Fyling, and near it were ploughed up about forty years ago, a sepulchral urn, some human remains, and several ancient handmills. *Thorney Brow*, the residence of Mr. John H. Pickering; and *Spring Hill*, the residence of Mr. John Newton, are ancient farmhouses in Fylingdale.

Charities.—The poor parishioners, school, &c., have 24s. a year from two closes called Storr Ground, left by Edward Harrison, in 1706; 18s. 4d. a year out of Flask Farm, left by Wm. Bland, in 1735; the dividends of £100., navy five per cents, purchased with £100. bequeathed by Susan Watson, in 1814; the interest of £200. left by Coverdale Richardson, in 1785; the interest of £20. left by Thomas Huntrods, in 1821; of £50. left by Watson Farsyde, about 1825; and of £25. left by John Watson, in 1829. Thomas Strother left by will £300., out of which, £180. 4s. only was received in

the sands near Robin Hood's Bay. Several persons escaped being drowned by great efforts, but many pigs, fowls, &c., were washed away and destroyed. At Lind Head (Burneston) the flood tore up the ground, and in several places it rent the earth, and left the appearances of some great revulsion of nature having taken place. About 400 feet of a small drain in a garden at Lind Head, was ploughed up to the depth of 20 feet, and when the waters passed away the gulph was 30 feet wide. Becks became rivers, deep ravines were formed, immense stones and rubbish were scattered over good land, and walls, trees, &c., were swept away. The bed of the beck in Harewood Dale was transformed into a deep ravine. At Iburndale the water rose 14½ feet in two hours, and all the fields adjoining the river were literally inundated. The force of the water was so great that it ploughed up trees of great size and washed away two mill dams, five wooden bridges, and a stone railway bridge, between Little Beck and Sleights Bridge. At Scalby the flood carried off a part of the mill, and made a complete ravine below the mill. At Scarborough and Filey the ravages of this fearful storm were severely felt.

1830, for want of assets. This legacy was bequeathed for the National School of Fylingthorpe. Alice Galilee, in 1847, left a rent charge of 25s. a year, out of a house in Whitby.

LYTHE.—The eight townships of this parish, viz., Lythe, Barnby, Borrowby, Ellerby, Hutton-Mulgrave, Mickleby, Newton-Mulgrave, and Ugthorpe, though still forming part of the Liberty of Langbaugh, were, some years ago, added to the Wapentake of Whitby Strand. The area of the entire parish, including the sea coast, is 29,130 acres, and the population in 1851, numbered 3,290 persons. The township of Lythe contains 3,904 acres; population, 1,094; rateable value, £3,908. The Marquis of Normanby is Lord of the Manors of Lythe, Mulgrave, Seaton, Goldsborough, and Ugthorpe. The parish is bounded on the east by the sea; the surface is undulated; the soil is a good sound clay and loam; and the scenery is bold, and in many places picturesque and beautiful. The parish is 10 miles long and 8 miles broad.

Lythe anciently belonged to the De Mauleys (*Malo-lacu*), lords of Mulgrave. In 1254 Peter de Mauley obtained a charter of free warren in his demesne lands; also a license for a weekly market at Lythe, and a fair yearly, on the eve of St. Oswald—both since discontinued.

The *Village of Lythe* is seated on high ground half a mile from the sea, and 4 miles W.N.W. from Whitby; and commands most extensive prospects on sea and land. "Its healthfulness may be guessed," says Mr. Ord, "from the following inscriptions in the Churchyard, viz., Margaret Robinson, *æt.* 100 years; John Dobson, 100 years; John Sedman, 100 years; and Joseph Thompson, 103 years. The latter died in 1818.

Lythe Hall, situated in the centre of the village, is at present occupied by Mrs. Long, widow of the late Vicar of the parish.

The *Church* (St. Oswald) stands on a high cliff near the sea, and is a stone building originally in the Early English style, but much modernised in 1819. The tower contains two bells. The family vault of the Phipps family is in the Church. The *Living*, a Discharged Vicarage, is rated in the King's Books at £10. 12s. 6d., and now worth about £150. a year, having been augmented from Parliamentary grants, in 1811 with £600; in 1812 with £400.; in 1821 with £400.; and in 1834 with £400. to meet a benefaction of £30. per ann. from the Archbishop, the patron and impropiator. The *Vicarage House* is a stone building in the village. Vicar, the Rev. Henry Rd. S. Pearson. The great tithes are leased to the Marquis of Normanby.

There are *Chapels* for the Independents and Wesleyans; also a *School* for boys and girls, erected in 1849, and partially supported by the Countess of Mulgrave.

Mulgrave Castle.—In Mulgrave Park, in a romantic situation, on a long

narrow ridge between two parallel rivulets, are the venerable ruins of an old Castle—once a magnificent structure, which was built by the powerful family of De Mauley, and supposed by some to have been founded in the Saxon, if not in the Roman period.* It was garrisoned by Charles I. during the civil wars; but was afterwards dismantled by the Parliament. The ruins of the Keep, some of the towers, and several parts of the walls still remain, with vestiges of the drawbridge and moat.

In Domesday *Grif* is mentioned as being the manor of the Earl of Morton, held by Nigel, but no Castle is mentioned, from which we may presume, that if any Castle existed, it was destroyed by the Conqueror. The manor was afterwards in the possession of Nigel Fossard, in whose family it remained till the reign of Richard I., when it passed in marriage to Rt. de Turnham. Isabella, daughter and heiress of this Robert, carried it in marriage to Peter de Malo-laco (Mauley), a Poictevin, adherent of King John, who, according to Camden, "came to a great inheritance here enjoyed by seven Peters, Lords de Malo-laco successively. But the seventh dying without issue, the inheritance was divided between the knightly families of the Salvains and Bigots."

According to the pedigree of the noble family of Mauley, in Ord's *Cleveland*, the Castle and Manor of Mulgrave belonged to them for many generations; then went, by the marriage of Constance Mauley, to Sir John Bigot; and afterwards by the marriage of Dorothy Bigot, to the ancient family of Rad-

* Some monstrous fables relating to a giant called Wada or Wade, the supposed founder of the old Castle, have long been current in this neighbourhood. Camden, in his *Britannia*, vol. ii., p. 907, tells us that, "Hard by, upon a steep hill near the sea, a Castle of Wada, a Saxon Duke, is said to have stood;" that after being defeated in a battle in Lincolnshire, he fell into a distemper which killed him, and he was interred in a hill here, between two solid rocks, about seven feet high; which being at twelve feet distance from one another, occasions a current opinion he was of a giant-like stature."

Leland, vol. i., p. 61, describes the locality, &c., of the ancient Castle. "Mongreve Castelle stondith upon a craggy hille, and on ech side of it is an hille far higher then that whereon the Castelle stondeth. The north hille on the toppe of it hath certen stones, comunely caullid *Waddes Grave*, whom the people there say to have bene a gigant and owner of Mongreve. There is by these stones a bek yn out of the mores by Mongreve cum down by many springes; 2 bekkes, one of ech side of the Castelle, and yn valeys of the 2 gret hilles. The one is caulled Sandebek, the other Estbek, and shoredly after goeth to the se that is not far off."

Among the local traditions respecting Wada, is one which attributes to him the building of Pickering Castle, as well as that of Mulgrave, and the paving of the road (doubtless a Roman way) called Wade's Causeway, which is noticed in vol. i, p. 66 and at p. 725 of this volume. Bell, Wade's wife, it is said, brought the stones for the causeway in her apron—a not very elegant employment for a Duchess!

clyffe.* About 1625 the manor came into the possession of Edmund, third *Baron Sheffield* (Lord President of the North), who held the Barony of *Mulgrave* and was created *Earl of Mulgrave* by Charles I., in 1646. Edmund Sheffield, the fourth Earl, was created *Marquis of Normanby*, in the County of Lincoln, in 1694, and *Duke of Normanby and Buckingham*, in 1703; but dying without issue, in 1735, all his honours became extinct.

The male heirs of this family failing, as just stated, a lease of the *Mulgrave estate* was afterwards, for payment of £30,000., and a quit rent of £1,200., granted by George II. to the Hon. Constantine Phipps (created *Baron Mulgrave* in Ireland, in 1767), grandson to Katherine, Duchess of Buckingham, formerly Countess of Anglesey, natural daughter of James II., by Katherine Sedley, Countess of Dorchester. In 1790 Constantine John Phipps, second *Baron Mulgrave*, in Ireland, was created *Baron Mulgrave, of Mulgrave, in the County of York*. On his death, without male issue, in 1799, the English barony became extinct, but his brother, Henry Phipps, succeeded to his estates and the Irish barony, and was created *Baron Mulgrave, of Mulgrave*, in 1798. He was succeeded by his son, the present *Marquis of Normanby*.†

* Camden, in vol. ii., p. 907, says also, that Peter de Malo-lacu built a Castle, which for its grace and beauty he named *Moulgrace*, "but because it became a heavy grievance to the neighbours thereabout," the people, by changing one letter, called it *Moulgrave*. Sufficient of this old Castle remains to shew its former strength and magnificence; and the whole exhibits a style of architecture (Norman) corresponding with Camden's statement, that it was built by Peter de Malo-lacu, in the reign of King John. "As *Grif* (meaning a dingle or hollow) only is mentioned in Domesday," writes Ord, "this definition is probably so far correct. *Mul* was a Saxon proper name; but we have no authority to prove that such a person dwelt here, and from a writer of such weight as Camden," he continues, "we feel slow to dissent."

† *Constantine Henry Phipps*, the first *Marquis of Normanby*, and the present owner of the *Mulgrave estates*, is son of the Earl of *Mulgrave*, by the daughter of C. T. Maling, Esq., of West Hennington, Durham. He was born at *Mulgrave Castle* in 1797; married, in 1818, the eldest daughter of the first Lord Ravensworth; succeeded his father in the Earldom, &c., in 1831; was Governor-General of Jamaica from April, 1832, to Jan. 1834; Lord Privy Seal from July to Nov., 1834; Lord Lieut. of Ireland from April, 1835, to April, 1839; Secretary of State for the Colonies from Sept. to Dec., 1839, and for the Home Department from Dec., 1839, till Sept., 1841; appointed Ambassador to Paris in 1846; and for nearly the whole of the past five years he has filled the honourable post of Envoy to the Court of Tuscany, at Florence. The noble Marquis is an author too of no mean pretensions. The novels called *Matilda*, *Yes and No*, *The Contrast*; and the charming little tales, *Clarinda*, and the *Prophet of St. Paul's*, are from his pen.

The Phipps's are of Lincolnshire extraction. Sir Constantine Phipps, Lord Chancellor

The present splendid castellated mansion (Mulgrave Castle), the seat of the Most Noble the Marquis of Normanby, was erected about the middle of the last century, by the Duchess of Buckingham, daughter of James II., and wife of John, Earl of Mulgrave, as before stated. It has since been considerably improved and enlarged by her descendants, and is now a magnificent and imposing edifice. This noble structure, which has a lofty tower, with a flag staff, and graceful minarets, occupies the crown of a hill, and commands the most romantic and varied prospects, including the harbour and pier of Whitby, the venerable ruins of its ancient Abbey, appearing high above the horizon, the black promontory of Saltwick, and the German Ocean. The house contains a fine collection of paintings, several complete suits of armour, and many curiosities. The gardens, pleasure grounds, and woods adjacent, are of great beauty and extent.

The park is beautiful in the extreme. One of the historians has well observed, that "few parks in the Kingdom will be found to combine such an extent of fine wood scenery, with a near view of the sea, as the one at Mulgrave." Every scene is varied and inviting. In a lonely spot, on an eminence, nearly in the centre of the park, surrounded by trees, stands the *old* Castle; and in its neighbourhood are the two streams before mentioned, a cascade, 26 feet high, hanging woods, deep ravines, &c. Amongst the objects most inviting may be noticed a charming woodland summer house called the *Hermitage*. This rustic building stands at the eastern extremity of a secluded promontory, jutting from the ridge between the two becks already referred to, that run through the park to the sea.

Dr. Young supposes that this summer house occupies the site of an *Hermitage* which was founded by Wm. de Percy, of Dunsley, and dedicated to St. James, in fulfilment of a vow. The founder granted it to Whitby Abbey, and ordained that Divine Service be daily celebrated there by some priest of Whitby. But Charlton, another historian of Whitby, asserts that the ancient hermitage stood at the village now called East Row, but formerly Thordisa, from its having been the site of a Temple dedicated to *Thor*, the *Jupiter tonans* of the Saxons. "Here," he says, "stood the idol temple of the heathen god, Thor, from whence the place was for many centuries called Thordisa. The sacrifices that had been made, and the worship that was paid by the Romans in *Mars-dale*, near Sands-end, were afterwards, on the

of Ireland, was grandfather to the first Baron Mulgrave. The Lord Chancellor is said to have been cousin to Sir Wm. Phipps, the inventor of the diving bell. The *Heir* to the Marquisate is the Marquis's only son, the Rt. Hon. George Augustus Constantine Phipps (Privy Councillor), Earl of Mulgrave, who was born in 1819.

arrival of the Saxons, transferred a little southerly to the village of Thordisa. Here the place of worship appears to have been fixed by the heathens, till Christianity did prevail; and even then, though this temple be converted into an hermitage, whose ruins are yet to be seen, yet that village still continued to be known by the name of Thordisa all the time our monastery of Whitby existed."

In the wood near Foss Mill is a circular *Camp* or fort, supposed by some to have been formed by the Romans in connexion with the great road called Wade's Causeway. The diameter of this mound is 180 feet at the top; and it is guarded by a low parapet of earth, 80 feet towards the east and 40 feet west. The course of the above causeway, leading to Dunale Bay (the *Dunum Sinus*, according to some authors, of Ptolemy), is given in vol. i., p. 66 of this work.

The villages within the parish of Lythe are for the most part situated on high commanding ground, some hundreds of feet above the level of the sea, and are consequently much exposed. The general aspect of the country is bold and picturesque.

Goldsbrough is a hamlet and small ancient manor, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles W. from Lythe. The two large pillars said to mark the grave of the giant Wade (mentioned at the foot of page 835), are near Goldsboro'. They were probably connected with the worship of the Saxon deity Woden. A stone hatchet, used by the ancient Britons for cleaving timber, was discovered here some years ago. It was 8 in. long, $3\frac{1}{4}$ broad, and 3 thick; weighing $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

Kettleness is a small hamlet 2 miles N.N.W. of Lythe, at which is an *Alum Manufactory*, belonging to the Marquis of Normanby. In the rocks are seams of terrace-stone, which is burnt and used for cement; also abundance of jet, much esteemed for neck ornaments, bracelets, &c. In 1857 a fine specimen of the *Ichthyosaurus* was discovered here in the alum shale. (See page 802.)

In the night of Dec. 17th, 1820, part of the cliff at Kettleness gave way, and the whole hamlet slowly glided downward to the sea. "The terrified inhabitants, in the darkness of the night," writes Ord, "knew not which way to run, whilst the sinking cliff pressed on them behind and the yawning deep threatened them before. After many dangers they all found shelter for the night on board a vessel, then lying off for alum; but their dwellings and the alum works were totally overwhelmed; the latter were restored in 1831."

Sands-end, another hamlet in Lythe township, is seated on the sea side, at the foot of Lythe bank, 1 mile E. from Lythe. At low water this place

is reached from Whitby by the sands of the sea shore. Here too are extensive alum works, which have been worked for upwards of two centuries. They belong to the Marquis of Normanby. At Sands-end the coast rises in lofty cliffs.

The poor parishioners have £2. a year out of the great tithes, and an annual rent charge of £2. left by Michael Hill in 1657—one half of the latter belongs solely to Ugthorpe.

It may be here observed that the property of the Marquis of Normanby in Lythe, Barnby, Barrowby, Ellerby, Hutton-Mulgrave, Mickleby, Newton-Mulgrave, &c., all belonged to the Mauleys, Bigots, and Radclyffes in former times.

Barnby Township.—This place includes the two small hamlets of East and West Barnby, or Barnaby, from 1 to 2 miles W. of Lythe. Its area is 1,435 acres, partly the property of the Marquis of Normanby. Population, 280; rateable value, £1,854.

Borrowby Township.—Borrowby, or Barrowby, is a small township of 710 acres, belonging to Major Turton and the Marquis of Normanby. Rateable value, £740.; population, 95. The *Village* is scattered, and lies $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles N.W. of Lythe, and 9 miles N.W. of Whitby. *Dale Houses* is a small hamlet at the junction of the townships of Borrowby, Hinderwell, Roxby, and Easington, some of the houses being in each of the four townships.

In 1603 Sir John Hart, Bart., bequeathed £600. to purchase an estate of £42. a year, to be made over to Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, towards the augmentation of the College library—with a proviso that until such estate was bought and conveyed to the College, his executors should have a rent charge on the estate at Low Barrowby, of £30. a year, for the benefit of the said College. It was sad for the College that the worthy baronet's executors neglected to purchase the estate, for had the £600. been then expended in land in Cleveland, it would now be worth £900. per annum, independent of minerals.

Ellerby Township.—Area, 739 acres; population, 91; rateable value, £815; owners of the soil, the Marquis of Normanby and Thomas French, Esq. The *Village* is small, and lies 4 miles N.W. from Lythe, and $7\frac{1}{4}$ from Whitby.

Hutton-Mulgrave Township.—This township contains 1,480 acres, of the rateable value of £840.; and 71 inhabitants. The Marquis of Normanby is the proprietor of the soil. The houses are scattered, and the place lies 4 miles S. of Lythe, and 5 miles W. of Whitby.

Mickleby Township.—Area, 1,340 acres; population, 185; rateable value, £1,197. The Marquis of Normanby owns most of the soil. The *Village* is

distant 4 miles from Lythe, and 7 miles W.N.W. from Whitby. The Independents and Wesleyans have each a Chapel here—the latter built in 1857.

Newton-Mulgrave Township.—The area of this place is 2,196 acres, of the rateable value of £1,289.; population, 103 souls. Major Turton is the principal landowner. Here formerly stood a Manor House of a younger branch of the De Mauleys, Lords of Ugthorpe and Mulgrave. Newton-Mulgrave is a scattered township 8 miles N.W. of Whitby.

Ugthorpe Township.—Ugthorpe township is situated in the western part of the parish of Lythe, and covers an area of 2,180 acres; rateable value, £1,452.; population, 244 souls. The Marquis of Normanby is the chief landowner, but there are several small proprietors.

Ligulph, a Saxon nobleman of great reputation, had lands here, and at Normanby and Kildale before the Conquest. In the Domesday Record the name of the place is spelt *Ughetorp*. The Mauleys became lords of the Manor at an early period, and gave lands here to Whitby Abbey.

The *Village of Ugthorpe* is picturesquely situated near the moors, about 8 miles W.N.W. from Whitby, and is of great antiquity. Many Roman coins have been found here. In 1792 a number of them were turned up by the plough, in a field north of Ugthorpe mill.

Christ Church is an elegant edifice, recently erected by subscription. The foundation stone of the building was laid by Mrs. Long (then the wife, but now widow of the late Vicar of Lythe), on the 21st of June, 1855; and the Church was consecrated on the 13th of August, 1857, by the Archbishop of York. The plan of the building is cruciform, consisting of chancel, nave, and transepts, with a light elegant octagonal spire from the west end gable, and the style of architecture is the Decorated Gothic. There is a porch, and also a vestry on the north side. The chancel is divided from the body of the Church by a light ornamental wood screen; the roof is stained dark oak colour; the floor of the chancel, transepts, and the aisle of the nave are paved with tessellated tiles; and the space within the Communion rail is laid with Minton's encaustic tiles. Against the east wall is a beautiful reredos adorned with symbols of the four Evangelists, and centered by a cross. The pulpit and font are of Caen stone finely carved—the font, which has a cover in the shape of an octagonal pyramid culminating in a cross, being the gift of the Ven. Archdeacon Churton. The seats or stalls are all open. The windows, from the manufactory of Mr. Wailes, are all bordered, and the tracery filled with rich stained glass. The east window is of three lights—the centre one representing Our Lord blessing the cup; in the north light he is represented bearing his cross; and in the south light the Redeemer appears as the Good

Shepherd. In the large upper light of the tracery, Our Saviour is represented enthroned and surrounded by angels. The various emblems of the Blessed Trinity are introduced in the rich canopies which surmount the figures, and in other parts of the window. A small window on the south side of the chancel, presented by Mr. Wailes, is filled with stained glass, having the figure of an angel in the centre. The appearance and effect of the whole are very impressive, inspiring a feeling of reverence and devotion. The site of the Church was given by Mr. James Hindson, of Ugthorpe; and the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge presented a handsome bible and church service. The Church is built entirely of stone given by Mr. W. Hill, of Mitton Hill, and obtained from his property at Stonegate. The total cost of the building was about £1,000. Messrs. Coe and Goodwin, of London, were the architects. When this Church is endowed it is intended to get an ecclesiastical district assigned to it, to comprise the township of Ugthorpe and parts of Newton-Mulgrave, Mickleby, Barnby, and Lythe.

The *Catholic Church of St. Ann*, a fine ecclesiastical structure, was erected by voluntary subscription in 1855, and consecrated and opened for Divine Service on Thursday, October 25th, in that year, by the Right Rev. Dr. Briggs, Bishop of the Diocese; but after the chancel had been richly decorated, the Church was re-opened on Tuesday, Sept. 15th, 1857, with great ceremony, His Eminence Cardinal Wiseman preaching on the occasion.* The building is in the simplest style of Gothic architecture, known as the transitional from Early English to Decorated—the chancel being a little more ornate or advanced in period. It has a nave with side aisles, a chancel, with a substantial tower at the west end of the north aisle, the lower story of which forms a porch. The upper story of the tower is intended for bells; the lower one, containing the organ gallery, opens into the nave by an arch. It is intended to erect a spire on the tower. The vestry, or sacristy, is on the north side. The Church will accomodate about 600 people. The nave is lit by a large western window of four lights, with geometrical tracery in the head, and small clerestory lights; the aisles have two-light windows with pierced heads. The nave and aisles are divided by arcades formed by pointed stone arches resting on circular pillars, with moulded capitals and bases. The chancel has side windows of two lights each, and an eastern window of three lights. The altar and reredos, of Caen

* The Rev. Nicholas Rigby, who has served this mission for about thirty years, and through whose energy and perseverance the present beautiful Church has been not only built, but paid for, was a contemporary of Cardinal Wiseman at Ushaw College, and hence the visit of such an exalted ecclesiastic to the moorland village of Ugthorpe.

stone, are the gift of the Right Rev. Dr. Briggs. The former is carried upon brackets ornamented with pateræ, whilst the latter is composed of panels filled with half figures of adoring angels. In the centre is the tabernacle, closed by a richly engraved and gilt metal door. Above the tabernacle is a throne, upon which stands the crucifix, with a back of pierced tracery. The handsome sanctuary lamp was presented by Wm. Fisher, Esq., of Liverpool. The neat sedilia, of stone, given by Mr. William Falkingbridge, of Whitby, is below a window on the south side, and in the sill of another window are the piscina and credence-shelf. The chancel has a mosaic tile pavement, and in front of the altar are two zinc centre pieces, from the establishment of Hardman and Co., who also furnished the door of the tabernacle, the Gothic cross, and the fine-toned gong. The altar rails, designed and executed by the architect and contractor, are the gift of Miss Fletcher and other friends, in memory of the late Dr. Fletcher, of Durham. The lower portion of the chancel and its roof are tastefully decorated—the former in tints of maroon, green, and gold. The roofs of the nave and aisles are of open timbers, stained, and the nave and aisles are furnished with open seats. A stone pulpit, presented by William Myddleton, Esq., of Myddleton Lodge, stands at the north-east angle of the nave, and the stone font occupies the west end of the north aisle. Around the walls of the aisles are suspended the “Stations of the Cross,” or representations of the Passion of Christ, and in other parts of the building are pictures of the Nativity, the Agony in the Garden, Adoration of the Magi, &c. Over the porch at the outside, is a graceful statuette of St. Ann.

The eastern windows of the chancel and south aisle, and the west window of the nave, are glazed with painted glass, by Hardman, of unusual beauty. In the centre light of the East window of the chancel Our Blessed Saviour is represented enthroned, and in the act of instituting the blessed Sacrament; and in the side lights are figures of the Blessed Virgin and her mother, St. Ann. The west window of the nave contains the “Fifteen Mysteries of the Rosary,” viz., three mysteries in each of the four lights, and three in the circles of the tracery, the groups being connected by the branches of a rose tree, which is carried throughout the window. The various groups in this window are given by individual benefactors, including members of the Langdale, Maxwell, and Stratton families. The window in the south aisle, the gift of Ambrose Lisle Phillips, Esq., of Grace Dieu Manor, comprises a most exquisite group of the Holy Family, with the Holy Spirit in the tracery in the form of a Dove, surrounded by seraphims. The beautiful Gothic vestments are the gift of the ladies of Killingbeck Hall, Leeds. The organ,

which is the same as has been used in the old Chapel, has been much improved by the addition of several stops.

The entire cost of the edifice, which is erected in the most substantial manner of stone, lined with brickwork, is about £1,500.—a small sum for a thoroughly ecclesiastical edifice, built to endure for ages upon the wild and unsheltered moorland on which it stands. Mr. Goldie, of the firm of Weightman, Hadfield, and Goldie, of Sheffield, was the architect, and Mr. William Falkingbridge, of Whitby, the builder.

The old Chapel belonging to the Catholics, built in 1812, has been converted into a very commodious schoolroom.*

Ugthorpe Lodge, the "Shooting Box" and property of Major Turton, is situated half a mile from the village. The walls of the interior are graced with two pendant portraits of military chargers, by an Irish artist (Mr. Brocas, of Dublin); two of game, by a Brussels artist; and two sweet landscapes of Swiss scenery. There are also some family portraits of Mr. Turton's ancestors. In the passage over a doorway is some stained glass consisting of the arms of Turton, supported on one side by those of Lord de Mauley—or a bend sa—who possessed Mulgrave, Ugthorpe, and most of the adjacent lands; and on the other by those of Boynton, of Roxby. Beneath, on purple glass, are the following lines turned to suit the occasion:—

"Better shoot these wilds for health unbought,
Than fee the doctor for the nauseous draught."

Before leaving this moorland retreat of the shooter, we must not omit to chronicle our admiration of an old carved oak buffet, in the Tudor style, imported from Mecklin, in the Netherlands, which stands in the dining room. Whilst making our survey, and gazing on the lovely view of the German ocean, Mulgrave woods, and the distant glimpse of the ruins of Whitby Abbey, we were suddenly aroused by a "motley crew" marching in a line across the free moor of this parish. It the centre was a fine stalwart man of some five-and-twenty summers, arrayed in gorgeous oriental dress—the Marryah

* The faith of the Ancient Church would appear to be indigenous to the soil of Ugthorpe, for during the times of the fiercest persecution of the Catholics on account of their religion, they had there a resident priest. One of the poorest of its cottages was formerly intended for an episcopal retreat in the troublous times, and another was occupied by the Rev. Nicholas Postgate or Posket, who, after a life of missionary labour here for more than half a century, was put to death and his body quartered at York, on the 7th of August, in 1679, for exercising his sacerdotal functions. Father Posket was born in the immediate neighbourhood (in Egton parish) about the end of the 16th century, and was ordained priest at Douay College, in 1627.

Duleep Singh; on either side of him were two swarthy sons of India—his royal falconers, with belled hawks on their shoulders; whilst six English gamekeepers, in scarlet uniforms, and a crowd of domestics filled up this picturesque tableau. It was H.R.H. taking his sport—a hawking across these wilds. A picture, in truth, worthy of the limning of a Landseer!

The poor of Ugthorpe have £4. 12s. a year from six small rent charges, left by as many donors; and also £4. a year from Woodhill's Charity, noticed with Lofthouse.

John Sedman died here in 1825, aged one hundred years.

SNEATON.—Sneaton parish has an area of 4,040 acres, of the rateable value of £2,092., and a population of 257 souls. The chief part of the soil belongs to the executors of the late Colonel James Wilson (M.P. for the City of York, who died in 1880), Major Turton, and John Moss, Esq. The manorial rights belong to the first-named parties. Colonel Wilson planted a large portion of Sneaton Moor, for which he received the gold medal of the Society of Arts. This gentleman erected the large mansion called *Sneaton Castle*, which is situated in Ruswarp township, nearly three miles N. of Sneaton. The scenery in the neighbourhood presents a succession of hills and magnificent dales.

The *Village of Sneaton* stands on rising ground, 3 miles S.W. from Whitby, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the Ruswarp Railway Station. The Whitby and Pickering Railway passes at the foot of the village.

The *Church* (St. John) belonged to Whitby Abbey, but after a lapse of years it became an independent parochial edifice. The present structure was erected by Col. Wilson, in 1825, at a cost of £725., and is a small but neat Gothic building, consisting of a body, chancel, tower and low spire, and a porch. There are three bells in the tower. The low stunted spire very much disfigures the Church. The *Living*, a Rectory, is rated in the *Liber Regis* at £13. 8s. 6d., and is now worth £300. a year. Patron, the Crown; Rector, Rev. John Barry Brodrick. The *Rectory House* is a plain building.

The *School* was built by Colonel Wilson, in 1825, and endowed by him with £10. per ann. The poor have 10s. a year, left by the Rev. C. Wright, in 1699; and 20s. from Chapman's Charity.

Sneaton Thorpe and *Maybecks* are hamlets in this parish.

Ryedale Wapentake.

THE Wapentake of Ryedale, or Rydale, averages 22 miles in length and 11 miles in breadth, and is bounded on the north by Langbaugh, on the west by Birdforth, on the south by Bulmer, and on the east by Pickering Lythe Wapentakes. It is a highly picturesque district of moorland hills and deep vales, watered by the rivers Rye, Dove, Rical, Hodge Beck, and several smaller streams, which flow southward to the Dorwent, near Malton. The dales and the southern part of the Wapentake are generally fertile, but the former are bounded by extensive tracts of open moors. The Wapentake includes part of the Hambleton Hills, and the Market Towns of Malton, Helmsley, Kirby Moorside, and Hovingham. It constitutes the Deanery of Ryedale, in the Archdeaconry of Cleveland, and Diocese of York, and is in eighteen parishes, subdivided into sixty townships. Its area is 121,970 acres. The now beautiful and fruitful vale through which the river pursues its course, and which is adorned with many good parish churches and neat villages, was, according to William of Newburgh, a dreary waste, before Walter le Espec gave it to the monks of Clugni, and founded a Monastery for them at Rievaulx (See page 251).

AMPLEFORTH.—The parish of Ampleforth (anciently called *Ample-ford*, a broad or spacious passage across the water), which is partly in Birdforth Wapentake, and partly in that of Ryedale, comprises 2,270 acres, divided into three townships or constablewicks, called Ampleforth St. Peter's (belonging to the Liberty of St. Peter—See vol. i., p. 481), Ampleforth Birdforth, and Oswaldkirk Quarter—into each of which the village extends itself. The population of the first-mentioned township (St. Peter's) is 280 souls, and the rateable value, £997.; the population of Ampleforth Birdforth is 202, and its rateable value, £505.; and the number of persons in the Oswaldkirk Quarter is 214, and its rateable value is £807. The last named township belongs to Oswaldkirk parish. The chief proprietors of the soil are C. G. Fairfax, Esq. (Lord of the Manor), the Prior of Ampleforth College, George Smith, Esq., and John Sootheran, Esq.

In early times the greater part of Ampleforth belonged to the family of De Ros and the Abbot of Byland. In 1513 George Manners, Lord Ros, bequeathed the Manors of Ampleford and Oswaldkirk to his son Thomas Manners, who died seized of the same, with other estates in Yorkshire.

The *Village of Ampleforth*, which is long, straggled, and mean looking, is

situated at the foot of the south-west declivity of the Hambleton range, which on the south side commands a beautiful view of the valley of De Mowbray, embracing on the south-east Gilling Castle, and the south-west Newboro' Park. It is distant 4 miles S.S.W. of Helmsley.

The *Church* (St. Hilda) is a plain but interesting structure, consisting of a body, chancel, and tower, with north and south entrances. On the north side is a richly ornamented doorway of late Norman work, and the south entrance is through a Norman archway of much earlier character. In the tower, built into the wall, is an effigy of a Knight in mail armour; his hands uplifted as in the act of prayer, and his head sustained by a female figure of life size. The position of the female figure is very unusual in sepulchral memorials.* The Church contains several fragments of cross-headed tombstones, and modern memorials of the Sootheran, Nicholson, and Smith families. The font is of early Norman sculpture; a narrow light of the same period appearing in the south wall of the nave, but all the other windows are insertions of later date. The windows contain a few scattered remnants of stained glass. In the tower are two small bells, and in the Churchyard are the remains of an ancient cross. The *Living* is a Vicarage, valued in the King's Books at £4. 6s. 5½d., and now worth £260. a year. At the enclosure of the common, in 1806, an allotment of 199 acres was made in lieu of vicarial tithes, and there are 80 acres of old glebe. The Church was an ancient Rectory, belonging to the Prebendary of Ampleforth, in York Cathedral, to which it was appropriated, and a Vicarage ordained therein, in 1304. The present patron is the Archbishop of York; and the Rev. John Thomas Forbes Hickes is the Vicar. The *Vicarage House* is a plain building.

There are Chapels for the Wesleyans and the Primitive Methodists, and a National School. The poor parishioners have nine small rent charges amounting to 40s. a year, left by Sir Richard Vaughan. They have also the interest of £100., left by John Sturdy; and the dividends of £160., three per cent. consols, purchased with £100. left by Dorothy Comber. There are likewise two cottages, belonging to the poor, to which 4A. 3A. 20P. of land were allotted at the enclosure, in lieu of common rights.

On the heights about a mile above the village is an ancient *British Encampment*, called by the country people *Studford's Ring*. The outer embank-

* Doubtless this has been at some time a portion of a recumbent monument, and it has been conjectured that it is intended to represent a dying Knight of the time of King Edward II., left on the field from the battle of Byland (See vol. i., p. 139) after his Sovereign's flight—and receiving from a lady the same *kind* offices which Scott so beautifully describes as rendered by Clare to Marmion on the field of Flodden.

ment surrounding the camp is of considerable extent. The agger of the camp itself is elevated nine feet from the bottom of the foss, the diameter measuring from east to west fifty-four yards: the form of the camp is nearly pentagonal. On the west of the encampment, about a quarter of a mile down the vale, is a deep ditch or foss, on either side extending nearly two miles north and south, and on the north, after it crosses the Helmsley road, it branches into different vallums, running parallel to each other, and called by the people in the neighbourhood the double-dykes. In the vicinity of these earthworks are several tumuli or barrows.*

Ampleforth College.—A short distance from Ampleforth village (in Oswald-kirk Quarter) is situated in a romantic and beautiful situation, the Benedictine

* In the autumn of 1851 the members of the York Antiquarian Society visited this interesting spot, and the result of that visit was drawn up by Professor Phillips, and presented to the members at their usual meeting. The learned Professor stated that the "camps, dykes, and sepulchral mounds at Ampleforth are on the southern slope of Hambleton, at an elevation of 869 feet above the level of the sea, and in a district which was traversed in several directions by Roman and British roads. Looking at the Hambleton moorlands or wolds," he continues, "there are seen tumuli heaped over the dead, the yet conspicuous trackways, and the apparently indestructible ridges and trenches of the extensive 'oppida' of the earliest inhabitants. Anglican have been added to British tumuli, and 1600 years of war may be supposed to have mixed Anglican, Danish, Mediaeval, and modern encampments of various dates with those of the Brigantes. It is not on a first view obvious by which of the various races of men who have been named, the great and numerous earthworks on Ampleforth Moor were constructed, but it appears probable that they all belong to one system, and it is certain that several of these are of early British date, to which belong the first arrow heads, half-baked pottery, and cremation of the dead. The tumuli are situated on the hill above Ampleforth called Prior Rigg, on the line of an ancient trackway. Two of them were examined by the Society. The first tumulus was of that large kind which seems to have been intended for single burial, or even reared without any burial, and used as speculative mounds. It is 250 feet in circumference, and about 12 in height. On digging into it, the mass was found to be composed of sand and clay, with a few large stones, oak, charcoal, pieces of flint, and traces of buried heath and heathy substance. In the clay, at about the surface of the ground, an urn was found of rude British manufacture. The second tumulus was much smaller, about 4 feet high, and, as in other examples of British tumuli, was far richer in contents. It was composed, like the other, of sand and clay. In the clay were found parts of five urns, flint arrow heads, calcined human bones in great abundance, and oak charcoal. There was evidence of several burials in the same mound, with all the characters as well as the urns of British type."

In 1808 a barrow or tumulus was opened near Ampleforth College by the Rev. Robert Nixon. The barrow was formed of a circle of large stones, about 10 feet in diameter, and near its centre was found an urn of British manufacture, which is preserved in the Museum of the College.

Priory of St. Lawrence, usually called Ampleforth College. This institution was established in 1802, by some of the Fathers of the Benedictine Monastery, or College of Dieulouard, near Pont a Mousson, in Lorraine, whose property was confiscated in the French Revolution. Previous to the above mentioned period, the Hon. Mrs. Ann Fairfax, of Gilling Castle, removed the Chapel from her residence to the site of the present College, where she erected a small Chapel, and a house for the resident priest, the Rev. John Bolton. Mr. Bolton, compassionating the homeless wanderers of Dieulouard, invited them to his house, where they shortly after erected a seminary for the education of young gentlemen, commencing with two pupils. Since that period, several large additions have been made to the building, and the place has become an important collegiate establishment, in which numbers of the sons of the English Catholic aristocracy, as well as those of the middle class, have been, and continue to be educated.* A handsome Church was added in 1857, and a new wing is now about to be added to the house. The house and college is governed by a Prior and a staff of Benedictine Fathers (Professors), who impart an ecclesiastical and secular education. The present Prior is the Rev. Ralph W. Cooper. The library is well stored with books in the varied departments of literature, and there are several illuminated manuscripts, as well as a good collection of books printed in the 15th and 16th centuries. One rare book, "The Sermons of B. Leonard," is dated A.D. 1446—and we are told that there are only three copies of it in existence. There is likewise a *Museum* of antiquities and curiosities well deserving the attention of the naturalist.

The front of the house, a portion of which is four stories in height, is handsome, and before it are two fine terraces, and a few acres of pleasure ground. On one side of the building is the Church, and on the other the Preparatory School. There is a ball alley, as well as a gymnasium, &c., in the grounds. The school, study, and class rooms are large, airy, and commodious, and the number of students that can be accommodated is about eighty. On the lower story of the house is a beautiful cloister, about eighty yards in length, with windows of three lights at each end, filled with stained glass. The *Refectory* is a fine room, supported by six Doric pillars of stone. There is an extensive kitchen garden. The house commands some beautiful views of the surrounding country.

* The Hon. Mrs. Fairfax may be said to be the founder of this Priory, for she contributed very considerably to the erection of the collegiate buildings, and at her death, about the year 1798, she left the sum of £10,000. to the Rev. John Bolton, who devoted it to the enlargement and endowment of the establishment.

The Collegiate or Conventual Church (St. Lawrence) is a very beautiful cruciform edifice, of the geometrical period, erected in 1856-7, from a design by C. Hansom, Esq., architect. The building is of stone, with high pitched roofs, all the gables having rich floriated crosses; the buttresses of the divisions and angles of the choir have niches and pedestals for statues, and over the beautiful east window is an elegant niche. On the north side of the choir is a tower and bell turret connecting the Church with the Monastery. Over a small neat porch on the north side is a neat carving of the Crucifixion, with the usual accompanying figures; and in a niche is a finely carved figure of an angel bearing a scroll. The interior has an elegant appearance. The spacious choir is lighted with the great eastern window of five lights, and on each side three windows of three lights each; the sedilia and piscina are in the usual places; and on each side are stalls for the religious. A fine pointed arch separates the choir from the central portion of the Church, which is set apart for the students; and in the middle of the nave is a magnificent arch, springing from clustered columns, which divides the central division from that portion of the building devoted to the use of the public. In the angles of this arch are large and very splendid statues of the Blessed Virgin and Divine Infant on the south side, and of St. Joseph on the north side. These statues, together with the plinths on which they stand, are of stone, and are finely carved. The nave is clerestoried. The aisles are separated from the nave by arches resting on clustered columns. The south aisle is divided into three Chapels, and there is one side Chapel in the north aisle—each having an altar, &c. The window at the west end of the nave is large, and of four lights, and there is a splendid window in the north aisle. Several of the windows are glazed with stained glass. The roofs are in panels, coloured blue, with ribs of polished oak colour. The door of entrance from the Priory is very beautiful, and much resembles the doorway leading from the vestibule to the Chapter House of York Minster.

APPLETON-LE-STREET.—This parish includes the townships of Amotherby, Broughton, Hildenley, and Swinton, comprising altogether 4,715 acres, and 942 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the north by the river Rye; the surface is undulated, and the scenery richly diversified. The soil is various, and limestone of excellent quality is abundant. The township of Appleton contains 1,140 acres; population, 188; rateable value, £1,452. Baker Cresswell, Esq., is Lord of the Manor, and he and the Earls of Carlisle and Fitzwilliam are the chief proprietors.

The *Village of Appleton-le-Street* (the name of which implies that it stands

on or near a Roman road—See vol. i. p. 66) is small, and lies about 4 miles W.N.W. of Malton. The Malton and Thirsk Railway passes near.

The *Church* (All Saints) is an ancient building of stone, in the Norman style, and consists of a nave, south aisle, chancel, porch, and square tower containing two bells. The *Vicarage* is rated in the King's Books at £7. 8s. 6½d., and is now worth about £600. a year. The present Vicar is the Rev. Charles Pierrepont Cleaver.

The *Vicarage House* is an old fashioned thatched building near the Church.

Easthorpe is a hamlet in this parish. A British interment was discovered here some years ago (See page 210).

Easthorpe Hall is the seat of George Legard, Esq. The mansion is in the Grecian style—the more modern portion of it was erected about fifty years ago, by Carr, an architect of some eminence in this County. The prospects from the house are very fine. There is on the verge of Easthorpe Wood, a copious and pure spring of water, known by the name of Holy Well, which tradition affirms to have been much resorted to by the monks of Kirkham Abbey; and even to this day, healing virtues are attributed to it.

The poor parishioners have a yearly rent charge of £3. 10s., purchased with £70. left by Hy. Stockhill, in 1677, and paid out of Mr. Cresswell's estate.

Amotherby Township.—Area, 1,250 acres; population, 245; rateable value, £2,121. Principal landowners, C. S. A. Thellusson, Esq., Thomas Chandler, Esq., and Robert Wise, Esq. The soil of the upland parts is rich, and in the valleys inferior. The surface is undulated and the scenery picturesque.

Amotherby (pronounced Emmerby) village is distant three miles N.W. of Malton, and one from Appleton. *Amotherby House*, the residence of Mr. Edward Smith, is a neat modern building in a good situation. The farmhouse on Mr. Wise's property is called *Winnifride House*, in compliment to that gentleman's wife. There is a Railway Station at Amotherby. Also, a small *Chapel of Ease*, and a school endowed with twenty acres of land.

Broughton Township.—This is a small township of 855 acres, of the rateable value of £850. Population, 97. The soil and subsoil are clay and limestone. The principal landowners are Messrs. George Wright, Thomas Usherwood, John Wilson, P. Clifford, and Thomas Walker.

The *Village of Broughton* (Barrow Town) is distant 1½ mile N.W. from Malton. Near it were Roman remains discovered (See vol. i., p. 66, and p. 725 of this vol.). At Broughton stood an ancient Hospital, the ascent to the site of which is still called Spittal Hill (See page 212).

Hildenley, or Hieldenly Township.—Area, 270 acres; population, 80; rateable value, £315. The estate belongs to Sir George Strickland, Bart., whose

son and heir, Charles William Strickland, Esq. (Chairman of the East Riding Quarter Sessions) resides at *Hildenley Hall*, an Elizabethan mansion situated in pleasant grounds, on the north bank of the Derwent, about two miles W.S.W. of Malton. There is no village.

The Hildenley freestone is one of the finest and most durable known, being formed from the washings of the neighbouring coral reefs of the coralline oolite period. All the carved work of Old Malton and Kirkham Abbeys was of this stone, and the Hildenley stone has been worked extensively in former times, even in the south of England.

Swinton Township.—Swinton township is situated south of the Rye, and has an area of 1,200 acres and a population of 887. Rateable value, £1,089. C. J. Cayley, Esq., is Lord of the Manor. The *Manor House* is a large ancient structure. The chief proprietors of the soil are Richard Moorsom, Esq., the executors of the late Walter Strickland, Esq., William Fewster and — Cayley, Esqrs. The *Village of Swinton* stands $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles N.W. of Malton, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Appleton. There are places of worship for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists.

Swinton Grange is the neat residence of William Fewster, Esq. It is in the Grecian style, and is well situated two miles from Malton.

BARTON-LE-STREET.—The townships of Barton, Butterwick, and Coneysthorpe comprise this parish, the area of the whole being 3,476 acres. Population, 432. It is bounded on the north by the river Rye. The surface is undulated, and the scenery beautifully varied. The soil is of moderate quality, and there is an abundance of limestone. The township of Barton contains 1,644 acres and 189 inhabitants, and its rateable value is £1,514. Hugo Charles Meynill Ingram, Esq., is sole owner of the land and Lord of the Manor. The manorial mansion is now a farmhouse.

The *Village of Barton-le-Street* is situated at the base of the Howardian Hills, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles W. by N. of Malton. The affix of le Street shews that the place was built originally on a Roman road (See vol. i., p. 66). There is here a Station on the Malton and Thirsk line of railway.

The *Church* (St. Michael) is an ancient structure, said to have been repaired with materials from the ruins of St. Mary's Abbey, York. It consists of a nave, chancel, and bell turret with two bells, and contains two fine arches and other remains of Norman architecture. The chancel arch is a very fine one. The font is very large. The *Living* is a Rectory, valued in the King's Books at £14. 8s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and now worth £450. per ann. The patronage is vested in the Lord of the Manor, and the present Rector is the Rev. Charles

Hodgson. The *Rectory House* is a plain modern building. The *School* is a neat plain building.

Butterwick Township.—Area, 640 acres; population, 78; rateable value, £848. The chief proprietors are Lady Headley (Lady of the Manor) and John Henderson, Esq. The *Village* is situated about 8 miles N.W. by W. of Malton, and $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles from Barton-le-Street. A very neat *Chapel of Ease* was recently erected here at a cost of from £300. to £400., raised by a subscription, to which the Rev. C. Hodgson, Rector of Barton, contributed £150., and a Friend, through him, £50. It was opened for Divine Service on Wednesday, January 19th, 1869, and is in the Early English style, and forms a prominent object in the flat country views of the district. The east gable is surmounted with a cross of moor stone, and the west gable with a fine bell turret. The bulk of the building is of Appleton stone, but the arches are of Hildenley. The interior is stalled with deal, stained oak colour and varnished; and the roof is of open wood work, stained oak, having three centres springing from corbels, the apices of which are trifoliated.

Coneythorpe Township.—This township, which is locally situated in Bulmer Wapentake, contains 1,192 acres, the sole property of the Earl of Carlisle, and adjoins his park of Castle Howard. Population, 165.

The *Village* is neat, and commands a fine view of the Castle and grounds of its noble owner. It is distant from Malton 5 miles to the west, and 2 miles from Barton. Here is a steam engine for supplying the fountains and stables of Castle Howard with water (See page 584), as well as works for supplying the Castle with gas.

The *Chapel of Ease* was built by the Earl of Carlisle, in 1837, and is a plain but neat structure with a bell turret in the Italian style. The *Parsonage House* is a good residence in the Elizabethan style, and was likewise erected by the noble Earl. It is occupied by the Rev. James Gabb, Curate of Barton and Domestic Chaplain to the Earl of Carlisle.

The village *School* is chiefly supported by the Earl.

GREAT EDSTONE.—This parish, including *North Holme*, contains 1,800 acres, and 152 persons. It is situated on the small river Dove; the surrounding scenery is beautifully varied, and abounds with interesting features, embracing a fine view of Duncombe Park and the borders of Castle Howard. Great Edstone township contains 1,100 acres, and 137 souls; rateable value, £904; the land belongs to Mrs. Peacock and several freeholders. The *Village* is seated on a bold eminence, about 3 miles S.E. of Kirby Moorside, and the principal farms are *Brecklands*, in the occupation of Mr. John Stamper Dale, the well-known breeder of and dealer in first-class hunters

and other horses; *Wandells*, farmed by Mr. Robert Bradley; and *Cowldyke*, by Mr. William Chapman.

The *Church* is a small ancient fabric, containing some remains of the Norman style. The *Living* is a Discharged Vicarage, valued in the King's Books at £7. 10s., and now worth £188. gross, and £160. nett. John Henderson, Esq., is the patron, and the Rev. Robert K. Pearson, Vicar.

The *Vicarage House* is a small modern building.

The *Methodist Chapel*, erected in 1823, is a neat building with lancet windows. The poor parishioners have a share of Lady Lumley's Charity, and two annuities of 20s. each. John Stockton left £5. a year for instructing poor children (See Nawton).

North Holme Township.—This is a small township of two houses, containing 15 persons, situated 4 miles S. of Kirby Moorside. Its area is 610 acres, of the rateable value of £700., and the whole is the manor and property of W. T. Shepherd, Esq. The principal house, now in the occupation of Mr. John Peacock (who farms the land) is a very good residence, in a pleasant situation. North Holme lies between the Rical and Hodge Beck rivulets.

GILLING.—This parish comprises the three townships of Gilling, Cawton, and Grimstone, which contains collectively 4,547 acres, and 386 souls. The soil rests on a substratum of limestone, of which there are several quarries. The scenery, particularly in the valley of the Rye, is very beautiful. The township of Gilling contains 2,500 acres, and 230 persons. Its rateable value is £1,807., and the principal landowner and Lord of the Manor is C. G. Fairfax, Esq.

Gilling (from *gill*, a narrow vale, and *ing*, a place beside waters) belonged to Barch before the Conquest, and was amongst the lands assigned by William the Conqueror to Hugh, the son of Baldric, a Norman. Soon afterwards, however, it formed part of the possessions of the powerful baron, Roger de Mowbray, under whose descendants it was held by the knightly family of De Etton. In the year 1350 the estate was entailed on the Fairfax family, by Sir Ivo de Etton, on the occasion of the marriage of his son Thomas, to Elizabeth Fairfax, of Walton. Failing the issue of this Thomas and Elizabeth, the remainder was made over to Thomas Fairfax, father of the bride. Alexander de Etton died in 1447, without issue, having enfeoffed Gilling Castle to Sir Thomas Neville. This Sir Thomas bequeathed it to his son, Humphrey Neville, of Brancepeth, who was attainted in 1465, when his property was seized by the Crown. In 1492 Thomas Fairfax successfully asserted his claim to the Gilling estate, as heir to Thomas Fairfax

father of Elizabeth Etton, by the entail created in 1850. It has continued ever since in the possession of the Fairfax family.*

The *Village of Gilling* is picturesquely situated on the road from York to Helmsley, 5 miles S. of the latter town, 8½ miles from Easingwold, and 18 from York. It is flanked by a clear stream of running water discharging itself into the Holbeck, which is crossed by a stone bridge at the northern extremity of the village.† In the immediate vicinity of the village is the fine old Castle, which remains "a valuable relic of hoar antiquity," to use the language of Mr. Gill, "touched indeed but little injured by time, or mutilated by ignorance"—whilst "most of the surrounding baronial halls have either fallen into disuse or gone to decay." The Gilling Station on the Malton and Thirsk line is a short distance from the village.

Gilling Castle, an ancient fortress of the De Mowbrays, and now the seat of Charles Gregory Fairfax, Esq., stands on a commanding eminence in a fine park, on the west side of the village, "half girdled by a dense mass of luxuriant trees, above which appears its ivy mantled turrets." The pile was built at different periods; the eastern end, which overlooks the village and commands the picturesque vale below, is the most ancient, being or supposed to

* The ancient family of Fairfax is of Saxon origin, the name being a compound Saxon word, signifying Fair locks or Fair hair. "One of the last representatives of the Gilling branch of that family," writes Mr. Eastmead in his *Historia Rievallensis*, published in 1824, "the Hon. Mrs. Ann Fairfax (for the present proprietor took the name of Fairfax on succeeding to the estate) was a remarkable instance of the family still retaining the distinguishing mark of the ancestors, and of the propriety of the appellation Fairfax." The family motto is *Fare Fac*.

The Fairfax family produced many distinguished characters, viz., warriors, Judges, Sheriffs, and, as Mr. Gill observes, "perhaps among the Dignitaries and Worthies of Yorkshire no name occurs more frequently than the honoured name of Fairfax." Sir Thomas Fairfax, of Walton and Gilling, High Sheriff of Yorkshire in 1628, was created *Viscount Fairfax* of Emeley in Ireland, in 1628. The last Lord, Charles Gregory, ninth Viscount, died in 1772, and was buried at Gilling. From the junior branches of this family descended the Fairfaxes of Denton and Steeton, Barons Fairfax of Cameron in Scotland, now resident in America. The third Baron Fairfax of Cameron, contemporary with Sir Thomas, created first Viscount Fairfax of Emeley, was, previous to his accession to the Barony, Sir Thomas Fairfax, the celebrated Parliamentary General.

† Mr. Gill tells us in his *Vallis Eboracensis*, on the authority of "*Miscellaneous Papers*" of the Royal Society of Antiquaries, vol. xxvii., that the vale through which the Holbeck runs was anciently a lake extending from Flotmanby along the dale to Stonegrave and Nunnington, occupying a wide space betwixt Oswaldkirk and Gilling, and proceeding up the vale a little beyond Ampleforth. Also, that a Roman road or ancient British trackway passed York through the Forest of Galtres, to Crayke, Gilling, Helmsley, and thence to Redcar.

be of the time of Edward II.—but with the exception of the keep and some other portions, it was remodelled in the last century by that celebrated architect Sir John Vanbrugh. The situation of the moat and drawbridge is shewn by the hill on the north side, which retains the name of Moat hill. It once had an entrance on the eastern side by a massive doorway, now walled up, which communicated with the lower parts of the building now used as cellars. The dimensions of the massive keep are 78 feet by 73, and 69 feet high from the present level of the eastern terrace, and in addition there are two projections—one containing a staircase and the other is the oriel window of the large dining room. The outer walls of the lowermost floor of this ancient fortress vary from eight to fifteen feet in thickness. The next wall of the present court is fifteen feet thick, and contains a staircase seven feet wide (now stopped), which probably led up to the hall. This story is vaulted with stone.

The *Great Dining Room*, commonly called the Elizabethan Room, in its present renovated state is one of the finest specimens of the domestic architecture of the age which have remained to our day. This room, which forms the chief attraction of the Castle, has an oriel 14½ feet by 10, and is lighted by three beautiful windows of stained glass, inserted along with the oriel windows when the room was refitted. The south window represents the arms of the Stapyltons; the bay window those of the Fairfaxes; and the east window of the Constables. Up to the height of twelve feet the room is wainscotted with oak, the mouldings, &c., richly carved. Here is a singular record of the gentry of this County in the beginning of the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Between the cornice over the wainscot and the mouldings from which the corbals spring, are painted on the panels, a series of genealogical trees to represent the Wapentakes into which Yorkshire is divided, with shields on them with the armorial bearings of all the gentry in each Wapentake at that time entitled to bear arms. The arms of the four ladies of the family who designed the above are quartered with their husbands, Vavasour, Curwen, Belasyse, and De Roos, are preserved over the chimney piece, above which are the arms of the Fairfax family at that date, surmounted by the royal arms at the same period. The floor is of black polished oak, and the furniture assimilate to the general style and ancient character of the rest of the room. The ceiling is adorned with pendants, and divided into star-shaped compartments.

There are several other rooms in the Castle well worth noticing. The *Entrance Hall* is a handsome apartment. The *Picture Gallery*, ninety feet in length, is gracefully ornamented with light and elegant arches and pillars, the panels beautifully painted in arabesque, by Crace, in which are inserted

old family portraits. The *Octagon Drawing Room*, in the western wing, is splendidly decorated and furnished.

The west side of the Castle, which is now the front, has windows of the date of the general adaptation to more modern wants, from the designs of Sir John Vanbrugh. The two projecting wings, added by the last Lord Fairfax, are also of this epoch, although it has been ascertained that older buildings existed. The Keep is very substantially roofed, which, as Mr. Gill truly observes, "was absolutely requisite in order to bear the weight of military engines. It also slopes back from the south front, which form must have greatly sheltered the defenders." There are hanging gardens and sloping terraces on the south side of the Castle. The open space in front of the eastern side was formerly used as a bowling-green. Here the old turret walls of the building, covered with ivy, are seen to the best advantage. The park, though not extensive, is very well wooded. Beyond the woods, on the north-west side, is a picturesque lake, above which stands an elegant *Temple* of the Tuscan order, from which there is a delightful prospect.

The *Church* (Holy Cross) is a large Gothic structure consisting of the component parts usual in good parish churches. Its pinnacled tower (containing three bells) forms a pleasing object in the landscape, when viewed from the hills in the vicinity. The roof of the nave was lowered, and the fine arch opening into the tower mutilated in 1753. The font is of great antiquity. The organ and gallery were the gift of the late Mrs. Fairfax. Under an arch in the north wall is a curious tomb of a knight, in the sculptured tracery of the 14th century, combining in a peculiar manner the monumental cross with the recumbent effigy. It is not known of whom it is commemorative. In the chancel floor is a monumental flag, in which is inserted a brass plate inscribed in Latin to "Master Robert Kellington," Prebendary of Ulliskelfe, Rector of Bolton Percy, and Rector of this Church, who died in 1503. This Rector, by his will, gave a bell to the new steeple of this Church, then building, but this bell no longer exists—the most ancient of the three now hanging in the tower bears the date of 1667. In the south or Fairfax aisle, is the tomb of Sir Nicholas Fairfax, Knt., who was three times High Sheriff of the County, during the reigns of Henry VIII. and Elizabeth. Nearly adjoining this tomb, in the south wall, is an antique arch profusely decorated, bearing at each termination the shield of De Etton. On the west side of this aisle is a beautiful monument to Thomas Fairfax, Esq., who died in 1828. It is of white marble, sculptured by Gott, an English artist. Above the inscription is a graceful and elegant figure of Piety, reclining. Immediately over the monument is a marble tablet, inscribed to Charles

Gregory Fairfax, Esq., and Mary, his wife, both of whom died in 1845; the former aged 77 and the latter 74.

The *Living*, a Rectory rated in the Liber Regis at £13. 10s., is in the patronage of Trinity College, Cambridge, and incumbency of the Rev. James Alexander Barnes. It is worth upwards of £600 a year. There are a *Rectory House* and 200 acres of glebe land.

In 1793 the Hon. Mrs. Ann Fairfax left the interest of £400., in the funds, for the support of a parochial school. The present neat *School* building was erected in 1837, by the munificence of the late Mrs. Fairfax. The endowment now yields £14. a year, and the school is further supported by the Lord of the Manor and the Rector. There is here a *Subscription Library* of about 400 volumes, founded in 1853.

Cawton Township.—Area, 1,038 acres; population, 93; rateable value, £1,042. Principal landowners, James Tindall, Esq. (Lord of the Manor), J. Potter, Esq., and Mr. Shepherd. Here are beds of excellent limestone. The *Manor House*, now a farmhouse, was once the residence of the Bamfords, as appears from Warburton's map of Yorkshire. Over the door are the Bamforth Arms, with the date of the erection of the building, 1618. The house is supposed to have been originally of much greater extent, from the remains of foundations and walls discovered in digging on the east of it.

Cawton Village is situated 6 miles S. by E. of Helmsley, and about 2 miles from Gilling. The poor have £3. 2s. per annum.

Grimstone Township.—Grimstone is a moorland township, containing 1,009 acres (about 400 acres of which are moor and woodland), and 63 inhabitants. Rateable value, £421. The soil belongs to William Garforth, C. G. Fairfax, and J. Tindall, Esqrs. The houses are scattered. The place is distant 6 miles S. by E. from Helmsley, and one mile S. of Gilling.

HELMSLEY PARISH.—The statistics of this extensive parish, as well as the history of the Town of Helmsley, will be found at page 241. The Druids Hill or Grove, or the spot where it is supposed the Druidic rites were solemnized in ancient times (See pp. 241, 242), is about 2 miles from Helmsley, near the farm called *Raegarh*. There are tumuli all over this locality, several of which have been opened and found to contain urns and other sepulchral remains. Near to Raegarh is the supposed site of an ancient camp.

Mr. Wood, of Raegarh, possesses a large collection of gold, silver, and copper coins of the Roman, Saxon, and Early English periods, as well as some foreign pieces.

Here follows the account of the other townships in Helmsley parish.

Beadlam Township.—The area of Beadlam is 1,405 acres; population, 131 souls; rateable value, £1,002. The Lord of the Manor and owner of nearly all the land is Lord Feversham. The *Village* adjoins, and forms part of the village of Newton, in Kirkdale parish, 3 miles E. from Helmsley, and 3 miles from Kirby Moorside. *Beadlam Grange* is in the occupation of Mr. John Henry Phillips.

Bilsdale-Midcable Chapelry.—This chapelry and moorland township lies on the east side of Ryedale, extending from 6 to 12 miles N. by W. of Helmsley, including several hamlets. Lord Feversham is owner of nearly all the land, which amounts to 18,971 acres, of which about 12,000 acres consist of high moors, wastes, rivers, roads, &c. The soil is peat and light sand. The hills around abound with ironstone. A valley in this locality, as already stated at page 242, is called *Druide-dale*; and in 1824 the remains of what is considered a *Druidic Temple* were discovered on one of the moors called *Stoodfast Hill*. The population of the township numbers 721 persons.

The *Church* (St. Hilda), situated at the head of the deep romantic dale, 6 miles S. by E. from Stokesley, was rebuilt in 1851. It is of stone, and consists of a body, chancel, porch, and turret containing two bells, in the Gothic style. The east window is of stained glass, by Hardman. The *Perpetual Curacy*, in the gift of the Vicar of Helmsley, and incumbency of the Rev. John Fletcher, is worth about £110. a year. In the front of the Church which preceded the last one was a stone bearing a Latin inscription, setting forth that Lord William built the edifice of the chaste virgin St. Hilda. Whether this Lord William was the son of Walter de Espec, who founded Rievaulx Abbey, cannot be ascertained. There is a Chapel for Wesleyan Methodists. The *School* is partly supported by Lord Feversham.

Chop Yat (Chop-gate), the principal hamlet, is situated one mile from the Church. *Chapel Yat*, *Crossett*, *Kirkham*, *Raisdale*, and *Urra*, are hamlets in the chapelry.

Harum Township.—The township of Harum, or Harom, contains 2,303 acres, of the rateable value of £3,044., with a population of 462 persons. The soil is sandy, and in some parts clayey with gravelly subsoil. The land belongs to Lord Feversham. The *Village* is situated 3 miles E.S.E. of Helmsley, near both the Rye and the Rical.*

Harum was once the residence and property of Sir Wm. de Harum, Knt.,

* The waters of the Rye sink in various places above the cascade near Helmsley, and after having gone under ground above a mile, rise near a place called Walk-mill. The Rical sinks above the Rical bridge, near the Helmsley road, and after having passed through the limestone rock about two miles, rises near the same place as the Rye.

whose ancestors gave lands here to the monasteries of Rievaulx and Kirkham. About half a mile from the village, in a field called Hall-garth, are the vestiges of a once extensive building, which was, probably, the seat of the Harums. *Rical House*, the residence of Mr. William Foxton, is an ancient building on the banks of the Rical.

Here is an ancient *Chapel of Ease*. The east window contains the upper part of the figure of Our Saviour crucified, in stained glass; and on the outside of the west window is a singular sculpture of a wheel and a crescent, having between them three characters, which appear to be the old English letters *I.H.S.* There is likewise here a *Wesleyan Chapel*; and a *School*, towards the support of which John Stockton left £10. a year, in 1839. The school building and master's house, in the Swiss style, are new, and the school is well conducted by Mr. James White.

Laskill Pasture Township.—According to the Parliamentary Return of 1851, the area of this township is 3,008 acres. Population, 84. It lies on the east side of Ryedale, 6 miles N.N.W. of Helmsley. Lord Feversham is its sole owner. The soil is clayey and gravelly, and the subsoil is freestone, gravel, and clay. There is a Meeting house and burial ground here belonging to the Society of Friends.

Near Laskill Bridge were, in 1855, uncovered certain remains indicative of the site of an ancient Church or religious house. Some of the loose stones placed together formed parts of columns three feet in diameter; and among the other debris turned up were two large stone crosses, an octangular font and its pillar, and flooring tiles of various shapes and colours. The font is now used as a trough in the adjoining farmyard, and one of the crosses and several of the stones are worked into the wall of an outbuilding of that farm.

Pockley Township.—Area, 2,392 acres, including part of East Moor; population, 224; rateable value, £1,334. Lord of the Manor and owner of the whole, Lord Feversham. The *Village* is distant 3 miles N.E. from Helmsley, and 5 miles W. of Kirby Moorside. A small *Chapel of Ease* was built here in 1822, at the cost of Charles Slingsby Duncombe, Esq. It is dedicated to St. John, and stands near the site of an ancient mansion, probably the residence of the owners of Pockley before the union of this manor with that of Helmsley. The *School* has £5. a year from Stockton's Charity.

Rivaulx Township.—This township lies chiefly in the deep, narrow, and woody valley of the Rye. Its area is 5,290 acres; population, 209: rateable value, £1,996. Lord Feversham is the proprietor of the soil. The *Village* is 2½ miles N.W. from Helmsley, on the road between that town and Thirsk.

The *School*, a neat Gothic building, used also as a Chapel of Ease, is partly supported by Lord Feversham.

An account of the once sumptuous *Abbey of Rivaux* is given at page 251 of this volume. In the Abbey House, now occupied by Mr. Mark Lumley, is preserved a tessellated pavement in a good state of preservation, and a large monumental slab, which had a metal plate inserted in it.

On the brow of the hill at the south end of the terrace mentioned at page 254, is *Abbot Hagg* (a farmhouse in the occupation of Mr. Francis Taylor), from which the prospect is splendid.

Sproxtton Township.—This township too belongs to Lord Feversham. Its area is 2,813 acres; population, 171; rateable value, £1,815. The *Village* is small, and scattered on the crown of a hill, 2 miles S. of Helmsley. Near to one of the farmhouses is the site of an extensive moated building, of which nothing is known; and connected with the spot is a beautiful spring issuing from two oval basins formed with hammered stone. These basins much resemble in shape a pair of spectacles.

HOVINGHAM.—The parish of Hovingham comprises the townships of Hovingham, Aryholme-with-Howthorpe, Coulton, Fryton, East Ness, South Holme, and Wath, containing altogether 9,044 acres, and 1,245 inhabitants. The surface is hilly, and the high grounds command extensive and richly varied prospects, reaching along the vale of the Rye, and terminating to the east in the lands near Scarborough. The soil is of a gravelly nature, resting upon a substratum of rock, which is sufficiently durable for building purposes. Hovingham township contains 3,110 acres, and 622 persons: its rateable value is £3,792. Sir William Worsley, Bart., is Lord of the *Manor* and principal landowner.

The appellation of *Hovingham*, or *Houingham*, is derived from *Hows* (British) a place of graves or tumuli (many of which are still found in the neighbourhood); *ing* a place of waters; and *ham* (Saxon) signifying a house, farm, or village. Hovingham is a place of great antiquity. The vicinal Roman road or British trackway from Malton to Aldborough passed through it, and during the Roman period it must have had its fort or small station, for it is certain that Hovingham Hall and its pleasure grounds occupy the site of a Roman Station, villa, or country seat of some chief officer. When the gardens were formed, in 1745, a Roman hypocaust, or sudatory and bath, was discovered, in good preservation. The bath measured 11ft. 11in. by 10ft. 9in., was lined with a composition of various hard ingredients, grossly powdered, and mixed up with hot run lime, but the internal surface was composed of a thin smooth covering. The roof was supported with brick

pillars, and consisted of polished tiles, which at several places were perforated. The flues for conveying the warm water into the sweating room, and the fire-place, were also found in a pretty perfect state, as well as a tessellated floor laid over hollow bricks planted round the circular vaporium. Another tessellated pavement, several Roman coins, with pieces of broken urns, tessellæ, &c., were also found about 70 yards from the bath. The coins are some of them as high as Antonius Pius, and Marcus Aurelius, his successor, as well as others of the Emperor Constantius, and his son Constantine the Great.*

The *Manor of Hovingham* was given by the Conqueror, to the great Roger de Mowbray, who is supposed to have built a Castle here, or probably re-fortified a Saxon villa. It is not known how long the manor remained in the hands of the Mowbrays; but the family of Worsley settled here about the year 1807, prior to the final confiscation of the Mowbray estates in the insurrectionary movement called the Pilgrimage of Grace (See vol. i., p. 183).

Hovingham is a small Market town, situated in a beautiful valley in the midst of a rich and populous agricultural district. It is distant from Kirby Moorside, 8 miles S.; from Malton, 9 miles W. by N.; and from York, 17 miles to the N.E. It has a Railway Station on the Malton and Thirsk branch of the North Eastern Railway. The streets are wide and spacious, interspersed with forest trees, limes, sycamores, &c., orchards of fruit, and garden grounds; and the houses are respectable and well built. In the centre of the town is a commodious hotel called the Worsley Arms. The charter for the weekly market and the annual fair was granted in 1222; renewed in 1740; and though the market was in disuse for a long time, it was revived for the sale of corn in 1853. It is held on Wednesday, but was formerly held on Thursday. Fairs for cattle, sheep, &c., take place on the 1st of May, and on the Thursday after the 5th of November. Hovingham Feast occurs on the first Sunday after the 26th of August.

The *Church* (All Saints) is a large and handsome structure, having a nave, north aisle, chancel, porch, and an embattled tower containing three bells. It had formerly an aisle on the south side. The south front, and also the wall of the aisle, were rebuilt in 1725, and in 1821 the interior was thoroughly repaired and repewed by the parishioners. The tower and chancel appear to be the most ancient parts; and it is evident from many parts of the tower,

* At East Ness was found in 1616 a stone monument (Roman) full of bones, bearing a Latin inscription, signifying that "Valerius Vindicianus caused this monument to be erected to the memory of his very pious wife, Titia, who died at the age of 38—to his son Valerius Adjutor, who died at the age of 20—and his son Variolus, who died at the age of 15."

that the materials of an old Norman Church had been used in the construction of the present edifice. On the west end is a fine Norman arch, above which is a cross-florey built in the wall; and on the south exterior of the tower is inserted into the wall a large oblong stone, thought to be a relic of the Saxon Church (for there was a Church and a priest here at the period of the Conquest), bearing a bass relief of eight figures, with glories encircling their heads—but the sculpture is so much impaired that it is impossible to guess the subject intended to be represented thereby. There is supposed to have formerly been a Chantry or private Chapel on the north side of the chancel, the site of which was at one time a burial place for the Crathorne family, who had an estate in the parish. The old windows were all removed from the body of the Church at the commencement of the last century, when the building was repaired. In the Church is a handsome and costly monument of variegated marble, erected to the memory of Thomas Worsley, Esq., who died in 1715, aged 63; and his wife Mary Arthington, daughter of Henry Arthington, Esq., who died in 1711. Also, a handsome monument to Thomas Worsley, Esq., who died in 1778, aged 66, and his wife; and tablets to Ann and Francis Arthington and Mr. William Schoolcroft. In the Churchyard, on the north side of the Church, is a large mausoleum, the burial place of the Worsleys.

The *Living* is a Perpetual Curacy, in the patronage of the Earl of Carlisle (who is the impropiator) and incumbency of the Rev. Thomas Pigott Munby. It was augmented with £700. of Queen Anne's Bounty, from 1770 to 1811; £200. given by the Earl of Carlisle, in 1811, and with a Parliamentary grant of £1,200., in 1814. It is now worth about £110. a year.

The *Parsonage House* is a plain but commodious residence.

The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have places of worship here. The *School*, which stands on the south side of the Church, at the end of a long line of lofty and beautiful lime trees, was endowed with £10. a year, being the interest of £200. vested in the navy five per cents., for the education of twelve poor children of Hovingham township, in 1808, by the Rev. John Greaves, Rector of Thorp Bassett. In 1716 Mrs. Francis Arthington left the interest of £20. towards the education of four poor children of the same township. The *Charities* of the parish altogether amount to £118., the interest of which is distributed amongst the poor parishioners.

Hovingham Hall, the seat of Sir William Worsley, Bart.,* is a handsome

* *Sir William Worsley*, created a Baronet in 1838, is son of the Rev. George Worsley, of Stonegrave and Scanton, in this neighbourhood, by the fourth daughter of the late

mansion built by Thomas Worsley, Esq., who was Master of the Board of Works to King George III. It is from his own designs, and is in the style of an Italian villa. It is approached through a covered architectural gateway, bearing the inscription *Virtus in actione consistit*, and leading into a hall 96 feet long and 36 wide, called the riding school. Through this hall carriages pass into the vestibule, from whence the other parts of the mansion are entered on the right and left. This Vestibule is 36 feet square, with a semi-circular groined masonry top, resting on columns of the Tuscan order, and on each side of it is a large entrance hall. The dining room is 36 feet long by 30 feet wide, and is adorned with Corinthian columns and a handsome chimney-piece of Italian marble, with projecting columns of yellow antique. The walls represent mural tablets painted in fresco. Several of the other apartments are of noble dimensions, and are elegantly furnished. There is a fine collection of works of art, viz., busts, casts, bronzes, paintings, drawings, &c. The mansion stands on or near the site of the Castle of De Mowbray, the position, as above referred to, of a Saxon villa, and where originally stood the Roman villa or fort, some of the foundations of which are still to be found in the gardens and grounds adjoining. The pleasure grounds, woods, &c., are diversified, romantic, and beautiful, and the prospects are magnificent.

About a mile west of the town are *Hovingham Spas*, which are much visited during the summer months by invalids. They consist of three springs of total dissimilar character, at no great distance from each other. The first is of a sulphur-sodaic character, the second a strong chalybeate, and the third a pure rock water, remarkable for its extreme coldness. These waters have been analyzed, and are strongly recommended in cases of general debility, rheumatic affections, gravel, diseases of the skin, nervous complaints, &c. There are new and handsome baths, and suitable apartments, with requisite attendants for the accommodation of invalids and pleasure seeking parties, and the grounds in the vicinity are laid out and ornamented with great care and taste.

Not far from the spas are two fine forest oaks, which are locally called the King and Queen. At the western end of the town of Hovingham is a magnificent horse chesnut, the largest and finest in this part of the country.

Aryholme-with-Hawthorpe Township.—This is a small township containing 690 acres, laid out in three farms, called respectively *Aryholme*, *Hawthorpe*,

Sir Thomas Cayley, Bart., of Brompton. He was born at Stonegrave in 1792, married in 1827 his cousin, the fourth daughter of Sir G. Cayley, Bart., and is a Deputy Lieutenant of the North Riding. *Heir*, his son, Thomas Robinson, born at York in 1827.

and *Baxton-howe*, and situated 8 miles W. of Malton, and 2 miles S. by E. from Hovingham. Population, 35; rateable value, £349. The Earl of Carlisle is Lord of the Manor.

Coulton or Colton Township.—Area, 1,067 acres; population, 170; rateable value, £967. C. G. Fairfax, Esq., is Lord of the Manor and chief proprietor. The *Village* is distant 3 miles from Hovingham. In Chapel-garth formerly stood a Chapel of Ease, of which no remains are extant. The Primitive Methodists have a place of worship. The poor have 50s. a year, left by the Hon. Mrs. Ann Fairfax.

Fryton Township.—Fryton contains 970 acres and 103 persons. Its rateable value is £1,160. The Earl of Carlisle is Lord of the Manor and owner of the soil. The *Village* is $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile E. from Hovingham. The soil is in parts clay and limestone.

East Ness Township.—Area, 670 acres; population, 38; rateable value, £634. The land and manorial rights belong to Thomas, William, and James Kendall, Esqrs. The soil is very fertile. Ness is a township of scattered houses, at the confluence of the Rye and the Rical, 6 miles S. by E. of Kirby Moorside, and 3 miles from Hovingham. A Roman road passed through the neighbourhood, and in 1816 a Roman sarcophagus was discovered at Ness (See page 861).

Near the site of an ancient hall (the seat of the family of Craythorne), is a neat modern mansion, the seat of William Kendall, Esq.

Scackleton Township.—This township, though in Hovingham parish, belongs to the Wapentake of Bulmer. Its area is 1,460 acres, and it contains 191 inhabitants. The manor and estate are the property of William Garforth, Esq. The *Village* is situated 4 miles S. from Hovingham. The *Old Hall*, or Manor House, is now occupied by a farmer. The *School* is supported by Mr. Garforth.

South Holme Township.—South Holme is a township of 777 acres, and a few scattered houses, on the south side of the Rye, 9 miles W.N.W. from Malton, 7 from Kirby Moorside, and 8 from Helmsley. Its rateable value is £1,026.; population, 67; and the owners of the land are the Rev. Charles Hall, Lady Headley, Captain Ward, and Mr. Hebden Flower. The soil is clay and loam. The great tithes have been commuted for £65. 8s.

Wath Township.—Wath, a small township of 800 acres (one farm), in Bulmer Wapentake, is the property of the Earl of Carlisle. It is situated on the Malton road, 1 mile S. of Hovingham, and 8 miles W. by N. from Malton. The farmhouse is called *Wath Cottage*. Here is the site of a large hall or mansion, the foundations of which, according to the author of *Historia Ric-*

vallensis, "extended from east to west 100 yards, by a breadth of 60 yards. The remains of a park wall are discoverable on the south side," he continues, "enclosing from 300 to 400 acres of ground. Bones have also been found near the house, indicating the site of an old Chapel, in all probability attached to the mansion." This ancient dwelling, of which nothing is known, occupied a beautiful situation, and nothing is left of it but a fragment of wall about 4ft. high, 4ft. long, and 3ft. in thickness. There is a field called Chapel-garth. On the north side of the road between Hovingham and Wath, is a long line of stately and venerable elms.

KIRBY MOORSIDE PARISH.—The townships, area, and population of this parish, together with the history of the Town of Kirby Moorside, commences at page 238 of this volume.

Bransdale East and West Sides.—The area of these two united townships is 4,695 acres, a large portion being moorland; and the population in 1851 numbered 85 souls. The rateable value is £1,393. Bransdale East Side is in this parish, and Bransdale West Side forms part of the parish of Kirkdale. The hills contain ironstone, coal, jet, and freestone. There is no village, the houses being scattered through the dale, which is 4 miles in length. The end nearest to Kirby Moorside is distant 6 miles from that town. The Hodge Beck rivulet flows through the dale, dividing the east and west sides. The soil varies considerably in different parts. Lord Feversham is Lord of the Manor and chief landowner, and has a Shooting Box, called *Cockam Lodge*, at the top of the dale, in a most romantic and picturesque situation.

There is a small *Chapel of Ease*, on the east side, a short distance from the Lodge. In the Chapelyard is an ancient font, now disused. There is a *Wesleyan Chapel* on the west side, built in 1851.

Fadmoor Township.—Area, 2,495 acres; population, 174; rateable value, £995. Much of the land is moorland and not rated. Lord Feversham is Lord of the Manor and owner of most part of the township. The *Village* is small and mean, and stands near the open moor, 2 miles N.N.W. of Kirby Moorside. The Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists have places of worship here. The township receives £5. a year from Stockton's Charity, for the education of poor children—which sum is paid towards the support of the school in the neighbouring village of Gillamoore.

Sleightholme Dale, in this township, 3 miles N.W. of Kirby Moorside, is an extremely romantic place. Messrs. James and Isaac Waring are land-owners in it. On the northern termination of the dale is a mineral spring, called *Sleightholme Dale Spaw*. The water has been analyzed, and found to contain a quantity of chalybeate; it also is slightly impregnated with sulphur.

In many cases this water has been found to be very efficacious; and the place is much frequented by "gipsy parties" during the summer months. A house has been built over the spring, in which baths are fitted up for the accommodation of invalids.

Farndale West Side, or High Quarter.—This is a large moorland township of 8,950 acres, including Bransdale East Side, and is the property of Lord Feversham. Population, 233. The place, which is on the west side of the Dove, extends from 5 to 12 miles from Kirby Moorside, and the houses are scattered.

Farndale Low Quarter, or East Side.—Area, 3,560 acres; population, 180. The land and manorial rights belong to Lord Feversham. Coals of an inferior quality, ironstone, and freestone, abound in this locality; and the most clear and beautiful springs are very numerous. The dale extends from 5 to 12 miles N. by W. of Kirby Moorside. There is a place of interment here belonging to the Society of Friends, or Quakers. John Stockton, of Nawton, left £10. a year towards the education of poor children at Farndale.

Gillamoor Township.—As its name implies, this is also a moorland district. It extends over 2,540 acres, of the rateable value of £921. Population, 189 persons. Lord Feversham is Lord of the Manor, and his lordship and W. F. Shepherd, Esq., are the principal landowners. The *Village* stands on the verge of a steep hill, 2½ miles N. from Kirby Moorside. Here is a *Chapel of Ease*, a very plain structure, rebuilt in 1802. There is an old Norman font thrown aside in the Churchyard, whilst an unsightly apology for a font is used for baptisms in the Chapel. There is a place of worship for Methodists. The *School* has £10. a year from Stockton's Charity, and £5. a year from the same charity for Fadmoor township. For these sums eighteen children are taught free.

KIRKDALE.—Kirkdale parish comprises the townships of Bransdale West Side, Muscoates, Nawton, Skiplam, Welburn, and Wombledon. The area of the whole is 12,554 acres; population, 1,086 souls. The parish has no village or township of its own name. The higher parts are mountainous moorland, and the lower a rich and luxuriant valley. Coal and good limestone are obtained in the district.

The *Township of Bransdale West Side*, which is united in the support of the poor with Bransdale East Side, is in Kirby Moorside parish.

Kirkdale Church and the celebrated *Cave* noticed below, are situated in *Welburn Township*. The area of Welburn is 1,582 acres; population, 141; rateable value, £1,282. The principal proprietors are Lord Feversham, Mrs. Wrangham, Miss Smith, and Mr. Hebden Flower. The soil is various.

The *Village of Welburn* lies about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile S.W. of Kirby Moorside. The *Hall*, a little east of the village, is an Elizabethan structure with pointed gables and mullioned windows. *Sunley Hill*, is the neat residence of Mr. William Featherstone. Welburn Grange, Howkeld, West Ings, and Starfits are also farms here.

Kirkdale is a sequestered and finely wooded valley through which the Hodge Beck flows, on the road leading from Helmsley to Kirby Moorside, about two miles W. from the latter town.

The *Church* (St. Gregory) stands a mile north of Welburn, in a retired situation, surrounded by hanging woods, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Kirby Moorside. The fabric is small, plain, and old, and occupies the site of an ancient Saxon edifice. It contains two Saxon arches, one over the front door, facing the south, and the other at the west end of the Church, over a door which is now walled up.* The architecture of the building is mixed, in consequence of its having been repaired at different times. At the west end of the Church there has recently been found a highly ornamented tombstone, with Runic characters, which is thought to be of the time of the sixth or seventh century.

The patronage of the Church belonged to the Abbey of Newburgh before the Dissolution; it afterwards passed into the hands of several persons, and

* Kirkdale Church is noted for a Saxon inscription which it bears, exhibiting in a singular manner the name of its founder and the date of its erection. It is engraved in a stone over the south door, 7 ft. 5 in. long, and 1 ft. 10 in. high, and divided into three compartments. The first and third parts contain the memorial of the Church and the name of the founder; and the middle compartment has been a dial, below which is recorded the name of the maker, and the clergyman of that day. The inscription on the first and third divisions, reduced to modern characters, and written in full, is as follows:—ORM GAMAL SUNA, BOETE SANCTUS GREGORIUS MINSTER, THONNE HIT WES ÆEL TOBROCAN, AND TO FALAN AND HE HIT LET MACAN NEWAN FROM GRUNDE, CHRISTE AND SANCTUS GREGORIUS, IN EADWARD DAGUM SYNING; IN TOSTE DAGUM EORL. (Orm, the son of Gamel, bought St. Gregory's Church when it was all broken down and fallen; and he caused it to be made new from the ground: to Christ and St. Gregory, in the days of Edward (the Confessor) the King, in the days of Tosti, the Earl.

The second part reads thus:—This Is DAGES SOL MERCA ÆTILCUMTIDE, signifying this is a sundial for every hour; or this is the day's sun mark. The third part of the inscription is—AND HAWARTH ME WROTHE AND BRAND PRESBYTER, which is—And Hawarth made me, and Brand the priest.

From this part of the inscription, we learn that the Church was dedicated to St. Gregory the Great, Pope, who first sent Missionaries to preach the Gospel to the Saxons (See vol. i., p. 70); and from its being built in the time of Earl Tosti, the erection must have taken place between the year 1066 and 1065 (See vol. i., p. 102.)

was bestowed, together with the great tithes, upon the University of Oxford, about 1682, by Henry, Earl of Danby. The *Living* is a Perpetual Curacy, augmented with £600. of Queen Anne's Bounty from 1757 to 1810, and a Parliamentary grant of £1,200. in 1813; and now worth £135. a year. The present incumbent is the Rev. William Kay. One of the bells bears a Saxon inscription, *Gregori Campan. A.M.*; and the other has a Latin inscription, *Sancte Petra Ora pro nobis.*

Mr. Parker, of Welburn, has in his possession an interesting collection of antiquities and curiosities, including some good furniture, the chief articles of which are two bedsteads curiously carved, three cabinets, one of which is said to have belonged to the Priory of Keldholm, a massive table of the time of James I., and some chairs, chests, &c. Several relics of the early British inhabitants of this locality, consisting of stone hammers, celts of flint, stone, and bronze, with flint spears, arrows, &c.—also, fragments of handmills found in the vicinity of Welburn. The foot of an Egyptian Mummy brought, in 1849, from one of the larger pyramids—several coins, Roman, Saxon, &c.—some of the former, of the reign of Vespasian, were found at Skiplam. A lamp which belonged to Byland Abbey—a Missale Romanum, which belonged to the Cistercians, dated 1491. A studded bridle of the time of the Commonwealth—several Chinese and Indian curiosities. Likewise a number of pictures and portraits.

The poor parishioners have £3. 5s. a year, left by five donors, and the dividends of £100. navy five per cent. annuities, purchased with £100. left by John Dodsworth in 1815. John Stockton, of Nawton, left £5 a year towards educating poor children of Welburn township, in 1839, and that sum is paid to the school at Wombleton, which serves for both townships.

Kirkdale Cave.—In July, 1821, the workmen employed at a quarry on the side of the road, a little to the S.E. of the Church, intersected an oblong cavity in the oolite limestone, in the bottom of which appeared a promiscuous assemblage of bones and teeth—the fossil remains of antediluvian animals—and in consequence of the discovery, this retired spot has become as interesting to the naturalist as to the antiquarian. Professor Buckland examined this singular cavern, or fissure, shortly after it was laid open, and found that it extended in a zigzag direction, about 300 feet into the rock, and varied from two feet to five feet in height and breadth; and that its bottom was covered with a layer, about a foot thick, of mud, which was partially encrusted with calcsinter. In this mud the animal remains were embedded. The bones, which were mostly broken and knawed in pieces, and intermixed with teeth, were in a nearly fresh state, still retaining their animal gelatine.

The remains found were referable to 23 species, including the *Hyena*, *Elephant*, *Rhinoceros*, *Hippopotamus*, *Bear*, *Wolf*, *Deer*, *Ox*, and *Water Rat*. The first four belong to a species now extinct.

In the fossil animal remains found here and in other places in this country, we have positive evidence that the inhabitants of Yorkshire formerly consisted of the list of animals hitherto considered as exclusively tropical. But how came the bones of these large animals to be found in a fissure of the rock like this at Kirkdale? It is evident that animals having the magnitude of the elephant, rhinoceros, or hippopotamus could not enter a fissure so low and narrow as at this place; and it appears probable that these bones could not have been floated into this singular cavern, by means of water, otherwise they would not only have suffered by attrition, but would be intermixed with sand or gravel, which they were not. They must therefore have been transported thither in some other way; and the Professor conjectures that they were carried in for food for the hyenas, who appear to have been the sole inhabitants of the den. The teeth of the hyena were so abundant as to sanction a conjecture that two or three hundred of these animals, at least, must have died in this cave. The learned Professor observes that many of the hyenas died before their first set of milk teeth had been shed. Numbers of the teeth found belonged to very old hyenas, as they were worn down nearly to the stump by long use. Teeth and tusks of all the other animals mentioned above have also been found amongst the remains. Dr. Buckland is of opinion that the time these bones were introduced into the Kirkdale cave was antediluvian.*

Since the discovery of this cavern much of the rock has been quarried for stone for the repair of the highroads, consequently several feet of the fissure has been destroyed. The present entrance to the cave is an opening in the

* In December, 1858, or January, 1859, were discovered in one of the limestone quarries at Oreston, near Plymouth, the teeth, bones, and other remains of lions, tigers, elephants, rhinoceroses, horses, hyenas, and other animals. The discovery has created quite a sensation in the geological world. The extreme remoteness of the age when these animals existed in Britain may be judged of from the fact that the cavern from which the fossils were extracted is situate in the solid rock in the cliff of a quarry which is about 1,000 feet from the edge of the sea. The cavern was about 70 feet above the level of high water, and 35 feet below the surface of the field above; it was 20 feet long, 10 feet high, and about 10 feet wide. There was no aperture or other indication of its locality. Among the contents is the jaw of an animal of the horse species in stalagmite, exceeding perfect. This is said to be the first ever found in stalagmite, and, if so, establishes facts and gives rise to theories entirely new in geology. The breakwater in the Sound is composed almost entirely of limestone worked from the Oreston quarries.

face of the perpendicular rock, a few feet from the surface, sufficient to admit the body of a man in a crawling posture.

Muscoates Township.—Area, 947 acres; population, 62; rateable value, £922.; principal landowners, Lord Feversham, Mrs. Peacock, and Lady Headley. The manorial rights belong to Mrs. Peacock. The soil is loamy, the subsoil clay and gravel. The *Hamlet* is situated $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles S. of Kirby Moorside. The Rical rivulet runs through the township.

Newton Township.—This township contains 1,260 acres and 329 persons. Its rateable value is £1,531. The largest landowners are Mr. William Barr (Lord of the Manor) and Lord Feversham. *Newton* adjoins *Beadlam* (See page 858), and both form one good village. The place is equidistant from Helmsley and Kirby Moorside—three miles from each place.

Newton Tower, the seat of the Hon. William Ernest Duncombe, is a castellated mansion, completed in 1855, from a design of Messrs. Banks and Barry. It is situated on an eminence commanding an extensive prospect. At page 118 of this volume, we mentioned Aiskew House as the residence of the Hon. W. E. Duncombe, but we should have stated it to be only his temporary residence.

Newton Hall, a very neat edifice, is the property and residence of the Rev. William Kay, incumbent of Kirkdale. The front is of cut stone, with a neat portico. The situation is pleasant.

Charities.—John Stockton, formerly an innkeeper and farmer here, died on the 22nd of August, 1841, bequeathing (by will dated 13th March, 1839, and by a codicil to the same, dated August 20th, 1841) the whole of his property, with the exception of a few small legacies, for the education of poor children of certain neighbouring townships. A Chancery suit on behalf a distant relative diminished the amount, but 21 townships now partake of the legacy in sums of £10. and £5. each annually. The master of the Newton School receives £15. for the township of Newton, and £5. a year for that of Beadlam (there being no school in the latter place) for which he teaches 24 children free.

There is a *Wesleyan Chapel* here, built in 1796.

Skiplam Township.—This is a township of scattered houses on the west side of Kirkdale, extending from 3 to 5 miles N.W. from Kirby Moorside. Its area is 2,760 acres; population, 84; rateable value, £821. The whole township belongs to Lord Feversham. The soils are on the limestone and redstone. The principal farms here are *Lund Court*, in the occupation of Mr. William Sonley (also a breeder of Leicester rams); *Wethercote*, in that of Miss Stephenson; also *High Lund Court*, *Moorend*, and *Hold Caldron*. Some Roman coins of the reign of Vespasian have been found here, which led to the supposition that there was a Roman Camp at Skiplam.

Wombledon Township.—Area, 1,040 acres, of the rateable value of £1,060., and mostly the property of Lord Feversham. The *Village* stands 3½ miles S. by W. of Kirby Moorside. The *Wesleyan Chapel* was built in 1819. The *School* is a neat Gothic structure, erected in 1844 at a cost of about £112., raised by subscription, aided by a grant from the National Society. It receives £15. a year from Stockton's Charity (See Nawton), viz., £10. for the township of Wombledon, and £5. for that of Welburn. Twenty-one scholars are taught free.

LASTINGHAM.—The parish of Lastingham, or Lestingham, comprises the townships of Appleton-le-Moors, Farndale East Side, Hutton-le-Hole, Lastingham, Rosedale West Side, and Spaunton. Area, 24,668 acres; population, 1,880. The whole, with the exception of Farndale East Side, forms part of the Manor of Spaunton, of which Henry Brewster Darley, Esq., of Aldby Park, is Lord. There are 12,000 acres of common land in this manor belonging to the freeholders. The soil is of various qualities; and about 8,000 acres in the parish are unenclosed moor. The township of Lastingham contains only 690 acres, belonging to H. B. Darley, Esq., and Mr. William Featherstone.

The *Village* of *Lastingham*, or *Lestingham*, is situated in a moorland vale, surrounded by hills, 4 miles N. by E. of Kirby Moorside, and 7 miles N.W. from Pickering. Lestingham retained its original name at the era of the Conquest. Bede calls it *Lastingham* (lasting-spring, or lasting-retreat); and Abbot Stephen, the historian of St. Mary's, York, calls it *Lestingeam* and *Lestingham*, that is lasting-home, retreat, or habitation.

The Monastery.—The first notices relating to this district, occurring in the Saxon history, are connected with the building of monasteries at Lastingham and Whitby, then called Streoneshalh. About the year 648, Cedd, Bishop of the East Saxons, founded a *Monastery* here for Benedictines, and the Church of that house was the first which was built in this district (or at least the first whose erection is recorded), and was constructed of wood.* This

* Cedd, the Saxon Missionary, had three brothers, who, with himself, were all educated for the ministry at Lindisfarne, the Iona of Northumberland. He, if not the eldest, was, at all events, the most eminent of them; and at the request of Penda, Prince of the Middle Angles, first laboured professionally among the Mercians, but subsequently in Essex, at the solicitation of Sigbert, King of the East Saxons, who had been baptised by Finan, when on a visit to Oswy, King of Northumberland. Cedd always retained a warm attachment for Northumbria, and often visited it, partly for the purpose of assisting his brother Caelin, who was the officiating minister of the Court of Ethelwald, King of Deira. During one of his visits, his old Gamaliel, Finan, consecrated him Bishop of the East Saxons; and Ethelwald, knowing him to be a man of solid

was destroyed by the Danes in 870. As stated in the earlier part of this history, Stephen and several of the monks of Whitby, after the Conquest, retired to Lastingham, and began to repair the ruins of the Saxon Monastery. They received for their support from the King, certain lands in Lastingham, Spaunton, Kirkby, and Dalby. But their stay here was not of long duration, for this place, like Whitby, being infested with robbers, the whole monastic establishment removed to York, and founded the Abbey of St. Mary, in that City (See vol. i., p. 498, and vol. ii., p. 267). Some authorities state that the old Saxon Monastery had not been quite deserted, though partly ruined, when the Whitby monks arrived at Lastingham; but be that as it may, the whole of the monks of Lastingham went to York with Stephen, about the year 1080. The Monastery of Lastingham was then abolished, and its lands became the property of St. Mary's. From the description of Lastingham given by Bede, we may infer that the whole district was wild and desolate in the Saxon times; and John of Tynemouth also tells us that when the Saxon Monastery existed here, the whole country between the Tyne and the Tees was one vast desert, the habitation of wild beasts—so long was the country in recovering from the effects of the irruptions of the Picts and Scots.

The *Church* (St. Mary).—Lastingham Church stands a few hundred yards north of the hill which forms the northern terminus of the table land of the district called Ryedale. It was rebuilt with stone in 1078, on the original site of the earliest Church erected in this quarter, and is now one of the "Lions of the County," being the only Church in the vicinity that retains the true Saxon form. The east end terminates in a semicircular recess for the altar, resembling the tribune of a Roman *basilica*; and beneath this part of the structure is a vaulted crypt where relics were deposited. In a letter addressed by the Rev. Rt. Harrison to Dr. Rawson, of Lichfield, in 1843, the writer says of this Church, "In itself it is only partially of Saxon character; but its crypt, which is pure Saxon, is perhaps the best specimen in existence of that order of architecture, and commands the attention of every antiquary who visits it." Its parts are a nave with side aisles, the semicircular chancel just mentioned, and a low tower, and the edifice is built

worth and sincere piety, offered him some land for erecting a Monastery—which offer Cedd accepted, and chose Lastingham for its site. Here he instituted the same discipline as was used at Lindisfarne, and after governing his Diocese for many years, he died of the plague here, in 664, and was buried in the original wooden Church. On the erection of the new one of stone, in 1078, his remains were exhumed and re-interred in that, on the north side of the altar. After his death the superintendence of the Monastery devolved upon his brother, St. Ceadda, Archbishop of York (See vol. i., p. 390).

of very beautiful stone. The tower contains three bells, one of which is Saxon and finely toned; and in the chancel are the piscina and sedilia. There is likewise a piscina in the wall of the south aisle, which proves the existence of a chantry there. The vaulted crypt beneath the chancel and part of the nave, is entered through a trap door in the floor of the nave, from which is a flight of stone steps. "From the east end of this subterranean retreat," writes the Rev. W. Eastmead, "from the window through which the light gleams giving a view of the whole extent of it (the east end of the Church being on the brow of a steep hill), the scene is interesting to astonishment. Here you perceive the massy arches ranged in perspective; you behold the huge cylindrical pillars, and their variously sculptured capitals—each one differing from the other—all in the real Saxon style; to this add the groined roof, and the stairs at the west end leading up to the Church, enveloped in a luminous obscurity from the scanty light admitted by the window in the east. From the account given by Bede, that the body of Cedd was buried on the right side of the altar, one may suppose that this crypt was made after the erection of the Church, though the time cannot be ascertained." The crypt is divided into a centre and two aisles, and measures thirteen paces by eight. A subterranean passage led from it (according to tradition) to Rosedale. Several old persons in the parish can remember when it was open about forty or fifty yards, but at present it is blocked up, and there are only about five or six yards open.

The higher parts of the Church are comparatively modern, and have undergone various alterations—the building being now much smaller than it has been at some former period. It is probable the Monastery was on the west side of it, and united with it, as there are irregularities in the field adjoining, and an ancient road winding up to them. It is thought that the hospital or some other building has stood on the north west of the Church. Mr. Eastmead, writing in 1824, says, "About fifty years since the foundations of the Monastery were razed by the sacrilegious hand of an inhabitant; and the catacombs, containing the dust of many a celebrated member of the fraternity, torn up to furnish materials for fences, leaving us to guess at the situation they had occupied."

The altar piece, a fine copy of Corregio's *Agony in the Garden*, was painted and presented by John Jackson, R.A., a portrait painter of repute, who was born at Lasingham in 1778, and died in 1830. Here we may also observe that Lasingham is also the birth place of the Rev. Thomas Brown, author of a volume of poems containing some excellent specimens of the Yorkshire dialect.

The *Living* is a Discharged Vicarage, valued in the King's Books at £17. 7s. 6d., and now worth about £800. a year. Patron, the Crown; Vicar, Rev. Richard Dalby Easterby.

Some interesting remains have been found here, which prove the existence of a religious foundation as early as the seventh century. These are, 1.—a portable altar of stone, the only one of the kind that has been discovered. It is not unlike a Roman altar, but the cross on the flat top marks its Christian character; and instead of any device or inscription, it is pierced through with a circular arch for the little shrine of relics. It is 17 inches high, 14 wide, and 10½ from front to back. 2.—A piece of stone which once formed part of a string course, ornamented with a scroll of vine, with grapes and many crosses. 3.—The shaft of a small cross; two fragments of another small cross; and part of the head of a very large cross. These fragments are elaborately ornamented with knot-work, &c., and some of them resemble in form the cross lately discovered at Rothbury, in Northumberland, and the celebrated cross of Cong.

There is a *Wesleyan Chapel* in the village; and the *School* is endowed with £10. a year from Stockton's Charity (See Nawton). The poor parishioners have an acre of land given by George Hudson, and £3. 6s. a year left by several donors.

Appleton-le-Moors Township.—Area, 2,570 acres, of which about 1,300 acres are open moorland; population, 295; rateable value, £983. The chief proprietors are Henry B. Darley, Esq. (Lord of the Manor), Joseph Shepherd, Esq., and Mr. Robert Bradley. The soil is principally limestone and clay, but varies in different parts.

The *Village of Appleton-le-Moors*, formerly called *Wood Appleton*, is situated 8 miles N.E. from Kirby Moorside, 6 miles from Pickering, and 2 from Lastingham. It stands on high table land, in the neighbourhood of extensive moors, which afford abundant amusement to the sportsman during the grouse season. There is much beautiful and romantic scenery on all sides, which would well repay a visit from the tourist and admirer of nature's wild loveliness.

Appleton Hall is a beautiful mansion recently built by Joseph Shepherd, Esq., and in which he intends to reside a great portion of every year. This wealthy, liberal, and noble-minded gentleman, who is a native of Appleton, and a merchant and ship owner of London, and whose principal seat is *The Elms*, Upton, West Ham, Essex, has greatly improved the appearance of the village, by the erection of the hall. Mr. Shepherd has also conferred a lasting benefit not only on the present, but succeeding generations, by founding and endowing a *School*, capable of containing nearly one hundred children,

who receive a plain and useful education. It is a handsome Gothic building, designed by Henry Hall, Esq., architect, London, and there is an excellent house for the master. The parish Church being two miles distant, the school-room has been licensed by the Archbishop of York, and fitted up for public worship, once every Sunday, and can comfortably accommodate nearly two hundred people. This is a great boon to the sick and aged. Tradition relates, that formerly there was here a parochial Chapel, with burial ground attached; if so, every trace is obliterated, and the ground is devoted to ordinary garden purposes.

Appleton School is aided by £10. a year from Stockton's Charity (See Nawton). There is a Methodist Chapel here.

Farndale East Side Township.—This township occupies the east side of the higher part of the deep moorland dale of the small river Dove. Its area is 9,103 acres (of which 6,841 are waste land or common), all the property of Lord Feversham. Population, 371; rateable value, £1,530. The soil is principally clay and gravel; the subsoil clay and freestone. The houses are scattered, and the township extends from 5 to 12 miles N. by W. of Kirby Moorside. Near the river, on the farm occupied by Mr. Peacock, is a *Mineral Spring*, similar to that at Sleightholme Dale. (See page 865.)

The *Chapel of Ease* was erected in 1831, and has a body, chancel, vestry, and an open bell turret, with a gallery in the interior. The *School* is supported by £16. a year given by Lord Feversham; £6. 18s. 4d. from Stockton's Charity, and also by subscription.

Farndale West Side is noticed at page 866.

Hutton-le-Hole Township.—Area, 2,860 acres; population, 229; rateable value, £1,185. About 1,800 acres are waste or common. The township is situated on the east side of the river Dove. The largest proprietors of the soil are H. B. Darley, Esq. (Lord of the Manor), Mr. W. Shepherd, and Mr. Wm. Featherstone. The *Village*, which is ill-built and scattered, is surrounded by hills, and stands 3 miles N. of Kirby Moorside, and 1½ mile from Lastingham. There are Chapels for the Independents, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists. The Chapel used by the latter body was formerly a Quaker's Meeting House. The *School* has £10. a year from Stockton's Charity, (See Nawton).

Douthaite Dale is about half a mile distant; and *Douthaite Lodge* is the residence of Mr. William Shepherd. This house contains a quantity of ancient black oak furniture finely carved. *Spaunton Lodge*, otherwise *Dorleys Lodge*, in this township, is reputed to be extra-parochial.

Rosedale.—Rosedale, situated in the bosom of the hills, is a high moor-

land and romantic district, about five miles in length, extending to the sources of the small river Seven, and comprising nearly 12,000 acres, a great part of which is uncultivated. It forms two townships, viz., *Rosedale West Side*, in the parish of Lasingham, and *Rosedale East Side*, in Middleton parish. *Rosedale West Side*, which belongs to H. B. Darley, Esq. (Lord of the Manor), and several freeholders, and extends from 7 to 10 miles N. of Kirby Moorside, had a population in 1851 of 175 souls; and *Rosedale East Side* lies from 8 to 14 miles N.N.W. from Pickering, belongs to Captain Vardon, and contains 878 inhabitants. The river Seven runs through the valley, which is intersected by the road to Whitby by way of Egton. *Rosedale East Side* and Hartoft form a Parochial Chapelry. The hills abound in an excellent description of iron ore, which is worked by the *Rosedale Iron Works Company*.* The ore is highly magnetic, and yields a large percentage of metal. The average of the black stone gives, on analysis, 75 per cent. of peroxide of iron, and from the furnace 50 per cent. of metallic iron. The vein is eighteen feet in thickness, and is easily worked by drifting. Besides the ironstone, *Rosedale* has other valuable mineral deposits, viz., coals, jet, alum shale, cement stones, and freestone. The coal is of an inferior quality, and is principally used for lime burning; the coal seam is found at a depth of thirty yards, and at the present workings has a thickness of eighteen or twenty inches. A branch of the *Cleveland Railway* is being extended to this vale, chiefly for the purpose of conveying the ironstone to the place of smelting. This line will pass by Blakey to Greenhow, and join the main trunk near Stokesley.

Near the Whitby road, 10 miles N.W. from Pickering, and 7 N. by E. from Kirby Moorside, on the east side of this romantic dale, are a few remains of a *Priory* for Benedictine or Cistercian Nuns (dedicated to St. Mary and St. Lawrence), founded by Robert, son of Nicholas de Stuteville, about the year 1190. The property of the *Priory* lay chiefly in *Rosedale*, and near Cropton, Cawthorn, Newton, Lockton, and Pickering. According to Burton, at the Dissolution, a Prioress and eight or nine religious belonged to the house;†

* An insepimus, dated at York, the 26th of February, 1328, the 2nd of Edward III., recites a grant made on the 16th of August, 1209, by Robert de Stuteville, of a meadow in *Rosedale*, to the nuns of that place, excepting only his forge, affords proof that iron was worked there early in the 13th century.—*Dugdale's Monasticon*, vol. i., p. 507.

† The Prioresses whose names are ascertained are Marca de Ross; Joan de Pykering, who occurred in 1310; Isabella Whyteby; Elizabeth de Kirkby-Moorside, 1336; Margaret Chamberlin; Joan Brandley, 1468; Margaret Ripon; Joan Baddensly, 1505; Maud Felton, 1521; and Mary Marshall, 1527.

whose yearly income was valued at £41. 13s. 4d. The site was granted to Ralph Neville, Earl of Westmorland, with the manor of Keldholm, to be held in military service. The Conventual Church, which was used as a *Chapel of Ease* to the parish Church of Middleton until 1838, was rebuilt in 1839, at a cost of £665., raised by subscription. It is a neat plain structure consisting of a body and chancel. It contains a rich stained glass window which was presented by the Rev. Dr. Penfold, the late Lord of the Manor. The farmhouse near the Chapel and its out-offices, appear to have been built out of the ruins of the Priory. A fine massive doorway of the Priory, and a small portion of a spiral staircase, still remain. The cloisters of the Priory were on the south side of the Chapel. Above a doorway of the Chapel is a stone of the old building inscribed "*Omnia Vanitas*" (All is Vanity).

The *Perpetual Curacy* was augmented with £800. of Queen Anne's Bounty from 1739 to 1810, and with £200. left by J. Marshall, in 1784. The Rev. Robert Skelton is the incumbent, and the living is worth about £100. a year.

The *School* is endowed with £5. a year left by Thomas Pierson, in 1720. There is a Methodist Chapel at Rosedale West Side, built in 1836.

Rosedale is visited in the summer season by numerous picnic and pleasure parties, as well as by sportsmen, for whose convenience there is a spacious inn near the Priory.

Spaunton, or Spawnton Township.—Area, 1,540 acres; population, 116; rateable value, £779. H. B. Darley, Esq., is Lord of the Manor and principal landowner. The *Village* is small, and stands on the brow of a hill 5 miles N.E. of Kirby Moorside, and half a mile from Lastingham. At this place was a Castle which belonged to the family of De Spaunton; and afterwards, it is said, to the Carrington family.

Spaunton Lodge, the shooting residence of H. B. Darley, Esq., is situated about 2 miles from Lastingham. *Lund House* is the property and residence of Mr. Thomas Frank; *Spaunton Hagg* is the property and residence of Mr. Robert Martindale; *Spaunton Cottage* is a farm residence occupied by Mr. Foster; and *Lingmoor House* is the residence of Mr. Hornby.

The *School* is aided with £5. a year from Stockton's Charity (See Nawton).

MALTON BOROUGH.—The history of Malton commences at page 207 of this volume. Since that account was printed, the town was presented by the Government with a trophy of the late war with Russia (in March, 1859)—a Sebastopol gun seven feet long—an eighteen pounder.

A field on the N.W. side of the town, near the Cow Pasture, has lately been purchased for a *Cemetery*, and on the 5th of March last (1859), the

foundation stones of the two mortuary Chapels were laid by the Borough Bailiff, Alfred Simpson, Esq.

Old Malton.—An account of this place will be found at page 211. The area of the parish is 3,983 acres, including the hamlet of *Wycombs*; and the number of its inhabitants in 1851 was 1,505. The Grammar School is noticed at page 221.

Norton.—This place, though in the East Riding of Yorkshire, is noticed at page 222; and to what has been stated may be added what follows:—

Auburn Hill is the name given to the modern villa residence of Robert Wise, Esq., nearly a mile from Norton. In the pleasure grounds is the old but beautiful east window of Kirkburn Church, in fine preservation; also an ancient Norman Church doorway, and some statuary brought from Scotland.

During excavations in the cemetery at Norton, in July of the present year (1859), the workmen met with a collection of flint stones, beneath which were found about half a bushel of fragments of Roman pottery, baked and unbaked, with a small quantity of ashes, and a remarkably fine Roman bell, of bronze. There was a Camp near this place to protect the ford across the Derwent to the Roman Station at Malton (See page 208).

In this township are several training establishments, conducted by Mr. John Scott, Whitewall House; Mr. John Shepherd, Wold Cottage; Mr. T'Anson, Mr. Charles Peck, Mr. Thomas Cunningham, &c.

At *Burythorpe*, 5 miles S. from Malton, a handsome Early English Church was finished in 1858, which had been built at a great cost to replace an old Norman structure which had gone to decay. During the erection of the new building, a high wind blew down the whole of the west end and the tower, destroying the ancient bells. The Church contains several valuable painted windows.

NORMANBY.—Normanby, including Thornton Risebrough, contains 2,363 acres and 198 persons. It is supposed to have derived its name from one of its ancient proprietors, who was named Norman. The surface is undulated, and the scenery is richly diversified. The area of the township of Normanby is 1,768 acres; population, 176; rateable value, £2,492. The soil is a strong clay. The chief landowners are Captain Legard, the Hon. and Rev. A. Duncombe (Dean of York), George Dodsworth, Esq., and Sir Digby Caley, Bart.

The *Village of Normanby* is small and meanly built, but pleasantly situated 5 miles S.S.E. of Kirby Moorside, 5 miles W.S.W. of Pickering, and 12 miles from Malton.

The *Church* is a plain structure, consisting of nave and chancel, partly renewed in 1718. The old parts of the building appear to be very ancient.

Over the front door is an early Norman arch; in the north wall is part of another arch of that description, and a few fragments of ancient pillars. There is a fine Norman arch between the body and chancel. The bell turret contains two bells. The *Living*, a Rectory, valued in the King's Books at £9. 12s. 6d., and now worth about £500. a year, is in the patronage of the Rev. J. R. Hill, and incumbency of the Rev. James Hill. The *Rectory House* is a modern building. The tithes were commuted in 1888, for a yearly modus of £475. There is a Chapel for Wesleyans. The parish school is endowed with a rent charge of £5. a year for the education of five free scholars, and £1½ for supplying them with books, &c. These sums were left, in 1700, by Lady Judith Boynton. The teacher also receives £5. a year from Stockton's Charity (See Nawton), and the school is further supported by subscription.

There is a *Mutual Improvement Society* possessing a library of 260 vols.

Thornton Risebrough Township.—This is a small township of 595 acres, situated on a bold acclivity on the east side of the river Seven, 4 to 5 miles W.S.W. of Pickering. The land is in two farms, and belongs to Mrs. Wrangham and the Misses Smith. Population, 22; rateable value, £288. There is a *Sulphur Spring* at Risbro', and also a *Chalybeate Spring*.

High Riseborough Hall (now a farmhouse) is an ancient building on the top of a hill. The walls of the house are about four feet in thickness, the roof is high pitched, and the windows mullioned. Portions of a moat are still visible. *Risebro' Law*, the other farmhouse, is in the occupation of Mr. Wilson. Near it is a fine elm. Foundations of a small village appear here.

NUNNINGTON.—Nunnington parish is situated in the fertile and picturesque dale of the Rye. The surface is boldly undulated, and the scenery beautifully diversified. The higher grounds command excellent prospects. The area of the parish is about 1,900 acres; rateable value, £3,167.; population, 443. The soil is very rich. William Rutson, Esq., is the principal landowner and Lord of the Manor.

At the time of the Domesday Survey the Manor of *Nunnigetune* included Stonegrave, Ness, Holme, and Wykeham, and there was then here a Church and priest. About 1580 the Manor of Nunnington belonged to the Hickes family. In 1680, according to an old plan of the estate, John Hollowaie, Esq., was Lord of the Manor of Nunnington, and the Manor House and part of the estate was then occupied by the Norcliffe family. The Manor afterwards passed by purchase to the Graham family, and in 1839, Sir Bellingham Graham, Bart., sold Nunnington and Stonegrave to W. Ruston, Esq.

The *Old Hall* or *Manor House*, which stands at the east end of the village, on the south bank of the Rye, is a large structure in the *Elizabethan style*,

consisting of a centre and two projecting wings. It was once the seat of Richard, Lord Viscount Preston (son of Sir George Graham, Bart., of Netherby), who died in 1683. This nobleman rebuilt the south front of the hall, as appears by his arms over the entrance. William, Lord Withrington, who is said to have descended from the brave Withrington, celebrated in Chevy Chase for having fought upon his stumps, also resided at this hall, and was owner of the Nunnington estate. The south front is 123 feet long, and the side wings project eight feet from the centre. The principal entrance, which is on the south, opens into a spacious hall 40 feet by 23, from whence leads an equally spacious staircase, with a massive balustrade of oak. The drawing room above the entrance hall was formerly of similar dimensions to it. Two of the rooms are hung with tapestry and stamped leather, and there is some ancient wainscotting of black oak. This hall is the occasional residence of its owner, William Ruston, Esq., of Newby Wiske.

The *Village of Nunnington* is large, well built, and well wooded, and stands $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles S. by W. from Kirby Moorside, and $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles S.E. of Helmsley. The Rye is crossed here by a stone bridge of three arches.*

The *Church*, originally dedicated to All Saints, was re-dedicated to St. James when it was rebuilt in 1672, at the sole expence of Ranald Graham, Esq., the then Lord of the Manor. It is a small building without side aisles. The tower contains three bells. In the chancel are two handsome marble monuments to Lords Preston and Widdrington, whose remains lie interred in the family vault beneath. There are likewise in the Church memorials of Emily, niece of Sir Godfrey Webster, Bart., and wife of E. Cleaver, Esq., and other members of the Cleaver family. Edward Cleaver, Esq., of Nunnington Hall, died in 1812, aged 72. In an arch in the wall is the effigy of a cross-legged knight, supposed to represent Peter de Loschy, "a noble warrior and a man of great command," who, according to tradition, gallantly slew a huge serpent, the terror of the neighbourhood, in the thicket of Loschy Hill,

Charities.—The *Hospital* and *School* at Nunnington were founded by Ranald Graham or Graham, the same munificent Lord of the Manor who rebuilt the parish Church. The founder endowed the institution with a rent charge of £20. per annum out of the Manor of Nunnington. The hospital is for three poor men or women to be chosen by the Lord of the Manor out of the townships of Nunnington, Stonegrave, and West Ness, and the farm of Muscoates, parcel of the Manor of Nunnington. Out of the

* *Nunnington* is a compound word denoting Nun-river-town. There appears to have been a Nunnery here at some remote period, which, according to Dodsworth's MSS. was dissolved about the year 1200. It is supposed to have been built on the present site of the Old Hall.

near East Newton.* The *Living* is a Rectory, valued in the King's Books at £18. 6s. 8d., and now worth £342. a year. The tithes were commuted in 1776. Patron, the Crown; Rector, Rev. Henry Cooper. The *Rectory House* was built in 1858. There is a Wesleyan Chapel here.

The York road here passes through a fine avenue of limes and sycamores, nearly half a mile in length, and extending from the bridge to the brow of the oblong hill called *Caukläss*, a corruption of cauklays or chalk lands, the substratum of the hill consisting of limestone rock. Caukläss hill being situated between two lovely vales, commands one of the most beautiful and extensive prospects in the neighbourhood. There was formerly a racecourse on this hill, at the western extremity of which, near Stonegrave, was erected a stand.

A few years ago, several silver coins of different sizes, of the reign of Edward III., were turned up by the plough in a field about a quarter of a mile N.W. of Nunnington village.

Mr. Thomas Stamper, of *Highfield House*, is noticed for his excellent breed of pure Leicestershire sheep. Highfield is a fine fertile farm, from which extensive prospects are obtained.

OSWALDKIRK.—Oswaldkirk (in Domesday, *Oswaldeschercha*—the Church of Oswald) extends into Ampleforth parish, and contains 2,810 acres and 428 persons. The surface is varied by hill and dale. R. B. Oakley, Esq. (Lord of the Manor), the Rector, Thomas Bowdry, Esq., and Lord Feversham are the chief landowners. The rateable value is £1,854.

The *Village* is romantically situated at the eastern extremity of the Hambleton Hills, at the foot of a precipitous bank, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles S. of Helmsley, on the road between that town and York.

The *Church* (St. Oswald) is a small ancient structure partly in the Saxon or Early Norman style, and consists of a nave, chancel, tower, and porch. There are two bells in the tower, and the tower clock was presented to the parish in 1820, by the late Rev. Thomas Comber, Rector of this parish for

£20. a year the almspeople were to receive 40s. per annum each; and 40s. were also appropriated to the repair of the building. The remaining surplus of £6. per annum is given to the schoolmaster.

In 1718 Wm. Anderson left £10. to the poor of Nunnington; in 1730 David Bedford left £40. for the education of poor scholars, and £20. to the poor; in 1756 Lady Widdrington bequeathed £50. to the poor; in 1782 Rd. Marshall left £20. to the poor; in 1824 Mrs. Mary Medcalf left £100. to the poor, and £50. for the education of four poor scholars.

* Similar traditions are noticed at page 336 of this volume.

22 years, and who died in 1835, aged 75. There is a monument to his memory, and one to another member of the Comber family, who was 19 years M.P. for York, and many years a Lord of the Admiralty; and a third to E. B. Oakley, Esq., who died in 1841, aged 35. The *Benefice*, a Rectory, rated in the King's Books at £10. 1s. 8d., is now worth about £700. per ann. The present patron and incumbent is the Rev. Henry George Wandesford Comber. The tithes were commuted for £410., and there are 300 acres of glebe land. St. Oswald, in whose honour the Church is dedicated, was the celebrated King of Northumbria (noticed at page 85 of the first vol. of this history).

The *Rectory House* is a handsome modern cut stone mansion, in the Grecian style. The pleasure grounds are neat, and the prospects splendid. The house contains a good collection of paintings, amongst which are portraits of Sir C. Wandesford (Lord Lieutenant of Ireland) and Mrs. Thornton, both members of the family from which the present Rector is descended. The Thornton family had their seat at Newton Grange so early as 1315.*

Near the Church, but on the north side of the road (the Church being on the south side), are the remains of a very ancient building, supposed, but by no means certain, to be a *Monastery* begun in the ninth century, but never completed, the establishment being removed to Old Byland. The remnant left consists of a piece of a buttressed and partly ivy-covered wall, about 5 feet thick, 12 feet high, and 100 feet long.

Oswaldkirk Hall, a fine mansion, the seat of R. B. Oakley, Esq., stands in a beautiful situation on the side of a well wooded picturesque hill. The *Manor House* is now a farmhouse, in the occupation of Mr. William Boyes.

Newton Grange.—This is an estate (now in two farms) the property of Lord Feversham. It formerly belonged to a branch of the ancient family of Cholmondely, who had a mansion here, where now stands the farmhouse called *West Newton Grange*. The old Chapel belonging to the mansion is still in existence, and in 1815, in consequence of its ruinous state, five leaden coffins containing the remains of members of the Cholmondely family, were removed from the vault to the Church of Oswaldkirk.

Here was born in 1585, in the house of Ralph Sandwith, Esq., father of Eleanor, wife of M. Dodsworth, Esq., his father, *Roger Dodsworth*, the eminent antiquary. Mr. Dodsworth was principal compiler of the *Monasticæ Anglicanæ*, which was published under his and Dugdale's names. The 120

* Archbishop Tillotson is said to have preached his first sermon in this Church, the Rector of the parish at that time, the Rev. John Denton, being his particular friend and acquaintance.

vols. in his own hand writing, and 42 vols. of original MSS. which he had collected, are lodged in the Bodleian Library. He died at the age of 69, and was buried at Rufford in Lancashire.

East Newton Grange is a farmhouse in the occupation of Mr. J. Seamer.

Charities.—Three bequests, viz., £80. left by Mary Fish, £40. by Eliz. Moore, and £20. by Wm. Sedgwick, were paid into the hands of Mrs. Mary Thompson, who has by deed, in 1762, settled two fields of nine acres, out of the rents of which £4. per annum are paid to the schoolmaster for teaching eight poor children; £1. to the poor; and 10s. for repairing the school-house. The residue of the rents (the gift of the above named Mrs. Thompson) is given to the poor. Lady C. Cholmley gave a rent charge of £2. per annum for the poor of the parish. Sir Rd. Vaughan left 20s. per annum for the poor of Oswaldkirk and Ampleforth; Eliz. Hassell left £12. 10s.; Mrs. Dorothy Comber bequeathed £100. to the poor of Oswaldkirk and Ampleforth; the Rev. P. Pigott left the interest of £100. to the clerk of the parish; Thos. Carter left the interest of £50. to the school. Mrs. Mary Bowdrey gave to trustees £300. 3 per cent. consols, in satisfaction of the bequest (last mentioned) of £50. by her late brother, Thos. Carter—the remainder for the poor of Oswaldkirk.

The *School*, with a master's residence, was erected in 1858, at a cost of about £800. raised by subscription aided by a grant. It is a very neat building in the Swiss style.

SALTON—The townships of Salton and Brawby constitute this parish. The first named township contains 1,730 acres and 161 inhabitants. Its rateable value is £1,601., and the principal proprietors are Thomas Joseph Candler, Esq., John Woodall, Esq. (Lord of the Manor), and the Hon. and Rev. A. Duncombe, Dean of York. The parish is generally level, and is watered by the rivers Dove, Seven, Riccal, and Rye. The soil is a deep loam and clay. The *Village of Salton* is small, and stands in a pleasant situation 5 miles S. from Kirby Moorside, and 6 miles from Pickering.

The *Church* (St. John of Beverley) is a Norman structure, with restorations of later dates. The arches of the chancel and porch are of Norman architecture. The tower contains two bells. There are memorials of the Dowker family, who formerly resided here. The *Vicarage*, which is at present in the gift of John Woodhall, Esq., and incumbency of the Rev. Wm. Abbey, is valued in the King's Books at £4. 10s. 10d., and now worth about £140. a year. The *Vicarage House* is a small plain old thatched building.

The *School* is supported by subscription.

Brawby Township.—Area, about 1,000 acres; population, 218; rateable value, £1,815. The land belongs to Mr. Thomas Watson, Wm. Kendall, Esq., Thomas J. Candler, Esq., and several freeholders. John Woodall, Esq., is Lord of the Manor. The *Village* is situated near the confluence of the

Seven and the Dove with the river Rye, 7 miles S.S.E. of Kirby Moorside. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a Chapel here, and there is a neat National School, which is also used as a Chapel of Ease.

About three years ago some sepulchral urns and other remains of the Romans were found on Brawby Moor. *Brawby Park House* is the neat residence of Mr. Thomas Watson.

SCAWTON.—This parish contains 2,768 acres, situated upon Hambleton. A great proportion of the land is open moor. The population is 153; and rateable value £1,245. Sir William Worsley, Bart., and Lord Feversham are the owners of the soil. The *Village* lies about 5 miles W. by S. of Helmsley. *Scawton Park*, the property of Sir W. Worsley, is in the occupation of Mr. William Houlston, farmer. There appears to have been a mansion and a park here in former times.

The *Church* (St. Mary) is an old edifice, retaining the Norman arches in the chancel and porch. It has neither tower nor side aisles. In the chancel are the sedilia and piscina. There is a descent of three steps from the porch to the floor of the nave. The *Benefice* is a Discharged Rectory, in the patronage of Sir. W. Worsley, and incumbency of the Rev. Thomas Worsley, Master of Downing College, Cambridge. It is rated in the *Liber Regis* at £2. 19s. 2d. The tithes have been commuted for £148, and there are 32 acres of glebe land.

SLINGSBY.—The area of Slingsby is 2,363 acres; population, 632; rateable value, £3,170. The Earl of Carlisle is Lord of the Manor and principal landowner.

At the Conquest *Selungesbi* (Slingsby) formed a part of the immense possessions assigned to the Earl of Morton by the Conqueror. It afterwards came to the Mowbrays, who had a *Castle* here, and the Wyvilles and others held lands here under them. From the family of De Mowbray the Manor and Castle of Slingsby passed to the ancient family of Hastings about 1322, and continued with them till about the year 1600, when they were sold to Sir Chas. Cavendish, in whose family they remained for about a century. The manor was afterwards held by Edmund Sheffield, Duke of Buckingham, but on his death without issue, in 1735, it was purchased by an ancestor of the present noble proprietor.

The Castle of the Mowbrays appears to have gone to decay at an early period, for in the 18th of Edward III. (1345) Ralph de Hastings had licence to make a Castle of his house at Slingsby, and to impark his woods at Slingsby, Frith, Colton, &c. The great Lord Hastings, who was beheaded in the Tower by order of Richard III., died possessed of the Castle and

Manor of Slingsby. His son George was created Earl of Huntingdon by King Henry VIII., in 1530. Dodsworth, the antiquarian, who visited Slingsby in 1619, observes of the Castle:—"There is engraven on stone a maunche, over the Castle gate, which Castle, Manor, and Park, was the ancient possession of the Hastings, Earls of Huntingdon, now sold to Sir Charles Cavendish. There hath been a Church in the Castle."

Sir C. Cavendish removed this old Castle, and, in 1643, erected on its site a large and elegant mansion, of quadrangular form, with towers on the eastern and western sides, in the style of Inigo Jones. It is recorded that a stone formerly in front of the building bore this inscription:—"This house was built by Sir Charles Cavendish, son of Sir Charles Cavendish, and brother to William, Duke of Newcastle. He was a man of great virtue and learning. He died in Feb., 1683, and this is placed here by order of his nephew, Henry, Duke of Newcastle, in the year 1691." This stone is said to have been removed by Nicholas Manners, bailiff to the Earl of Carlisle. The mansion became afterwards the property of the poet Sheffield, Duke of Buckingham, but not being inhabited it fell into decay, The dilapidated but picturesque remains of the building are, however, carefully preserved by the Earl of Carlisle. They stand at the west end of the village, surrounded by a wide and deep moat supplied by a small rivulet called Wathbeck.

Dodsworth speaks of Wyvill Hall, the seat of the Wyvills—an old house of stone at the east end of the town, standing in 1619. The Rev. W. Westmead, writing in 1824, says, "Of this ancient hall there are no traces at the present day." There is an ancient house here, however, called Wyvill Hall, which is the property and residence of Mr. Thomas Ireland, and is thought to have been the seat of the Wyvills.

The *Village of Slingsby* is situated 7 miles W. by N. of Malton, and on the Thirsk Malton and Driffield line of railway. It is one of the three villages in Yorkshire which still retains its rustic maypole. Through Slingsby formerly passed the Roman vicinary way between Malton and Aldborough; and several tumuli in the woods of the Earl of Carlisle indicate that some severe conflict has formerly taken place here. From the hill to the south of the village is a fine view of the princely mansion of Castle Howard.

The *Church* (All Saints) is an ancient structure which belonged to the Abbey of Whitby. Its component parts are a nave, north and south aisles, chancel, and a massive square tower containing three bells, and a good eight days' clock. The latter was purchased for £100., in 1838. The chancel was rebuilt in 1835. In it is the monumental effigy of a cross-legged knight, much dilapidated, and supposed to represent one of the Wyvill family, who

is said, by a fabulous tradition, to have slain a monstrous serpent that infested the neighbouring road, and lived upon prey of passengers. The *Living*, a Rectory, is valued in the King's Books at £12. 1s. 10½d., and now worth £550. a year. The *Rectory House* is a plain commodious building, and there are about 100 acres of glebe. The tithes were commuted for £428. 12s. 6d. The patronage is vested in the Earl of Carlisle, and the present Rector is the Rev. William Carter.

The *Boys' School* is endowed with £5. per ann., left by Mrs. Ann Mann, of Stokesley, in 1712, and the Earl of Carlisle subscribes liberally towards its support. The noble Earl likewise allows £15. a year towards the support of a *Girls' School*. There is a Library and Reading Room in connexion with the School. The *Wesleyan Chapel* was built in 1837. The poor of the parish have the rent of ten acres of land and the interest of £25.

STONEGRAVE.—Stonegrave (called in Domesday *Stane-grif*) includes West Ness, and East Newton and Laysthorpe. The entire parish contains about 2,700 acres and 277 persons. The area of the township of Stonegrave is about 900 acres; population, 150; rateable value, £1,257. The soil is rich, the surface undulated, and the scenery rich and agreeably interspersed with wood. Stone of good quality is quarried for building and for burning into lime. The Lord of the Manor and principal landowner is William Ratson, Esq., who purchased the estate in 1839 (See page 879).

The *Villages of Stonegrave* is small, and stands at the foot of the steep brow of Cauklass (See page 881), 5 miles S.E. of Helmsley.

The *Church* is an ancient stone structure consisting of a nave with side aisles, a chancel, porch, and square tower. The west wall is said to be of Saxon architecture: the lower part of the tower and the north aisle are Early Norman. The nave and aisles are separated by two fine rows of Norman arches. The upper part of the tower, the chancel, and south aisle, are chiefly in the Decorated and Perpendicular styles. There is an altar screen of carved oak, erected in 1636. The tower contains three bells, and the font is ancient. In the north aisle are some ancient monuments of the Thorntons, who had their seat at East Newton so early as the year 1315. That learned divine, Thomas Comber, D.D., Dean of Durham, author of the "*Companion to the Temple*," also Rector of Stonegrave, married the heiress of the Thorntons, and resided on his estate at East Newton. He died in 1690, and lies buried within the altar rails of this Church. Many members of the Thornton and Comber families are buried in the north aisle, some of their monuments having recumbent effigies. The Rev. Henry G. W. Comber, Rector of Oswaldkirk, is a lineal descendant of the Thorntons on the one side, and of

the Combers on the other. In the north aisle also are interred the remains of two former Rectors of the Church (father and son), named Denton.

The *Living* is a Rectory, valued in the King's Books at £83. 6s. 8d., and now worth up to £500. a year. Patron, the Crown; Rector, Rev. Augustus W. Wetherall. The *Rectory House* is a good residence. The tithes of Stonegrave and West Ness were commuted for land, &c., in 1776. The Rev. John Oxlee was Curate of Stonegrave for a number of years, commencing in 1811 (See page 204). In the Churchyard, near the east window of the chancel, is a monument to Susanna, his wife, who died in 1831, aged 45 years.

There is an *Infant School*—the elder children attend the endowed school at Nunnington. The poor have £2. 7s. a year left by three donors, and the interest of £10. left by Thomas and Mrs. Comber. John Clark, in 1728, left towards the repairs of the Church of Stonegrave, his house, orchard, and garth, situated at Nunnington.

West Ness Township.—This is a township on the banks of the Rye, opposite East Ness, in Hovingham parish. It consists of 910 acres, on which are a few scattered houses. The place is distant from Kirby Moorside 6 miles to the south. The land belongs to T. W. and J. Kendall, Esqrs., Rev. James Hall, and others. William Rutson, Esq., is Lord of the Manor. A small Wesleyan Chapel was erected here in 1836. The population is 64 souls, and the rateable value is £1,443.

East Newton and Laythorpe Township.—Area, about 900 acres; population, 63; rateable value, £882. Sir George O. Wombwell, Bart., is Lord of the Manor, and with J. Kendall and B. Outram, Esqrs., are the landowners. Laisthorpe, or Laythorpe, is the manor of Henry Dowker, Esq. East Newton is 4 miles S. from Helmsley.

East Newton Hall was the seat of the Thornton family from the time of Edward I. till it passed in marriage to the Combers. The remains of it has been converted into a farmhouse, now in the occupation of Mr. George Wray. One wing of the hall converted into a barn, is at present quite detached from the inhabited part of the building. Leading from the basement of the house is a subterranean passage in a north-easterly direction. This passage is at present bricked up about fifty feet from the entrance, and is six feet high and six feet wide. It is arched at the top, and has a flagged footway in the centre. Nothing whatever is known concerning it.

As before stated, this mansion was the seat of the celebrated Dean Comber, and in the square tower or turret at some distance from the house, this learned divine is said to have prosecuted his studies. The hall commands a fine view in the direction of Helmsley and Kirby Moorside.

Laythorpe Lodge, the seat of Henry Dowker, Esq., is a neat residence on the crown of a hill overlooking the beautiful vale which extends from Gilling Castle to Malton and the Wolds. The house has a large wing and a square tower. The pleasure grounds are tastefully arranged.

Pickering Lythe Wapentake.

THE Liberty and Wapentake of Pickering Lythe is bounded on the north by Langbaugh Wapentake; on the east by Whitby Strand Liberty and the German Ocean; on the south by Dickering Wapentake and the river Derwent; and on the west by Ryedale Wapentake, from which it is separated by the small rivers Seven and Rye—the Wapentake and Liberty being co-extensive. It is about 20 miles in length, and varies from 9 to 18 miles in breadth. The probable derivation of the name, Pickering, is noticed at page 225. Except the low fertile marshes of the Vales of the Derwent and the Rye, and a narrow strip of land along the coast, this Wapentake is a region of deep and narrow dales and high and bleak moors, forming one of the most mountainous parts of the Eastern Moorlands. The river Seven, the Costa, and many smaller streams, have their sources in the higher parts of the moorland dales of Pickering Lythe. Along the lower parts of several of these dales, the Whitby and Pickering railway pursues its winding route through romantic and beautiful scenery (See page 300). The Rev. John Richard Hill, of Thornton Hall, as lessee under the Duchy of Lancaster, is Lord Paramount of the whole Liberty, owner of a great part of the soil, and sole Lord of the Manors of Pickering, Pickering Forest, Thornton-cum-Farmanby, Ellerby, Goadland, Snainton, and Scalby. This mountainous district formerly had its forest, styled the Liberty or Forest of Pickering Lythe. The Wapentake contains 15 parishes, parts of two other parishes, and the market towns of Scarborough and Pickering; and is divided into 48 townships.

The *Vale of Pickering* is a wide fertile level, containing nearly 160 square miles of surface. Its eastern portion is prolonged to the edge of the sea cliffs about Filey; on the west, its waters pass, by a narrow valley, through the oolite hills which extend from Castle Howard to Malton and Langton Wold. Were this narrow passage closed, a large portion of the valley would become a lake, discharging itself into the sea near Filey, through cliffs about

seventy feet high. Professor Buckland, in his work, *Reliquia Diluviana*, seems to admit that the probability of this vale having been an antediluvian lake, which was drained when the present outlet at Malton was effected by the waters of the Deluge; but Professor Phillips does not think that the present appearances of the vale can fairly be employed to support opinions as to its condition before the flood.

ALLERSTON.—This parish contains 10,012 acres of land, extending more than seven miles north of the village to the mountain of *Blackhow Topping* and the several farms of *Crosscliffe Dale*, and southward to *Whitshall* and *Crakshall*, two farms on the Derwent, near Yeddingham Bridge. The greater part of the parish is moorland, and much of it remains unenclosed. The population in 1851 numbered 450 souls. The rateable value is £2,650.; and the principal landowners are Sir Digby Caley, Bart. (Lord of the Manor), and George Lloyd, Esq. The surface is varied, and in some parts mountainous, and the lands on the south side, which are low, are sometimes overflowed by the Derwent. An Inclosure Act was passed in 1808.

The *Village* is situated at the foot of the moors of Pickering Forest, and on the northern verge of the fertile marshes of the Vale of the Derwent, 5 miles E. by S. from Pickering.

The *Church* (St. John) is an ancient edifice consisting of a nave, chancel, and square tower. The *Living* is a Perpetual Curacy united with Ebberston Vicarage; in the gift of the Dean of York. The *School* is a small plain building, erected in 1880, and supported by subscription.

BROMPTON.—The townships of Brompton, Sawdon, Snainton, and Troutdale, are comprised in this parish, and the area of the whole is 10,180 acres. Population, 1,572. The rateable value of Brompton township is £2,085.; the population is 617; and the chief proprietors of the soil are Sir Digby Caley, Bart., E. S. Caley, Esq., M.P., and Dr. Wm. Harland. The soil varies in quality in different situations, and the scenery in many parts is picturesque and beautiful. Limestone, in which some fossils are found, is quarried for building, &c., and a kind of slate is also obtained, used for roofing houses.

Brompton is said to have been the residence of the Kings of Northumbria, and Mr. Hinderwell, writing in 1798, tells us that the foundations of an ancient Castle were then visible on an eminence called Castle Hill. "A farmhouse," he adds, "about half a mile N.E. of Brompton, is built on Gallows Hill, an appendage to this Castle." In the reign of Richard II. Brompton was the lordship of Thomas de Bromflet. An heiress of the family carried it in marriage to the Cliffords. The Caley family have been located here for upwards of two centuries.

The *Village of Brompton* is in a pleasant situation, on the verge of the rich marshes of the Vale of Derwent, 8 miles S.W. of Scarborough. It is finely ornamented with trees, and has several neat houses. A fair is held here on the 12th of November.

High Hall, a fine mansion, which has just undergone considerable repairs, is the seat of Sir Digby Cayley, Bart.* *Low Hall* is the property of E. S. Cayley, Esq., M.P., and the residence of the Vicar of the parish. An Inclosure Act for Brompton was passed in 1758.

The *Church* (All Saints) is a fine spacious Gothic structure, having a nave with side aisles, a chancel with north aisle, and a tower with a graceful octagonal spire. In 1750 the chancel was shortened. The interior of the tower shows that it has been constructed out of the materials of a Norman edifice, there being remains of Norman mouldings built in the wall. There is no tower arch. At the north-east corner is the tower staircase, the entrance to which is formed out of an old Norman doorway. At the east end of the south aisle is a piscina, a bracket for a light, and a niche for the patron Saint. The tower contains three bells and a clock. The font is large, and of Norman character. In the chancel is a monument to Sir William Cayley, the first Baronet, and there are several mural monuments in the Church. The *Living* is a Discharged Vicarage, valued in the King's Books at £12., and now worth above £100. a year, having been augmented with £200. of Queen Anne's Bounty, in 1800, and a Parliamentary grant of £1,600., in 1815. Patron, Sir D. Cayley; Vicar, Rev. John Blair. There is no Vicarage House. In July, 1822, an additional burial ground was consecrated.

The *Methodist Chapel* was built about 1819. The *School* is supported by subscription. There are two *free cottages* built for the residence of poor widows, by Mrs. Margaret Pierson, in 1835. The poor of Brompton have 10s. a year left by Hannah Walker, in 1754; and those of Stainton have 3s. 6d. a year left by William Sawdon, in 1745.

John de Brompton, a monkish historian, who compiled a laborious work on the early annals of England, including the period between the years 558 and 1198, is supposed to have been a native of this parish. His *Chronicle*, which is chiefly valuable for giving the Saxon laws at large, is published

* William Cayley received the honour of Knighthood in 1641, and for his services to Kings Charles I. and II., was created a Baronet in 1661. The present (Sir Digby) Baronet, the sixth, is son of Sir George Cayley, the fifth Baronet. He was born in 1807, married in 1830 the second daughter of the late Rev. George Allanson, of Middleton Quernhow, Yorkshire.

among the X Scriptures. Charleton says that our author lived a monk at Whitby Abbey for twenty years.

Sawdon Township.—Sawdon contains about 1,200 acres, mostly the property of Mrs. Rivis and the Rev. J. R. Hill. The manorial rights belong to the latter. Population, 191; rateable value, £695. The *Village of Sawdon* is small, and is situated near the head of a rivulet, 2 miles distant from Brompton, and 8 miles W.S.W. from Scarborough. There is a place of worship here for Wesleyans.

On Sawdon Heights, on the farm called Basin-howe, is a large tumulus, hollow or sunk in the centre, like a basin, whence the etymology of the name of the farm.

Snainton Township.—The area of the township and chapelry of Snainton is about 4,400 acres, partly in low fertile marshes extending southward to the Derwent, near to the two farms called *Fowl Bridge*; but mostly high moorland. The land belongs to Sir D. Cayley, Bart., E. S. Cayley, Esq., M.P., G. Lloyd, Esq., Messrs. J. and K. Williamson, Mrs. Ward, and several others. Population, 695; rateable value, £2,813. Snainton township extends into the parish of Ebberston. The *Village of Snainton* is large, and occupies a pleasant situation at the junction of the roads from Scarbro' to Malton and Pickering, 8 miles E.S.E. from the latter town. Snainton is mentioned in Domesday under the name of *Snechentune*.

The Chapel of Snainton, a structure erected about 1150, having become decayed, the foundation of the present edifice was laid in its site on the 17th of August, 1835, by Sir George Cayley, and the building was opened for Divine Service on that day twelvemonth. The cost of the re-erecting, £745., was raised by subscription. The Chapel is in form a parallelogram, without any division of nave or chancel. It is dedicated to St. Mary. The *Perpetual Curacy* is annexed to Brompton. The Norman porch of the old Chapel now forms an entrance to the Chapel-yard.

In 1839 Ann Outhwaite died here at the advanced age of 102 years.

Troutdale Township.—This township lies in a deep and narrow dale in the high moors, 5 miles N.E. of Snainton, and 11 miles W. of Scarbro'. It contains about 1,000 acres, partly waste. There are some excellent stone quarries. Rateable value, £406.; population, 69. The principal landowners are George Lloyd, Esq., John Wharton, Esq., Sir D. Cayley, and E. S. Cayley, Esq. The Rev. J. R. Hill is Lord of the Manor.

CAYTON.—This parish, which includes the township of Osgodby, is situated on the road from Scarbro' to Bridlington, and is bounded on the N.E. by the German Ocean. The soil is chiefly clay, and the scenery is diversified by a

range of lofty hills. Stone is quarried extensively for building purposes, and burning into lime. The area of the township of Cayton is 1,208 acres; population, 492; rateable value, £2,712., including that of the hamlets of *Deepdale* and *Killerby*—the former of which is $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile, and the latter, 1 mile from Cayton. The chief landowners are Lord Londesborough, G. Taylor, Esq., and John Woodall, Esq.

The *Village of Cayton* is distant 4 miles S.E. from Scarbro', on the Bridlington and Scarbro' line of railway. There is a Railway Station at a distance of about 400 yards.

The *Church* (St. Leonard) is an ancient structure, having a nave, chancel, north aisle, porch, and square tower. The north aisle extends to about half the length of the chancel. The nave is separated from the aisle by two plain Norman arches, which are cut through the wall; and a wide round arch connects the chancel and aisle. The piscina remains in the south wall of the chancel. The Norman font is plain. There are some memorials of the Baillys of Killerby, and Wyvilles of Osgodby. One of the two bells in the tower is inscribed *Ave Maria Beate Virgine*, and the other, *Jesus be our Speed*, A.D. 1634. The Perpetual Curacy of Cayton is united to the Vicarage of Seamer. There was a Church at *Chatune* (Cayton) at the time of the Norman Conquest.

The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have small Chapels here. The *School* was erected in 1821. The poor have 20s. a year, left by *Elisha Trott*, of Scarbro', in 1679. There are two farmhouses at Killerby called *Killerby Hall* and *Killerby Grange*.

Osgodby Township.—Area, 1,375 acres; population, 59; rateable value, £1,023. Nearly all the land belongs to Lord Londesborough. The houses are scattered, and the place is distant about 3 miles S. from Scarbro', and 1 mile N. of Cayton.

EBBERSTON.—This parish is situated on the road from Kirby Moorside to Scarborough, and comprises 6,350 acres, chiefly the property of Sir Digby Cayley, Bart. (Lord of the Manor), John Baker, Esq., and Henry Pearson, Esq. Population, 571 souls. The soil is various—rich as it approaches the vale of the Derwent, but barren in the higher grounds. The scenery is very picturesque, and the hills leading to the moors, at the base of which is the village, form an amphitheatre of plantations.

This place is of great antiquity. The entrenchments called *Onwy's Dykes*, and the cave called *Ilfrid's Hole*, a corruption of Alfred's Cave, are already noticed at page 727. About 1790 Sir Chas. Hetham, Bart., the then proprietor of the Ebberston estate, erected, on the summit of the hill, within 20

yards of the cave, a plain circular structure of rude stones, covered with a dome, in memory of the Northumbrian King, Alohfrid, or Alfred, who, as it is said, having been wounded in a battle fought here, escaped his pursuers and took shelter in the above mentioned cave, from whence he was conveyed the next day to Little Driffield, where he died and was buried in A.D. 706, in the 20th year of his reign.* In the Scarbro' Museum are the fragments of an urn, with bones and teeth, taken out of a tumulus in Ebberston Park.

The *Village of Ebberston* stands 6 miles E. of Pickering. *Bickley* is a moorland hamlet in the parish. *Ebberston Lodge* is a small mansion near the village, built by one of the Hothams on the plan of a Roman Villa, and now the residence of E. J. Inman, Esq.

The *Church* (St. Mary), which stands in a secluded dale, half a mile from the village, was anciently a Chapel of Ease to the Church of Pickering, till it was given and appropriated to the Deanery of York, and a Vicarage ordained therein, in 1252. It consists of a nave with north aisle, chancel, and tower, with a porch, the inner doorway of which is Norman. The tower is embattled and contains three bells. The pillars and arches that separate the aisle from the nave are of the Norman period; and there are the remains of a Perpendicular screen of wood beneath the chancel arch. The beam of the rood loft still exists. The east window, of three lights, was lately restored at the cost of the present Vicar. The top contains a figure of the Blessed Virgin in stained glass, and the two bottom compartments are of stained quarries, with an ornamented border. The font is Norman. The *Living* is a Vicarage, to which the Curacy of Allerston is annexed. It is valued in the King's Books at £5. 17s. 3½d., and is now worth about £200. a year. It was augmented with £800. of Queen Anne's Bounty, and had 31 acres of glebe land allotted to it at the enclosure in 1768. Patron, the Dean of York; Vicar, Rev. John Ellis, who resides at the Vicarage House. In the Churchyard is the base and the fragment of the shaft of an ancient cross.

The Wesleyans have a Chapel here, and the *School* is supported by subscription.

ELLERBURN.—Ellerburn parish is composed of the townships of Farmanby and Wilton. The area of Farmanby is 2,530 acres; population, 452; rateable value, £1,887. The village of Thornton Dale extends into Farmanby township. The Rev. John R. Hill is Lord of the Manor, but the land belongs

* An inscription placed over the cave, but long since gone, is said to have run thus:—
"Alfred, King of Northumberland, was wounded in a bloody battle near this place, and was removed to Little Driffield, where he lies buried. Hard by, his entrenchments may be seen."

to many owners. The soil is various, and the scenery is romantic and beautiful. There is no village called Ellerburn. Thornton village is situated 3 miles east of Pickering.

The *Church* (St. Hilda) stands in Ellerburn Dale (Farmanby township), about a mile above Thornton, and is an ancient fabric consisting of a body, chancel, and tower. The foundation was of the Early Saxon, but it has been repaired in different styles. It was thoroughly renovated in 1800. The font is old and plain, and the piscina remains in the chancel. The *Vicarage*, which is Discharged, is in the gift of the Dean of York, and incumbency of the Rev. W. H. Hugall. It is valued in the King's Books at £7. 4s. 9½d., and is now worth about £150. a year. The *Vicarage House* is in the village of Thornton. The poor have 16s. 8d. a year, left by two donors.

Wilton Township.—Area, 2,060 acres, of the rateable value of £1,237.; population, 202. The Lord of the Manor and owner of most of the soil is Lord Hotham. The *Village* is small, and lies 4 miles E. by S. of Pickering, on the old road from that town to Scarborough. Near the village is the site, with some slight remains of an ancient hall, formerly a seat of the Cholmleys. At Wilton is a *Chapel of Ease* to Ellerburn Church; and also a Wesleyan Chapel. The *School* was built in 1836, by Lord Hotham, who allows £10. a year towards its support. The poor have the interest of £23., left by several donors.

FILEY.—The parish of Filey is situated on the eastern coast, and comprises the townships of Filey, Gristhorpe, and Lebberston, the former being in the Dickering Wapentake of the East Riding of Yorkshire. The entire parish, including the sea coast, measures 8,628 acres, and its population in 1851 was 1,885 souls. The area of the township of Filey is 968 acres; population, 1,511 souls. The principal landowners are Admiral Mitford (Lord of the Manor), of Hunmanby, and the Rev. Richard Brooke, of Gateforth.

Antiquities.—Recent archæological discoveries on the Cairn Head, shew that it was the site of a *Roman Fort*, or *Station*. The fearful rain storm which visited this neighbourhood in August, 1857, flooded Filey, and carried away the strong stone bridge which crossed the ravine to the parish Church (See page 892). It also washed down a part of the cliff on the north, near the Brigg, revealing a portion of a Roman wall about four feet from the surface. On removing some of the stones, an earthen vase, in good preservation, was found, with numerous human bones, ornamented shells, charred wood, and the skulls of several animals. The Rev. R. Brooke, the owner of the property, being appealed to, a regular excavation took place at that

gentleman's expense, on the 12th and 13th of October, in the presence of himself, Professor Phillips, the Bishop of Bath and Wells, and a large party.

The Cairn Head, upon which these remains were found, is a narrow promontory of cliff running out into the sea, and connected with a ridge of rock called Filey Brigg, extending half a mile further into the sea, forming the beautiful, expansive, and safe bay of Filey—thought to be the *Sinus Salutaris* of Ptolemy. The site of the large barrow which has been explored, is between the Spa Well, or the line of main cliff, and the extreme point of the Cairn Head, and it extends nearly across that part of the promontory where it is situated. Soon after the excavators commenced their task, they came upon a large tooled stone. In a line with this, close upon the edge of the cliff, they found another, about 15 feet apart. They then began operations in parallel lines from these, and at 12 feet distance they found other two stones of similar construction; and in the centre of this parallelogram was found another stone, somewhat larger than the rest. These stones were all set in mortar, on a bed of puddled clay, several inches in thickness. This puddled clay formed a floor for the whole surface, bounded by the stones, and on it were found the various remains, such as Roman pottery and coins, ashes and charred oak beams. Some of the remains gave evident proof of the action of fire. Over the whole surface were found large quantities of broken earthenware, bones of pigs, oxen, sheep, dogs, and deer. The upper and lower stones of a small hand mill were found. Their diameter was about two feet. These also had been subjected to the action of fire. The five stones that were found are nearly square, average about 1 foot 8 inches in height, and diminish by two steps to the top. The bases are rather over 2½ feet square—the tops little more than 1½ feet. The centre stone, as we before remarked, is the largest, and moulded at the bottom set-off. In the middle of the top of each is a socket, 7 inches square and 3 inches deep. It is difficult to imagine the precise object of these stones. Whether they have formed part of an altar, a signal or watch-tower, a Roman villa, or a general's head quarters, we hardly dare hazard a conjecture; but the Roman origin of the structure is placed beyond doubt, by the coins bearing the names of Constantine, Claudius and Nero. The parallelogram formed by the large stones was 17 feet long by 14 feet, and close to the eastern stone was found a fragment of shale, bearing part of two lines of an inscription:—

CESAR SE

QVAM. SPE

There is every probability that the whole of the surface of the promontory is full of Roman remains, and would, on careful examination, yield a far

richer harvest of antiquarian fruit than has hitherto been gathered. The Rev. R. Brooke presented the Crescent Garden Company with the above-mentioned large stones, to be placed in the public garden, and they are arranged in the same order in which they were found.

Professor Phillips wrote an interesting paper upon these excavations, which was read before the Yorkshire Philosophical Society, in which he states that the remains are unquestionably Roman, without the admixture of any work of later generations of men, and that the pottery included many variations all purely Roman. He looks upon this discovery as "the last lingering relic of the Roman coast guard. No villa rich in mosaic pavement, but a shed and area in which fragments were accumulated, and in which coins were dropped for a long period of time, by ordinary soldiers, possessing only coins of brass and pottery of native, i. e., Romano-British make." He also observes that "before the cliff had wasted there may have been here some occupation of importance to many people." And this, he adds, "is confirmed by the great abundance of bones found in the black deposit in the floor. Bones of ox, sheep, deer, pig, or wild boar. The state of these bones is simply that of rejectamenta."

W. S. Cortis, Esq., M.D., of Filey, read a paper on the same subject before the Scarbro' Philosophical and Archæological Society, which is published in the 26th report of that learned body (1858). After observing that the promontory in question, which forms the northern side of Filey Bay, terminating in the Brigg, is constantly diminishing in extent, he goes on to describe the Roman pottery, &c. There were, according to him, upwards of forty coins of third brass, and apparently all of the later Emperors. Besides the articles already mentioned, there were found, he says, copper rings and buckles, pins, arrow or spear heads of iron, the point of a sword, a sharpening hone, &c. The excavations shewed that the building was constructed, at least at two distinct periods; and when finally abandoned—probably after some conflict—our authority thinks that the structure was thrown down and afterwards set on fire; no remains of charred wood being found in the mortice holes, as would most likely be the case had it been set on fire while still standing.

Dr. Cortis adduces very strong arguments to prove that Filey Bay was the *Eulimenos Kolpos* of Ptolemy, also called *Sinus Gubrantuici*; with a safe harbour. The "Filey" of the present day he thinks "is the *Portus Felix* (a mere translation into Latin of the Greek *Eulimenos Kolpos*), of Richard of Cirencester, which he calls a "City of the Parisii, a people who inhabited the shores of the *Sinus Gubrantuici*." The name alone is almost sufficient

to identify the two, the change from "Felix" to "Filey" being so slight, and no more than was sure to occur during the Anglo-Saxon period, from the analogy of their language; "Ley" is a favourite termination for the names of places with them, and thus as *Dunum Sinus* became "Dunsley," so *Portus* (or *Sinus*) *Felix* became "Filey." "In fact," he continues, "Filey has retained the addition of *Portus* to the present day; for so long as it was a mere fishing village, indeed within the last ten years, it was seldom spoken of except as 'Filey Bay,' the *Portus* being thus retained."*

Dr. Cortis argues that Filey is the site of the Roman Station *Pratorium*, long placed, but always doubtfully, at Patrington. He writes, "the next promontory, bounding *Sinus Gubrantuici* on the north—*Brigantium Extremum*, is Filey Brigg, a mere abbreviation of the original name, which one would have expected to have occurred to any one looking at the map of Roman Britain. As the name implies, this is the extreme southern point of the country occupied by the Brigantes, the Parisii joining that people at Filey Bay. Now as *Portus Felix* is called a city of the Parisii, so the long sought for *Pratorium* is stated in the 'Notitia Imperii,' to be situated in the country of the Brigantes." (See also vol. i., p. 42.)

Mr. Cole, in his History of Filey, published in 1828, whilst noticing the Roman inscription found at Raven Hill (See page 831), makes the following sensible observation, to which we give our fullest concurrence. "The inscription demonstrates the existence of a Roman fort at that place, probably belonging to a chain of forts erected along the coast to repel the incursions of the Saxons and other pirates. Besides the fort at Dunsley, guarding the landing place at Sands-end, there was probably a fort on Whitby East Cliff, to defend the harbour; another at Scarborough Castle; one near *Filey Bridge*; and one on Flamborough Head."

Soon after the Norman Conquest, the *Manor of Filey* belonged to Gilbert de Gant, youngest son of Baldwin, Earl of Flanders, and nephew of William the Conqueror. Walter de Gant, son and successor of Gilbert, gave the Church of Filey to the Priory of Bridlington, which Priory was built of stone

* In Domesday the name of Filey is written *Fucelac* or *Facelac*; and in later records it is written variously *File*, *Fieling*, *Fielay*, *Fyley*, *Fiveley*, *Fiveletam*, *Philaw*, and *Filo*. Camden, referring to Filey Bridge, calls it a "thin slip of land (like a small tongue thrust out) which shoots into the sea, such as the old English called *File*, from which the little village of Filey takes its name." Dr. Cortis, in the paper alluded to in the text, says that the derivation of the name "from the resemblance of the Brigg to a *File*, is a mere absurdity." Cole, in his History of Filey, tells us that the name of the place was derived from its lordship, "as consisting of *Five-leys* of land, which may have anciently abounded with *ling*," hence, he adds, "another of its appellatives."

out of Ralph de Neville's quarry at Filey. Wm. de Percy appears to have been the Lord of Filey in the reign of King Stephen. In the 17th century the family of the Bucks were proprietors of that part of the manor which stands in the North Riding. Their family mansion stood on the north side of the Church. The manor descended from Humphrey Osbaldeston, Esq., of Hunmanby, to Admiral Mitford. An enclosure Act was passed in 1787.

The *Town of Filey*, which is delightfully situated $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles S.E. of Scarborough, is at present in two distinct parts, called Old and New Filey. *Old Filey* comprises the residence of the tradesmen and fishermen, as well as some good inns, lodging houses, and shops. *New Filey* has been entirely built within the last twenty years, and is the chief resort of visitors. It consists chiefly of some fine terraces, one of which, called the Crescent, consists of well-built handsome houses, with a large hotel, facing the sea. Opposite the Crescent are spacious gardens, through which there is a public walk to the sands, and the summit of the cliff may also be reached from the sands, by a fine broad winding avenue drive. The view from the hotel, gardens, &c., is beautiful and interesting. Continual improvements are being made in this place. Nearly the whole of the new town and its improvements originated with John Wilkes Unett, Esq., the owner of the soil. About twenty years ago Filey was a simple fishing village—now it is one of our most fashionable watering places. It is situated at the head of a beautiful bay, and has long been famous for its fish, especially soles, turbot, and lobsters. Several six-men boats go from Filey every year to the Yarmouth herring fishery, and there are here some curing houses. The fine sandy beach (five miles in length) forms a large segment of a circle, and is surrounded by high perpendicular cliffs. The bay, which is open to the east, is protected from the north-easterly winds by the long reef of rocks already referred to, extending nearly half a mile into the sea, called *Filey Brigg*, or *Bridge*, which, projecting from a narrow tongue of land, forms an excellent natural breakwater. The immense shelving rocks composing this extraordinary ridge, are composed of calcareous grit, and are very regular. "The gigantic roll of the German Ocean, even in its calmer moments, meeting this obstruction to its resistless wave, expends its force in surf and roar," writes Dr. Pritchard, in his excellent little *Guide to Filey*, "whilst on its sheltered side the yacht, or smallest boat, rides in perfect safety and repose."

This curious "bridge" is said to resemble the celebrated *Mole of Tangier*, in Africa. Its outer extremity can be reached from the land at low water, and from this spot a beautiful and interesting view of Scarborough cliffs and Castle, as well as of the noble promontory of Flamborough, is obtained.

Filey Bay is protected on the south by Flamborough Head, and thus affords a safe shelter for ships of any burthen, and is admirably adapted by nature for a Harbour of Refuge.* Dr. Cortis, in the paper before quoted from, speaks of the bay of Filey as having been used by the Romans, and he refers to some works which that people undertook to make the bay or mole more secure. "Somewhat beyond the middle of the Brigg," he writes, "striking off from it at an angle of 45° we find the foundation of a pier, or breakwater, now called the *Spittal Rocks*, and at the angle of the bay another work still known as the *Old Key Rocks*; when these works existed above high water mark, they would complete an excellent harbour for vessels of the size of Roman galleys; easy of access at all times of the tide, protected from every wind, and sufficiently capacious for one of their fleets. A few years ago there existed here a stone, to which the Roman sailors had often moored their galleys, and is even yet remembered as the 'old mooring stone;' it was a flat piece of rock projecting from the cliff, having through it a large hole worn by the frequent passing of ropes. It was some years since removed by some Goth, who attempted to get stone from Filey Brigg, with which to build a pier at Bridlington."

The limits of this work will not admit of any lengthened description of the varied beauties of the locality, or of the extraordinary improvements which have been effected here of late years, or of the great benefits to be derived from the use of the waters of Filey Spa—all this, and much more, will be found in Dr. Pritchard's "Guide," already referred to. The *Spa Well*† is

* A Royal Commission appointed to examine the various harbours on the coast with a view to recommending the most convenient places for creating or forming Harbours of Refuge, or Life Harbours—presented their Report to Parliament last March (1859); and in that Report they recommended that such harbours be constructed in various places on the coasts of the United Kingdom. On the N.E. coast of England the Commissioners "earnestly recommend the construction of Life Harbours, partly national and partly local, at the entrance of the Tyne, and at Hartlepool, and of a National Refuge Harbour at Filey." With respect to Filey, the Commissioners add—"Upwards of 500 to 600 vessels are engaged in the months of Aug., Sept., Oct., and Nov., off this coast, in the herring fishery, to which they resort from all parts of the east coast of England, in vessels of 40 tons burden—and to those the proposed harbour at Filey would be of much service, from its vicinity to the scene of their employment." The Commissioners submit that a sum not exceeding £800,000. be granted for its construction, and they add that "the site is one which, in point of facilities for construction, is unquestionably superior to any other on this coast."

† An analysis of one pint of the Filey Spa water, by Professor Fyfe, of Edinburgh, and William West, Esq., of Leeds.

Sulphate of Magnesia..... 6·12 or, 12½ gra. of Crystallized Epsom Salts.

situated on the cliff, a little north of the town; there are bathing machines, baths, boats, carriages, saddle horses, &c., for the accommodation of the visitors. Waterworks were erected in 1856; the town is lighted with gas; and it has been thoroughly drained at an expense of £2,000.; there are free, circulating, and subscription libraries; and the *Railway Station*, on the Hull, Bridlington, and Scarbro' line, is conveniently situated between the new and old portions of the town. A market for meat, butter, poultry, vegetables, &c., is held on Fridays.

The *Parish Church* (St. Oswald) stands north of the Old Town, on the north brow of a ravine, or chasm, through which runs a stream that divides the North and East Ridings of the County. It is an ancient cruciform structure, with a large square embattled tower in the centre, and is one of the most beautiful ecclesiastical structures in this part of Yorkshire. The architecture is Norman and Early English, without any mixture of later styles. The nave is the most ancient part of the edifice. The whole building is embattled, and there are four bells in the tower. The nave and aisles are divided by six pointed arches, resting on piers which are alternately circular and octagonal, except the two most western, which are clustered like the four pillars that support the tower. The clerestory windows are all small semicircular lights. The sedilia and piscina are in the chancel; the south transept contains a sedilia, and in the north transept is a plain piscina, indicating that these transepts were formerly Chapels. There are many monuments and inscriptions in the Church, the greater part of which are to the memory of various members of the Beswick family of Gristhorpe. In 1839 the Church underwent considerable repairs, at a cost of about £1,500., raised by subscription, the most considerable contributor being H. Bentley, Esq., of Ravine Villa. Some valuable communion plate was given by Joseph Stocks, Esq. The organ was presented by Mrs. Bentley. The Churchyard has been enlarged and ornamented.

The *Living* is a Perpetual Curacy, in the patronage of the Rev. R. Brooke and Admiral Mitford, and incumbency of the Rev. Thomas Norfolk Jackson.

Chloride of Magnesia	4.45
Chloride of Sodium	26.35

Chloride of Calcium	5.15
Carbonate of Soda	7.28

Mr. West adds, "I generally leave it to medical men to judge of the medicinal properties from the constituents present; but I may observe, that, as a chemist, I should consider this likely to prove a powerful and valuable spring."

"We have no exact account at what period, or by whom the Spa Well of Filey was discovered," says Cole, writing in 1828, "but its existence is of no recent date, and has been well known for its medicinal properties for at least 150 years."

It was augmented with £600. of Queen Anne's Bounty, from 1780 to 1796; £400. given by H. Osbaldeston, in 1819; and £1,600. in two Parliamentary grants in 1810 and 1814. It is now returned at £95. per ann. The *Parsonage House* was built about twelve years ago by Miss Brooke, on the East Riding side of the ravine, and is a commodious residence. The tithes were commuted in 1788 for land and a money payment.

A neat iron Church, or *Chapel of Ease*, has recently been erected between New Filey and the Railway. The *Wesleyan Chapel* was built in 1838; the *Primitive Methodist Chapel* was erected in 1823, and enlarged in 1843; and an *Independent Chapel* is about to be erected. The *National School* is supported by subscription. The poor of Filey have an annual rent charge of 20s., left by Elisha Trott in 1697, out of a farm at Muston, where they have also 1b. 38p. of land, given by an unknown donor.

A *Life Boat* was stationed here in 1823, and Manby's apparatus has long been in use, under the management of the Coast Guard, which consists of an officer and seven men.

Gristhorpe Township.—Area, 1,070 acres; population, 200; rateable value, £1,211. Chief proprietors of the soil, William Beswick, Esq. (Lord of the Manor), and Thomas Keld Beswick, Esq. The *Village* stands nearly two miles W. by N. from Filey, and near it is a Station on the Hull Bridlington and Scarborough Railway. *Gristorp* is mentioned in Domesday as a parcel of the Manor of Falsgrave. The enclosure of the township took place in 1702.

Gristhorpe Hall, the property of the Beswick family, is a good building of stone, erected on the site of a more ancient mansion, in 1800. It is at present unoccupied. *Gristhorpe Lodge*, the seat of W. and T. K. Beswick, Esqrs., is a brick structure, bearing the date of 1753, but a part of the house is supposed to be of a much earlier date. The family of Beswick have resided in this parish for about 350 years.

There is a *Methodist Chapel* at Gristhorpe, built in 1826.

Antiquities.—In 1824 the late W. Beswick, Esq., caused to be opened a tumulus, about 100 yards from the margin of the cliff, where was disclosed the skeleton of a man deposited under large stones, which were rudely piled in an oblong form. The head faced the west, and the legs were crossed and bent. The skull and teeth were all perfect. Near the skeleton were the fragments of an urn having the early zigzag moulding.

On the 10th of July, 1834, a large barrow or tumulus, near the same site, was excavated by the same gentleman, and at the depth of seven feet a rude coffin was found, containing the perfect skeleton of a man of large size, supposed to have been a chieftain of the Brigantes. The coffin has been made

from the trunk of an oak tree, roughly scooped and hollowed out. The skeleton had been preserved in a very singular manner by tanning, and changed to an ebony colour, an effect which is supposed to have been produced by the tanning and gallic acid contained in the green oak trunk of which the coffin was formed, and in its very thick bark, which was also quite entire when found. The body had been laid on its right side, with the head to the south, and its face turned towards the rising sun; and it appears to have been wrapped in the skin of some animal. The skeleton was surrounded by a white substance, which proved to be a singular variety of adipocere, the flesh of the body having been converted into this substance by the ready admission of water into the coffin. Besides the skeleton, the coffin contained the head of a spear, or dagger, formed either of brass or some other composition of copper, some rude flint heads of arrows, the fragments of a ring, two pins, &c. Through the liberality of Mr. Beswick, the coffin and the whole of its contents were deposited in the Scarborough Museum (See page 758).

Lebberston Township.—The area of Lebberston is 1,159 acres; population, 174; rateable value, £1,178. The principal landowners are Mr. Thos. Dickinson, Mr. Wm. Smith, and Thos. Candler, Esq. The *Village* is distant 2½ miles W. by N. of Filey. The *Hall*, a large building, the property of Dr. Hutchinson, of Bridlington, is unoccupied. It was erected by a Mr. Lamplugh, says Cole, "at that period when a superfluity of windows was the rage; this house containing no fewer than twenty in front."

The *Charities* amount to £6. 10s. per ann.

HACKNESS.—This parish belonged till a few years ago, to the Liberty of Whitby Strand (See page 820). Its townships are Hackness, Broxa, Harwood-with-Sylpho, and Suffield-with-Everley. Area, 9,857 acres; population, 668 souls. The township of Hackness contains 1,940 acres and 169 persons. Its rateable value is £1,221., and Sir J. V. B. Johnstone, Bart., M.P., is Lord of the Manor and chief proprietor.

In his History of Whitby, Dr. Young says, "The name Hackness is merely the old name *Hacanos*, *Hacanes*, or *Haccanæsa*, in its modern form. It is compounded of two Saxon words, and may be literally translated, Cloven-Points. And whoever stands in the delightful vale of Hackness, and looks around him, will be at no loss to discover the origin of the name: he will see the surrounding hills now tastefully skisted with wood, divided and, as it were, cloven asunder, by several openings; and he will observe some of the projecting headlands subdivided by lesser clefts; as if art had assisted nature in multiplying the avenues into this charming spot. In Domesday it is called *Hagenessa*; and the word *hag* is still synonymous with *hack* in some parts of

Britain, especially in Scotland." Charlton, another historian of Whitby, derives the name from *Haconos* (thus far), a name given by St. Hilda to the boundary of the possessions of Whitby Abbey. But, as Dr. Young observes, "this etymology proceeds on the gratuitous assumption that Whitby Strand belonged to the Abbey in the Saxon, as well as in the Norman period." (See page 259.) *Haconos*, according to Young, is one of the few Saxon names in this district that survived the Danish irruption, and have come down with little variation to the present day.

Monastery.—One of the *Conventual Cells* to the Abbey of Whitby is supposed to have been built at Hackness (See page 268), a little before Abbess Hilda's death, which occurred in A.D. 680 (See page 268). This Nunnery, or Cell, was for eight nuns, and had its Church, its dormitory, and other offices. A memorial in the Records of Whitby Abbey, in the time of William II., states that the monks of Whitby being subject to much suffering from the frequent incursions of pirates, robbers, and plunderers, Serlo de Percy, the Prior, shewed his brother Wm. de Percy their calamity and misery, and begged him to give the monks a place of abode; and that he gave them the Church of St. Mary, at Hackness, that they might build a Monastery there; because in the same town St. Hilda, the Abbess, had built a Cell; and that they built a Monastery there at the aforesaid Church of St. Mary, and remained there some time. On this, Young observes that if this memorial records the first removal of the Whitby monks to Hackness, the date of it must be a mistake, for, as he says, "it is clear from Domesday that Wm. de Percy must have granted Hackness, with Suffield and Everley, to the Convent of St. Hilda, previous to the commencement of the survey; and that the monks had retired hither during the reign of the Conqueror." As before intimated at pp. 268-9, it is not known how long Serlo and his monks remained at Hackness, but he died at Whitby about the year 1100. Yet Hackness was not wholly deserted, but became a Cell to the Abbey of Whitby. At the Dissolution, in the reign of Henry VIII., four Benedictine monks were the whole of the fraternity at Hackness. None of the monastic buildings remain except the Church, which, though it has undergone repairs and alterations, retains an air of venerable antiquity. The site of the Monastery is supposed to have been where the old Manor House formerly stood, near the present fish-ponds.

The *Manor of Hackness*, after being some time in lease, was granted by Queen Elizabeth to Lord Essex; after which it passed to Arthur Dakins, Esq., whose only daughter, Margaret, was married to Sir Thomas Posthumus Hoby, from whence it came to Sir John Sydenham; and in 1796 the latter

sold it to Sir Richard Vanden Bempde Johnstone, Bart., whose son is the present possessor.

The *Village of Hackness* is delightfully situated in a romantic vale, 6 miles N.W. by W. of Scarbro'. The hills that surround the vale are from 100 to 120 yards in perpendicular height, and their steep acclivities are profusely adorned with lofty trees of the richest foliage. The road from Scarbro' to Hackness lies over *Hars Brow*, a lofty eminence, from which is a noble prospect of Scarborough Castle, the coast, the ocean, and the surrounding country. The descent from this hill to the beautiful vale of Hackness lies along the precipitous edge of a glen, the sides of which are adorned with lofty trees.

Hackness Hall the seat of Sir J. V. B. Johnstone, Bart., M.P. for Scarborough, was built by his father and predecessor, and is a fine mansion in a most picturesque situation; with beautiful pleasure grounds planned with exquisite taste.* It stands near the site of the Monastic Cell founded for nuns by Abbess Hilda, about the year 679, and refounded for monks in 1088. by Prior Serlo, as before stated.

A *handsome Mansion* has just been erected for Harcourt Johnstone, Esq., son and heir to Sir J. V. B. Johnstone. It stands nearly a mile from the other hall.

The *Church*† (St. Peter) stands in a remarkably beautiful situation, and is a venerable structure, consisting of a nave with side aisles, chancel, tower, and plain octagonal spire. The tower contains three bells. The nave is clerestoried, and the porch is modern. The building appears to have originally been of Anglo-Norman design. The chancel arch is early, probably of Saxon date. The chancel contains the ancient oak stalls, or seats, of the monks, having undergone considerable restoration to their original form. The east window was filled a few years ago with stained glass, the gift of the Archbishop of York. The centre compartment exhibits a figure of Our

* Sir John Vanden Bempde Johnstone, D.C.L., the second Baronet, son of Sir Richard, the first Baronet (created 1795), was born at Hackness Hall in 1799; married in 1825, the second daughter of the Archbishop (Harcourt) of York, and succeeded his father in 1807. The first Baronet was a cadet, of the house of Johnstone of Westerhall. *Residences*—27, Grosvenor Square, London, and Hackness Hall. *Heir*—Sir John's son, Harcourt, born at the Palace, Bishopthorpe, in 1829.

† History says that there were formerly two Churches at Hackness; the present one dedicated to St. Peter, the other to St. Mary; but the testimonies respecting them are very conflicting. Tradition assigns the present Church to the patronage of St. Peter, whilst various entries in a book in the vestry, and the sacramental plate, to St. Mary.

Saviour, and the side lights have angels with harps. The cover, or tabernacle work, of the font is of excellent design, and of Perpendicular character. There are several monuments to the Johnstone, Hoby, Dakins, &c., families. The burial place of the Johnstones is a vault underneath the room on the north side of the chancel. In the chancel is an ancient cross, believed to have been erected to the memory of the Abbess Hilda.* At page 269 we have seen that Prior Reinfrid was buried in this Church. In the vestry is a good *Library*, left by the Hon. Philip Sydenham, Bart., the Lord of the Manor in 1700.

The *Living* is a Perpetual Curacy, in the gift of Sir J. V. B. Johnstone, and incumbency of the Rev. Charles Johnstone, who resides in a neat *Parsonage House*, erected in 1858. It was augmented in 1807 and 1824, with £1,000. in Parliamentary grants, and is now worth about £250. a year.

A *School* for this village has recently been erected at the expense of Sir J. V. B. Johnstone, Bart. John Craven left the poor parishioners 52s. a year, out of a house in Scarborough, in 1692.

The great storm of rain noticed at page 832, overflowed the Derwent, and completely deluged the valley through which it winds its course, for the distance of some miles. The Vale of Hackness was one complete sheet of water, and the Parsonage was inundated to the depth of six feet. A large stone bridge was washed completely down, and three or four others of wood, which crossed the river at different places, were borne away by the flood in its course.

Broxa Township.—This is a small township of 450 acres, of the rateable value of £298. Population, 69 souls. The land belongs Sir J. V. B. Johnstone, Bart., M.P. The *Hamlet* is 8 miles N.W. from Scarborough, and 2 miles from Hackness.

Harewood Dale-with-Silpho Township.—Harwood or Harewood, and Silpho, are two scattered hamlets forming one township and chapelry, the latter 5, and the former 6 to 10 miles N.W. by W. from Scarbro', in a picturesque dale, through which flows one of the sources of the Derwent. Area, 5,557 acres, mostly of bleak moorland hills; population, 210; rateable value, £2,233.; owner of nearly all the soil, Sir J. V. B. Johnstone.

The *Chapel of Ease* (St. Margaret) is a plain building with a bell turret and two bells. There is an ancient font in the Churchyard. The Perpetual

* In the vestry of Hackness Church, under a glazed frame, is an inscription, setting forth the particular virtues which adorned the life of that "servant of Christ, the Abbess Hilda, whom all that knew her called mother, for her singular piety and grace."

Curacy is united with that of Hackness, in the same patronage and incumbency. The *School* was built by Sir J. V. B. Johnstone.

There are remains of the ancient British inhabitants in Harewood Dale (See page 721); and in a tumulus called Swarthy Howe, on Silpho Moor, were found, in 1851, charred bones, charred wood, arrow heads, &c.

Suffield-with-Everley Township.—Area, 1,910 acres; population, 146; rateable value, £1,810. The owner of the land is Sir J. V. B. Johnstone. Suffield and Everley are two hamlets, the former 5 miles W.N.W., and the latter 5 miles W. of Scarborough. One of the farms is called *Thornston Park*, and another *Mowthorpe*.

HUTTON BUSHELL.—This parish includes West Ayton. The township of Hutton Bushell contains 3,510 acres and 613 persons. Its rateable value is £2,150., and the land is partly in high moors. The manor was given by the Conqueror to the Buscel or Bushell family, from whom the parish derives its prefix. The surface is in some parts very elevated, and the scenery highly picturesque, and enriched by the windings of the Derwent, which flows through the parish on the east. In 1839 it was purchased of George Osbaldeston, whose family had long held it, by the Hon. Marmaduke Langley. Afterwards the manorial estate passed to Lord Downe.

The *Village of Hutton Bushell* is seated on an eminence, surrounded by woody acclivities, 6 miles S.W. by W. of Scarborough.

The *Church* (St. Matthew) was given to Whitby Abbey by Reginald Buscel, whose father, who came to England with the Norman Duke, built it. The present edifice is a neat one, having undergone considerable repairs at the cost of the late Lord Downe. The nave has side aisles, and there are three bells in the tower. The east window of the chancel is filled with stained glass. Among the monuments is one to Dr. Richard Osbaldeston, *Bishop* of London, who died in 1764. The *Vicarage* is valued in the King's Books at £14. 17s. 6d., and now returned at £320. Patron, Earl Fitzwilliam; Vicar, Rev. Thos. Hutton Croft. The *Vicarage House* is north of the Church.

There is a small *Wesleyan Chapel*, built in 1832. The *School* is a very neat building, rebuilt by the late Lord Downe. It is endowed with an annual rent charge of £8., left by Thomas Farside, in 1712; the interest of £100., left by Lucy Osbaldeston, in 1783; and about 11a. of land on the High Common, allotted at the enclosure in 1797.

West Ayton Township.—Area, 2,160 acres; population, 305; rateable value, £2,154. Three-fourths of the manor belong to Lady Hewley's Charity Trustees, and the rest to Lord Downe. The *Village* is opposite East Ayton, in the higher part of the picturesque dale of the river Derwent, 5 miles W.S.W.

of Scarborough, and 1 mile E. of Hutton Bushell. The place derived its name from the family of Ayton, its ancient owners. The Aytons succeeded the last of the Lords De Vesci. Here, on the slope of a hill, north of the village, are the remains of an old castellated mansion, which was long the seat of the *Ewers* or *Evers*, who had large estates in this neighbourhood. This family was distinguished, and several members of it, at various periods, filled some of the highest stations in the Kingdom.

There is a *Wesleyan Chapel* here, built in 1842. *Low Hall* belongs to, and is the residence of Thomas Candler, Esq. *Yedman Dale*, High and Low, are farms in this township.

Near West Ayton is a beautiful dale called the *Forge Valley*, from the remains of a forge erected for the manufactory of iron. The Forge Valley opens into others. The scenery here is wild and romantic.

KIRKBY-MISPERTON.—Kirkby, or Kirby-Misperton, or *Kirby-over-Carr* parish includes the townships of Barugh Ambo, Great and Little Habton, and Ryton, comprising in the whole 7,544 acres, and 993 inhabitants. Kirkby, Misperton township contains 1,739 acres; population, 221; rateable value, £2,326. The proprietors of the land are Captain James A. Legard (Lord of the Manor), the Hon. and Rev. A. Duncombe, Dean of York, and Mr. M. Cordukes. The soil is loamy, the subsoil clay. The parish is bounded on the south by the river Rye. The scenery in many situations is picturesque.

The *Village of Kirby-Misperton* is on an eminence, and nearly at the junction of Ryedale with the Vale of the Derwent, about 4 miles S. of Pickering. *Kirkby-Misperton Hall*, a pleasantly situated mansion, a little north of the Church, is the seat of Captain J. A. Legard. Some years ago it was the seat of the Rev. F. W. Blomberg, one of the Chaplains of King George IV., Prebend of St. Paul's, &c. The Kirkby-Misperton estate having passed to the Crown, was presented to him by that Monarch, when he was Prince Regent. Near the mansion is an obelisk, said to have been erected by Dr. Blomberg, as a token of gratitude to his royal patron.

The *Church* (St. Lawrence) has worked into its walls some fragments of sculptured stones of a much more ancient edifice. Dr. Conyers, who removed from this living to Helmsley, about 1746, rebuilt the chancel. The tower contains three bells. In the chancel are monuments to several of the Blomberg family, who formerly possessed the manor. There is amongst others a monument to the Rev. John Clarke.* The *Rectory* valued in the

* The Rev. John Clarke, formerly Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and successively Master of the Grammar Schools of Shipton, Beverley, and Wakefield, was the

King's Books at £25. 1s. 10½d., is worth £960 a year. Patron, Lord Feversham; Rector, Rev. Charles John Simpson. The old *Rectory House* was an antique building which had been moated. The present Rectory is a modern structure.

Charities.—In 1673 Wm. Smithson left an annual rent charge of £10. out of his farm here—one half for a weekly distribution of bread to the poor, and the other half for repairing the highways leading from the parish Church to Great Habton and Amotherby. He also left, out of the tithes of Hilderthorpe, £10. a year to the school, 10s. for a sermon on his funeral day, and 10s. to be distributed in bread after the said sermon. This rent charge of £11. is now paid out of land in Hilderthorpe, pursuant to an exchange made at the enclosure. The poor parishioners have £3. 10s. a year, bequeathed by Elizabeth Stockton and John Percival.

The *School* is a neat structure, rebuilt in 1855. Besides the above endowment, it is further supported by the Lord of the Manor, the Rector, and the Dean of York, who was Rector of this parish before his elevation to the Deanery.

Barugh Ambo Township.—Area, 1,433 acres; population, 306; rateable value, £1,912. The township, which lies at the E. side of the river Seven, contains the two hamlets of Great and Little Barugh, situated from 6 to 7 miles S.S.W. of Pickering, and 1 to 2 miles from Kirby Misperton. The manorial rights of the former place belong to Henry J. Lesley, Esq., and of the latter to Henry Beaumont, Esq. The soil belongs partly to them and partly to Messrs. Thomas Harrison, Abraham Farrer, and other proprietors. West of Great Barugh are the remains of a Roman Road. There is a *Wesleyan Chapel* at Little Barugh, erected in 1820.

In 1841 John Stockton, of Nawton, left £10. a year for the schools of Great and Little Barugh—but there are no schools here at present.

Great Habton Township.—This township extends over an area of 1,700 acres, and has a population of 181 souls. Rateable value, £900. Principal proprietors, Mrs. Pickering (Lady of the Manor), H. J. Lesley, Thomas Brodwick, and M. Park, Esqrs. The *Village* is small, and lies 5 miles N.N.W. from Malton, and 3 miles from Kirkby-Misperton. Here are a small Methodist Chapel and a School. *Great Habton Hall* (Manor House), a large plain brick building, is the residence of Mrs. Pickering.

Little Habton Township.—Little Habton is a small township of only 444 acres, belonging to Abraham Farrer, Esq., and Lady Headley. Rateable

son of a mechanic, and was born in this village in 1706, and died in 1761. His life has been given to the public by the late Dr. Gough, under the title of the *Good School-master*.

value, £443; population, 58. The old Roman road passed through the Low Moors in this township, to Ryton Bridge. A few months ago, Mr. Mark Smith found a flint spear or arrow head here, in the vicinity of this ancient highway.

Ryton Township.—Area, 2,288 acres; population, 227; rateable value, £1,610.; principal landowners, Thomas Barstow, Esq. (Lord of the Manor), Wm. Lund, James Hopper, and Thomas Varley, Esqrs. The soil is various—clay, loam, and sand. The township, which is scattered, lies in the lower part of the Vale of the Rye, 3 to 5 miles N. from Malton. *Garforth Hall*, a plain brick building, is now a farmhouse. There is another farmhouse called *Shotton Hall*. The *Chapel of Ease* is a plain structure of brick, erected in 1839.

LEVISHAM.—Levisham parish contains 2,962 acres, and a population of 152. Its rateable value is about £800. The surface is remarkably hilly; the soil is of much variety, and some of it very good; and there are about 1,700 acres of moorland, which is generally of good quality. The manor abounds in ironstone, limestone, and excellent freestone. The iron ore is highly magnetic, and of superior quality, and mining operations have recently been commenced here. The Rev. Robert Skelton sold the manorial estate, a short time ago, to the present owner, James Walker, Esq. R. H. Harding, Esq., and Robert Harrison, Esq., are large landowners in Levisham.

The *Village* stands on an elevated spot in the romantic valley of Newton Dale, 6 miles N. of Pickering. This valley is traversed by the Pickering and Whitby branch of the North Eastern Railway, and the Pickering Beck. The Levisham Station on the railway, is one mile from the village.

The *Church* is a small plain building, in a deep secluded part of the valley, rebuilt in 1804 at a cost of £230. The *Living* is a Discharged Rectory, valued in the King's Books at £7. 8s. 1½d., and now at about £200. a year. The present Rector, the Rev. R. Skelton, was until recently the owner of the advowson; but a Mr. Appleby, is, we understand, the present patron. The old *Rectory House* is a decayed building, but the present Rector has built a neat house, in which he resides, in a picturesque situation, near the Levisham Railway Station.

The *School*, a dilapidated looking building, was erected by the inhabitants of Levisham and Lockton, about 1799. Twelve poor children (six from Levisham and six from Lockton) are taught free, in consideration of a yearly rent charge of £11., left by John Poad, in 1785. The poor of Levisham have 20s. a year out of land in Glaisdale, and a yearly rent charge of 10s.

out of 5A. of woodland, called West Bank ; also nearly 5A. of woodland, which was re-planted in 1820, when the old timber was sold for £84.

MIDDLETON.—This parish is wide and extensive, stretching in a westerly direction from Pickering to Rosedale, and from north to south, from Lockton to Saltersgate. It includes within its limits eight different townships, which contain collectively an area of 25,450 acres, and a population of 1,942 souls. The surface of the parish is undulated, the scenery is of a beautiful character, and the soil is various. The township of Middleton contains 1,310 acres, of the rateable value of £622.; population, 248. Thomas Mitchelson, Esq., is Lord of the Manor, but G. Lloyd, Esq., John Watson, Esq., and others, are landowners here.

The *Village of Middleton* is on the high road from Pickering to Kirby Moorside, one mile N.W. from the former town. The *Hall* is the property of John Watson, Esq., and the residence of Mr. William Rickaby.

The *Church* is an old building, consisting of the usual parts. There are four bells in the tower. It formerly belonged to the Abbey of Kirkstall, near Leeds. The *Vicarage* is rated in the King's Books at £10. 11s. 8d., but was augmented with £200. of Queen Anne's Bounty, in 1709; a Parliamentary grant of £400., in 1816; and a yearly rent charge of £6., given by Thomas Robinson, Esq., in 1763. Its present annual value is about £100. The Rev. Charles Mackereth is the Vicar. The *Vicarage House* is a plain building near the Church.

The *Wesleyan Chapel* was built in 1856. The *Primitive Methodists* also have a Chapel here. The *School* is endowed with £10. a year from Stockton's Charity (See Nawton). The master also receives £1. 13s. 4d. per ann. from Mather's Charity, for teaching two children from Aislaby. The poor of Middleton, Aislaby, and Wrelton have an acre of land, left by an unknown donor, and the interest of £10., which arose from the sale of timber on this land.

Aislaby Township.—Area, 1,110 acres; population, 125; rateable value, £401. Thomas Mitchelson, Esq. (Lord of the Manor), and John Watson, Esq., are the principal owners of the soil. The *Village*, which nearly adjoins Middleton, is distant about 1½ mile from Pickering. *Aislaby Hall*, the property of Mr. Watson, is the residence of J. H. Potter, Esq.

Mr. Thomas Mathers, of Pickering, left £5. a year for the education of six poor children of Aislaby; but there being no school here, £3. 6s. 8d. of it is paid to the schoolmaster of Wrelton, for which he teaches four scholars free, and the remainder to the schoolmaster at Middleton, as before mentioned.

Cawthorn Township.—The township of Cawthorn or *Cold-thorn* contains 1,540 acres, the whole of which belongs to Thomas Mitchelson, Esq. Population, 25. The land is in two farms, situated 4 miles N.N.W. of Pickering, and 3 miles from Middleton. Nearly 1,000 acres are in open moors.

The Roman Road between York and Dunsley passed through Cawthorn, and the celebrated *Roman Camps* on the Cawthorn Moors, in connexion with that ancient highway, are described at page 726. They are called the Barrows' Camps, from the artificial mounds or burial places near them. A few years ago T. M. Kendall, Esq., of Pickering, made extensive excavations here, and found many relics of the Romans.

There is a beautiful spring here called the *Roman's Well*.

Cropton Township.—The area of Cropton, which adjoins Cawthorn on the eastern acclivities of the dale of the Seven, is 3,810 acres, more than 2,000 of which are open moors. Rateable value, £1,260.; principal landowners, Lord Middleton, T. Mitchelson, Esq. (Lord of the Manor), and G. W. Moore, Esq. Population, 373 souls. The *Village* is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles N.W. from Pickering, and 2 miles from Middleton. Here is a small neat *Chapel of Ease*, rebuilt about 1844. There are likewise Chapels for the Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists. The *School* is endowed with land which lets for £22. per ann., for which twelve children are taught free. The poor have $9\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land from an unremembered source, and they have also the interest of £14., which arose from the sale of timber.

A short distance from the Chapel of Ease, upon the projecting point of an acclivity, is a conical mound surrounded by a ditch, and called *Hall Garth Hill*, from an old hall which formerly stood near it. Traces of an old building are to be found upon the mound. Towards the valley a double ditch sweeps round the point of the hill, and there is another at the foot which defended the approach to the mansion, or fort. These works are supposed to have been originally British, but afterwards improved by the Romans (See 725).

The late *Rev. Dr. Scoresby*, F.R.S., was a native of Cropton (See page 318).

Hartoft Township.—Hartoft, including the extra-parochial district called *Turnhill*, contains 4,740 acres and 166 persons. The land is mostly open moors, and the houses are scattered in a narrow moorland dale, from 6 to 8 miles N. by W. of Pickering. The rateable value is £665.

Lockton Township.—Area, 6,610 acres; population, 406; rateable value, £1,343. The soil belong to a number of freeholders, who claim the manorial rights. The *Village* is 5 miles N. from Pickering. Here is a *Chapel of Ease*, an old building—also Chapels for the Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists. About 2 miles N. of the village, near one of the sources of the Pickering

Beck, is a curious chasm in the hills, called the *Hole of Hercum*. The Pickering and Whitby Railway passes through this township.

Rosedale East Side Township.—For *Rosedale* see page 875.

Wrelton Township.—The area of Wrelton is 1,230 acres; population, 232; rateable value, £956. T. Mitchelson, Esq., is Lord of the Manor, but the Hon. and Rev. S. W. Lawley, Edward Jackson, Esq., and others, are land-owners. The soil is a limestone and redstone rubble; the subsoil, limestone and redstone rocks. The *Village* lies $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles N.W. of Pickering. *Wrelton Hall* is the property of E. Jackson, Esq.

The *Wesleyan Chapel* is a neat building of stone (with a clock in front), erected in 1840. There is a place of worship also for Primitive Methodists. The *School* was erected in 1843. The schoolmaster receives £3. 6s. 8d. per ann., as stated under Aislaby.

PICKERING PARISH.—This parish comprises the Market Town of Pickering and the townships of Goathland, Kingthorp, Marishes, and Newton.

The history and topography of Pickering commences at page 224.

Goathland Township.—The bleak high moorland township and chapelry of Goathland, Goadland, Godeland, or Goodland, as it has been variously called, contains 10,055 acres and 451 persons. The chief landowners are Messrs. John and James Pierson; and the Rev. J. R. Hill, the Lord of the Manor. Its rateable value is £1,575. The greater part of the land is waste. The inhabitants mostly reside in scattered houses, in a deep and narrow dale, from 9 to 14 miles N. by E. of Pickering. The lower dale, which at the northern end unites with the Vale of the Esk, is very picturesque; and the two moorland rivulets that meet at the upper end of it, form the powerful stream of Goathland Beck, which abounds in romantic scenery and with several waterfalls of no mean beauty.

“In the dale of Goadland, within the ancient Honour of Pickering Forest, tenants were bound by the tenure of their lands, to promote the breed of a large species of hawk that resorted to a cliff called Killing Nab Scar, and to secure them for the King: these birds continue to haunt the same place, but it is remarkable that there is seldom more than one brood produced in a year.”

There are numbers of large howes, or tumuli, on the moors in this district. *Killing Pits*—the remains of the habitations of the ancient British inhabitants of the country—are in this township, and are noticed at page 721.

The *Hermitage* or *Cell* of *St. Mary*, in *Goathland*, was an ancient religious establishment. Burton tells us that it was granted by King Henry I. to one Osmond, a priest, and a few brethren who took up their habitation there; but Osmond and his brethren adopted the rule of St. Benedict, and put them-

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selves under the care of the Abbot of Whitby. The Hermitage was endowed by King Henry with one carucate of land, to which Wm. Bore added one toft, in Lockton. After the Hermitage had lost its inmates, some time previous to the Dissolution, the place of worship was retained as a Chapel, and is still in use. The farmhouse called the *Abbot's House*, situated above a mile from the present Goathland Chapel, is supposed to occupy the site of the Hermitage.

Goathland Chapel (St. Mary), an ancient foundation, was rebuilt in 1821, and is a plain edifice—a parallelogram with a small tower. The supposed font of the original Chapel, of Saxon origin, was discovered a few years ago, by Dr. Hibbert Wear, in a farmyard, and is now set up in the Church of Grosmont. The *Perpetual Curacy*, worth about £50. a year, is in the gift of the Dean of York, and incumbency of the Rev. William Hewson. In the month of August, 1857, the Archbishop of York consecrated about half an acre of land, which has been added to the burying ground.

The *School* was erected in 1808, and repaired and enlarged in 1858. The master has about two acres of land, for teaching four scholars. The school is situated in a straggling hamlet, in which stands the Goathland Railway Station, and a large stationary engine to work the trains up a very steep incline on the line.

Beck Hole is the name given to a small village (from its situation), which, in consequence of the recent erection of two blast furnaces, is likely to improve. Here also is a Railway Station. Beck Hole is a romantic spot, about the centre of the dale, at the confluence of the two moorland rivulets of Wheeldale and Ellerbeck, which there unite and form the stream called Goathland Beck. This place, in the summer season, is a favourite resort of those who are fond of the picturesque.

Kingthorpe Township.—The area of Kingthorpe is 2,760 acres; population, 52. The township, which contains but five farms and two cottages, belongs, with the exception of a few acres, to Colonel Fothergill, Lord of the Manor, and lies 3 miles N.E. of Pickering. *Kingthorpe Hall* is the property of Col. Fothergill. The *Manor House* and the *Grange* are farms here. The soil is various.

Marishes Township.—This, as its name implies, is a low marshland township of 2,289 acres and 294 inhabitants. The rateable value is £2,188. The place extends from 3 to 6 miles S. of Pickering. The land belongs to many proprietors, and the soil is chiefly rich and alluvial. There is a station on the railway here, called the Marishes Station. There is a *Wesleyan Chapel*, built in 1848; and a *School*, supported by subscription.

Newton Township.—This township, which lies in a deep and narrow picturesque dale, contains 2,401 acres; population, 252; rateable value, £1,019. John Woodall, Esq., T. Mitchelson, Esq., and G. W. M. Liddle, Esq., are the largest landowners, but the Rev. J. R. Hill is Lord of the Manor. The *Village* is scattered, and stands 4 miles N. from Pickering. The *Chapel of Ease* is a mean buliding. The *Wesleyan Chapel* was built in 1848. The *School* has just been erected, and is a plain neat structure. It is endowed with 25A. of land, left by the Rev. Richard Poad, who also bequeathed a cottage and 1½A. of land for the relief of the poor.

Newton Dale is traversed by the Pickering and Whitby Railway; and on one of its lofty and rugged acclivities, Killing Nab, or Raindale Scar, a breed of large hawks have continued to build their nests from an early period.

SCALBY.—The townships of Scalby, Burniston, Cloughton, Newby, Stainton Dale, and Throxenby are comprised in this parish—the area of the whole being 11,935 acres, and the population 1,829 persons. The commons and open fields of the parish, except the royalty of Stainton Dale, were enclosed under an Act passed in 1771. The township of Scalby contains 2,430 acres, (including the sea coast), and 600 inhabitants. The rateable value is £2,037.

This place is of considerable antiquity. *Scallebi* is mentioned in Domesday as a member of the Manor of Walesgrif, or Falsgrave. The lands, &c., of Scalby subsequently came into the Percy family. In later times Scalby became the Lordship of Henry, Duke of Lancaster, who dying in 1362, his great estates were divided between his two daughters, Maud and Blanche, the latter of whom was married to John of Gaunt, Earl of Richmond, and afterwards Duke of Lancaster. The Manor of Scalby is now parcel of the Duchy of Lancaster, of which the Rev. J. R. Hill is lessee. Sir J. V. B. Johnstone, Bart., of Hackness, and E. S. Donner, Esq., of Scalby Lodge, are the largest landowners.

The *Village of Scalby* stands about 2½ miles N.W. from Scarbro', and one mile from the sea. Its situation is beautiful, being surrounded by bold and varied scenery. A small rivulet winds through the village and empties itself into the ocean.

The *Church* (St. Lawrence) was given by Eustace St. John to the Priory of Bridlington, to which it was appropriated and a Vicarage ordained therein. After the Dissolution the Rectory and advowson were granted by the Crown to the Dean and Chapter of Norwich, who are now the patrons and impropiators of it. The *Building* was, in 1856, altered and improved, and parts of it rebuilt—and other extensive improvements are contemplated. The restored east window is of three lights filled with stained glass, representing res-

pectively the Baptism, Last Supper, and Crucifixion of Christ. This window, which is richly decorated, is the gift of Mrs. Betsy Hardcastle, of Scalby Villa, as a memorial of her late husband, Timothy Hardcastle, Esq. The tower, which contains three bells, has at its north-east corner a square nowel staircase, which rises above the parapet and is surmounted by a weather-vane. The font is Norman. The *Vicarage* is rated in the King's Books at £6. 13s. 4d., and is at present worth upwards of £300. a year. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Norwich, as before mentioned; Vicar, the Rev. James Sedgwick. At the enclosure in 1771, allotments were given in lieu of tithes.

Keld's Hospital—a plain two story house rebuilt in 1854—was founded and endowed for four poor widows or widowers of Scalby, Newby, or Throxenby, by Christopher Keld. The endowment consists of six acres of land in Scalby. The Vicar is the trustee. Scalby School was built by subscription in 1828. The poor parishioners have a yearly rent charge of £3. left by Adam Farside, in 1700; and the poor of Burniston and Cloughton have 5s. a year left by one Hodgson. In 1714 Sarah Knowsley left three acres of Land at Falsgrave, for a weekly distribution of bread to the poor of Scalby and Throxenby.

The great storm noticed at page 832 did much damage at Scalby. The house of a poor man was swept away, the family escaping with their lives almost miraculously. A great many houses were flooded to the depth of five or six feet, and some of them very much injured. One poor man had a small haystack and part of his garden washed away by the devastating element; the neighbouring mills very much damaged; both the bridges near the Church were washed away; and the hedges in many places were torn up by the roots. The sands, after the storm, from Scalby mill tea gardens to Peaseholme presented a sad scene—the immense quantity of *debris* including trees, broken bridges, dead pigs, &c., brought down by the flood. Much damage was done to the crops.

Antiquities.—Near *Cambouts*, *Camboots*, or *Cam Butts* (a large hill near Scalby, on which was formerly a beacon), a large tumulus was opened about the year 1843, in which was found two urns, with a number of bones, and arrow heads of flint, which have been deposited in the Scarborough Museum. In the same Museum is an ancient pitcher, found in Scalby Churchyard. A girdle of pure gold, 35 inches long, weighing 2½oz., was found some years ago at Scalby, on the estate of Mr. Hardcastle.

Burniston Township.—Area, 1,528 acres; population, 332; rateable value, £1,610. The land belongs partly to the Duchy of Lancaster, and partly to Sir J. V. B. Johnstone, Bart., and other proprietors. The *Village* is 4 miles

N. by W. from Scarborough, and 2 miles from Scalby. The *Baptist Chapel* was built in 1858. The above mentioned storm and flood did much damage in this township.

Cloughton Township.—The area of this township is 3,688 acres, part of which is moorland hills. The soil is loamy and the subsoil gravelly. Among the principal proprietors are Mr. William Harrison, Mrs. Langdale, E. S. Donner, Esq., John Woodall, Esq., Mr. C. Leadley, and Mr. W. Allison. The Rev. J. R. Hill, as lessee under the Duchy of Lancaster, is Lord of the Manor. Here are excellent quarries of freestone. Population, 450; rateable value, £2,558.

The *Village* is situated on the Scarbro' and Whitby road, 5 miles N. by W. of Scarbro', and 8 miles from Scalby. It is said to have been formerly a market town, and an inhabitant of the place, aged 89, informed us that he remembered seeing the market cross. The *Chapel of Ease*, rebuilt in 1832, is a plain building—a parallelogram—with semi-circular headed windows. The *Wesleyan Chapel* was erected in 1818. The *School* was built in 1835, by W. D. T. Duesbery, Esq., and is supported by subscription.

On the moors are several *tumuli* and other vestiges of the Ancient Britons. One tumulus, having a circle of large stones, is about 50 feet in diameter.* In a tumuli called *Rudda*, were found an urn and some curious stones; in one known as *Pys Rigg* a number of calcined bones were discovered, with fragments of a sepulchral urn; and further down the dale, at *Sandy Hill*, a large urn and fragments of a cup-shaped vessel were found beneath a large pile of stones, in the heart of a tumulus. British remains may be noticed near *Ellis Close*; and the place called *Hulleys* is the site of a British village (See page 721). In a field near the "Slack," belonging to Mr. William Allinson, were found some querns, or hand corn-mills, of stone.

Newby Township.—The area of this township is included with Throxenby in the Parliamentary Return; that of both being 1,349 acres. The population of Newby is 47; rateable value, £1,297. The Rev. J. R. Hill (Lord of the Manor) and Mr. Edward Hopper are the chief owners. The *Village* is 2 miles N.W. of Scarborough, and half a mile from Scalby. Christopher Coulson, in 1640, bequeathed £8. a year for the education of poor children of Newby. This sum is paid towards the support of the School at Scalby, to which the children of Newby resort.

Stainton Dale Township.—Stainton (Stone-town) Dale township comprises 2,945 acres, of which the greater portion is a moorland tract extending along

* See the article on British Remains in vol. i., p. 46 of this history.

the coast of the German Ocean. Population, 343; rateable value, £1,698. The soil and the manorial rights of the *Liberty and Royalty of Stainton Dale* belong to a number of freeholders, among whom are W. D. T. Duesbery, Esq., Thos. Candler, Esq., W. H. Hammond, Esq., Messrs. R. Emmerson, sen., R. Emmerson, jun., R. Mainforth, J. Mainforth, T. Allinson, J. Watson, and George Wood. There is no village, properly speaking, the houses being scattered along the Whitby road (which passes through the dale), from 6 to about 11 miles N.N.W. from Scarborough.

About the year 1140, in the reign of King Stephen, the territory of Stainton Dale was given by one Henry, the son of Ralph, to the Knights Hospitallers, and their institution here was annexed to the Preceptory or Commandery of the Holy Trinity in Beverley. "Having been seized about 1840," writes Poulson, in his History of Beverley, "under the pretext of being forfeited to the Crown, by the previous suppression of the Knights Templars, in 1309, it was proved never to have formed a part of their possessions, and restored. Charlton, in his History of Whitby, says, that it was annexed to the Preceptory at Beverley subsequent to the time of Richard I., upon which Mr. Young, after pointing out some gross mistakes of his predecessor, observes, that there is no record to show that it did not belong to it from the first. Charlton, however, is probably right in this particular, as the Commandery was not founded until nearly fifty years after the death of Stephen, and three after that of Richard, by whom the original grant of Henry, which is not dated, was confirmed. The Commandery voluntarily maintained a chaplain at Stainton, to celebrate Divine service daily, and entertain poor people and travellers, and enjoyed all the privileges of their Order in the dale, which were exceedingly great. The Order was suppressed in 1540, and this estate sold in 1553. The manor now belongs to the freeholders of the dale, to whom many of the ancient privileges have also descended. Charlton says, that the dale was allowed by several royal charters to enjoy the same liberties and privileges with the town of Beverley, but he quotes no authority."

The freeholders of this dale enjoy exemption from tithes, tolls, and land tax, and are also exempt from serving on juries at Assizes or Sessions, in virtue of the privileges granted by old charters.

The Hospital of the Knights in Staunton Dale stood on the site occupied by a house called the Old Hall, near which they had a Chantry, at a place called Old Chapel. An adjoining eminence is named Bell Hill, being the place where the Knights or their servants were wont to ring a bell and blow a horn, every evening in the twilight, to direct travellers and strangers to their hospitable abode.

The *School*, which was built by subscription in 1832, and is conducted by Mr. Charlton, is supported by subscription. The building is likewise occasionally used as a *Chapel of Ease* to the parish Church, and as a place of worship for the Methodists. The Quakers have a burying ground in the dale, but their former meeting house has degenerated into a cottage.

The best of the few farmhouses in Stainton Dale are *Duesbery House*, in the occupation of Mr. Harrison Leadley; *Plain Tree House*, the residence of Mr. R. Emmerson; and *New Hall*, the residence of Mr. Wm. Allinson.

In 1768, when several tumuli or sepulchral mounds here were opened for gravel and stones for the repair of the roads, several urns containing bones and ashes were found. Upon the *Raven Hill* estate, already noticed at page 831 (and there erroneously placed under Fylingdales), many relics of the ancient British inhabitants have been discovered. A few years back an antiquarian visitor at the Hall, traced upon the moorlands what is commonly supposed to be a Druid's Circle (See vol. i., p. 46), and near it he opened a tumulus in which he found two large stone coffins, an urn, &c., drawings of which are preserved in the Hall, with some fine flint arrow and spear heads.

In noticing Raven Hill Hall, at page 831, we omitted to mention the romantic hanging garden, and beautiful castellated terrace which crowns the summit of the hill or peak on which the mansion stands. It was *one of the wings* of the mansion that was being rebuilt in 1774, when the stone bearing the Roman inscription was found. Under the Hall is a very ancient well of great depth.

An old oak chest is still preserved by the Lords of the Manor of Stainton Dale, in which are the ancient records, charters, &c., including one by King Edward VI., in a fine state of preservation. The manorial rights include all wrecks, estrays upon this part of the coast, with other privileges.

Throxenby Township.—The area of Throxenby, about 400 acres, is included with Newby, as before stated. Population, 47; rateable value, £637. The land, which is one farm, belongs to Lord Londesborough. The *Hamlet*, which is small, is distant 2 miles W. by N. from Scarborough, and three quarters of a mile from Scalby. *Throxenby Hall* is occupied by J. Baker, Esq.

*** The *History of the Town and Borough of Scarborough* is given in the first volume of this work, commencing at page 672.

SEAMER.—This parish comprises the townships of Seamer, East Ayton, and Irton. Area, 7,760; population, 1,246 souls; of which 4,540 acres and 738 persons belong to the township of Seamer. Its rateable value is £5,152. The parish is bounded by the river Derwent on the north-west; the soil is chiefly gravelly; and a good stone is obtained for building and for

making lime. Three centuries ago Leland visited "Semar," and called it "a great uplandish toune having a great lake on the south-west side of it, whereof the toune taketh name." A fancied derivation of the name of Seamer is noticed at the foot of p. 402 of this volume. The Manor of Seamer anciently made a part of the extensive possessions of the Percy family. "The Manor place of the Percys, at the west end of the Chirch Garth," writes Leland, "is large, but of no rich building; the Chapel of it (only) is well builded."* This Manor House is now no more. In 1790 the Duke of Leeds sold the manorial estate to Joseph Denison, Esq., from whom it descended to his son the late W. J. Denison, Esq., and at his death the estate came to his nephew Lord Londesborough, who owns nearly all the land in the parish.

The *Village of Seamer*, which is a pretty good sized one, is situated about 4 miles S. by W. of Scarborough. It appears to have been at one time a town of considerable importance. Originally a weekly market was held here, but after repeated litigation with the people of Scarborough, it was finally suppressed in the reign of James I. (See vol. i., p. 726). In the 5th of Richard II. (1301) Henry, Earl of Northumberland, obtained a charter for a yearly fair at Seamer, on the feast of St. Martin, the patron Saint of the Church, and six following days. An annual *Cattle and Horse Fair* is still held on the 15th and 16th of July, pursuant to this charter. A *Cattle and Sheep Market* is held on the first Monday in every month.

At the *Seamer Railway Station*, one mile E. of the village, is the junction of the York and Scarbro' and the Hull and Scarbro' lines.

An insurrection broke out at Seamer in the reign of Edward VI., which is noticed in vol. i., p. 194 of this history.

There was a Church (and priest) here at the period of the Norman Conquest, which was appropriated to the Abbey of Whitby, and a Vicarage ordained therein, A.D. 1323. After the Dissolution the patronage came to secular persons. There were three Chantries in the Church, one of which belonged to the Percys. The present edifice (St. Martin) originally consisted of a nave, chancel, and tower, but some time after its erection a north aisle was added. It has clearly been of Norman construction, and still contains some interesting features of that early period; but it must now be considered a Gothic edifice. The late tower was struck by lightning in 1710, and was afterwards taken down. After the lapse of nearly 140 years it was rebuilt in 1847-8, at the expense of the then Lord of the Manor, W. J. Denison,

* In 1424 John, Bishop of Dromore, was commissioned to dedicate the Chapel, with the altars therein erected, within the Manor of Seamer, belonging to the Right Hon. Lord Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland.

Esq. The tower contains three bells, and on the east gable of the nave is the sancte-cot and bell. It is not uncommon to find the "cot" on old Churches, but the be sancte or sanctus bell is rarely seen. The nave and chancel walls are surmounted with an embattled parapet. The chancel has been elongated, the east window is of three lights. The chancel arch is Norman. Three fragments of ancient stained glass remain in one of the windows of the nave. There are monuments and tablets to the Woodall, Bontflower, Wilson, Wharton, and other families. On the pavement in the chancel is an ancient stone to Charles Cant, who died in 1585. Near this is a slab from which the brass containing two figures has been removed. In the vestry is a large blue slab, 10 feet long, from which a brass plate of very large dimensions, of the 14th century, has been removed. It is supposed that this is the gravestone of a member of the Percy family. Leland saw "in the quire of the meane Paroche Chirch a playn marble stone, with an epitaphi in French, wher were buried John Percy and John de Aton." Against the north wall of the vestry is a brass plate inscribed to the memory of Dame Lucy (wife of Sir Henry Gate, Knt.), who died at the Manor House at Seamer, in October, 1577. The inscription traces her descent from the blood-royal of England, in the person of Thomas Plantagenet, Duke of Gloucester, youngest son of Edward III.

The *Vicarage*, valued in the King's Books at £18. 16s. 5½d., was augmented with £800. of Queen Anne's Bounty from 1728 to 1810, and is now worth £340. per ann. The Curacy of Cayton is annexed to it. Patron, Lord Londesborough; Vicar, Rev. John R. Inge. The *Vicarage House* is a good residence east of the Church. The tithes were commuted for land in 1809.

There is a *Wesleyan Chapel* and a *Primitive Methodist Chapel*. The latter was erected in 1858. The *School* is chiefly supported by Lord Londesborough.

Antiquities.—At page 678 of the first volume of this work, we have noticed the Roman road from Scarborough, which passed through Seamer parish. The Beacon on Seamer Moor is supposed to occupy the site of a Roman military, or exploratory, post or station. A large entrenchment still remains, and the remains of a stone wall may yet be traced. The form is singular, but it agrees pretty well with General Roy's description of some Roman posts in North Britain. The height of the howe or tumulus on which the beacon is placed, is 20 feet, and the diameter of the post about 90 feet. There are several smaller tumuli near the spot (See page 728).

In the Scarborough Museum are a sepulchral urn and cup, found in a large tumulus near the Beacon Hill on Seamer Moor, in 1848. Within the tumulus was a kist-vaen, composed of massive stones, which also contained

a human skeleton. At Skerry Dyke, on Seamer Moor, in a tumulus 48 feet in diameter and 10 feet high, was discovered a large urn with bones and ashes, and the fragments of another urn. More than twenty years ago the men working at the extensive lime-quarry at Seamer, in clearing off the surface, discovered some skeletons, which were taken away and buried in the Churchyard. In October, 1857, some beautiful gold and silver ornaments, with beads and other articles for the decoration of the person, and a small urn, all of the Anglo-Saxon period, were brought to Scarborough for sale, and came into the possession of Lord Londesborough, who soon ascertained that they had come from his own limestone-quarry, at Seamer. And here it may be observed that as in the course of time, this quarry has cut away a very large portion of an elevated knoll in the limestone rock, it is impossible to say how many other such deposits have been destroyed in the course of formation of the quarry without being noticed.

His lordship resolved upon immediately exploring the ground above the quarry, which was yet unbroken, and on carefully examining the earth which had covered the limestone at the spot where the articles brought to Scarbro' were reported to be found, and which lay together at the bottom of the quarry. The result was that the following articles were found:—a beautiful lozenge-shaped pendant of gold; an elegant gold pin; two small gold ornaments, which seemed to be portions of the necklace to which the pendant was attached; fragments of a platted band of fine silver wire; and a considerable quantity of broken crockery, a piece of a glass vessel, and fragments of iron. Amongst the latter were staples and large nails, which appear to indicate that the body of the possessor of these jewels had been interred in a wooden chest or coffin. Soon after the men began to dig the ground above the quarry another interment was discovered, and on carefully opening the grave, it was found to contain a skeleton which had been placed on its right side, with its legs and knees in the posture of kneeling. A large circular bronze ring was found in a position which shewed it to have belonged to a girdle; a small knife lay on one side close to the left hand, and fragments of bone and of iron were found on the right side, which may have belonged to a small purse, or perhaps to a buckle of the girdle.

We are indebted for the information respecting the antiquities found at the quarry, to a paper read by Thomas Wright, Esq., F.S.A., at a meeting of the Scarborough Philosophical and Archæological Society, held by invitation, at the marine residence (Londesborough Lodge) of the noble patron of the Society, Lord Londesborough. This paper, which is published in the 26th annual Report of the Society (1858), concludes thus:—"Already a very im-

portant circumstance has been added to the history of this interesting neighbourhood. There can be no longer any doubt, not only that there was an early Anglo-Saxon settlement near Scarborough, but that it was one of importance, and that it consisted of families of greater wealth and splendour than usual in this part of the country. I believe it is the only example of gold ornaments of this character, yet found in the north of England. They generally consist of bronze or copper gilt."

East Ayton Township.—Area, 2,610 acres; population, 890; rateable value, £2,297. Nearly all the land belongs to Lord Londesborough. Ayton was the Lordship of Gilbert, the son of Lagi, who, soon after he became possessed of it, assumed the name of Aton, or Ayton, from this place, in the reign of King Henry I. His grandson Gilbert, who succeeded him in this manor, married Margery, the daughter of Warine de Vesci, a younger son of William, Lord Vesci, by whom he left issue William, his son and heir. This William gave certain lands to the Chapel at Ayton, with pasturage for a number of oxen, kine, horses, and sheep, in his lands and woods here; and thirty cart loads of turf out of his marsh of Hoton Buscel, for the maintenance of a Chantry therein for ever. In the 7th of Richard II. (1344), William de Vesci, Lord of Ayton, founded another Chantry in the same Chapel.

The *Village* is separated from West Ayton by the Derwent, which is here crossed by a stone bridge of four arches (See page 906). The *Chapel of East* (St. John Baptist) consists of a body, chancel, and tower. In the south entrance are the remains of a Norman doorway, and this, together with the chancel arch, font, general proportion, &c., favour the idea that the edifice has been originally of pure Norman design. The Vicar of Seamer officiates in this Chapel. There is a good *Primitive Methodist Chapel*, built in 1842. The *School* is partly supported by Lord Londesborough.

Derwent Villa is the residence and property of Johnson Robinson, Esq.; *East End House* is the residence of George Rymer, Esq.; *The Lodge*, of William Hodgson, Esq.; and *Osbourn Lodge*, of Mr. W. B. Leighton. *Moor House Farm* is in the occupation of Mr. George Leighton.

At page 907 (West Ayton) we omitted to notice *West End House*, the property and residence of Henry Pearson, Esq.; and a very ancient farmhouse called *Low Yedmandale*—the oldest residence in this neighbourhood—now in the occupation of Mr. John Hopper. The remains of the old castellated mansion mentioned at page 907, are on this farm.

At Ayton Moor, near Hildgrip, was recently found in a tumulus a large vase of British workmanship, and some beautiful flint arrow heads. They now form part of Lord Londesborough's fine collection of British, Roman,

Saxon, &c., antiquities. A second brass coin of Constantine (Roman), which was found at Ayton, has been deposited in the Scarborough Museum by Lord Londesborough.

Irton Township.—Irton is a small township of 610 acres, the rateable value of which is £789., and the owner of which is Lord Londesborough. The population numbers 118 souls. The *Hamlet* is close to Seamer, and about 4 miles S.W. by S. of Scarborough.

SINNINGTON.—Little Edstone and Marton townships are included in the parish of Sinnington. The area of the parish is 3,390 acres, and its population is 579. The township of Sinnington contains 1,960 acres and 316 inhabitants. The principal proprietors are the Rev. Godfrey Wright (Lord of the Manor), H. J. Lesley, Esq., C. Fairfax, Esq., Mrs. Bellwood, and others.* The soil is a rich clayey loam, the surface is undulated, and the scenery picturesque.

The *Village of Sinnington* stands 4 miles W.N.W. of Pickering, in the picturesque dale of the small river Seven. On the green in the centre of the village are a May Pole, and the old wooden stocks. Sinnington Hall and the Manor House are in the occupation of farmers.

The *Church* is a plain structure, consisting of a nave and chancel. The *Living* is a Perpetual Curacy, worth £90. a year, in the gift of the Master of Hemsworth School (the impropriator), and incumbency of the Rev. John Parker. The *Parsonage House* is a plain building. The tithes were commuted in 1786. There are about 52 acres of glebe land.

The *Wesleyan Chapel* is a plain stone building. The *School* is a branch of the Thornton Grammar School—See page 924.

Little Edstone Township.—Area, 790 acres; population, 15 souls. The Rev. Godfrey Wright is the largest owner of the soil. There are but two inhabited houses in the township. The place is situated 2 miles S.E. from Kirby Moorside. The township is locally situated in Ryedale Wapentake, though belonging to Sinnington parish.

Marton Township.—Marton is a small township in the picturesque valley of the river Seven, containing 640 acres and 248 inhabitants. Rateable value £1,061. Principal landowners Rev. G. Wright, Hon. and Rev. A. Duncombe (Dean of York), Mr. John Sleightholme, and Mr. William Pape.

The *Village* is distant $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles W. from Pickering. The *Primitive Methodist Chapel* was built in 1821; the *Wesleyan Chapel*, in 1826; and the *School* in 1858. The latter is supported by subscription and used for Divine Worship once a fortnight.

THORNTON DALE.—Thornton-le-Dale parish contains 1,066 acres, and 316 persons, according to the Census Return of 1851, but local estimation gives an area of double that extent. The rateable value is £3,793. The Lord of the Manors of Thornton and Thornton-cum-Farmanby and owner of most of the soil, is the Rev. John Richard Hill, inheriting from his father the late Richard Hill, Esq. The soil is various, and the substratum contains good stone, which is quarried for building and for burning into lime.

The *Village of Thornton* is large, clean, and well built, and contains most of the houses in Farmanby township, Ellerburn parish. It consists of two streets crossing each other, and is distant from Pickering nearly 3 miles east. It contains the shaft of an ancient stone cross, which was repaired in 1820; and near to which is a building used as meat shambles.

Thornton House, the seat of the Rev. J. R. Hill, is a large mansion of stone, situated in a pleasant spot near the east end of the village.

The *Church* (All Saints) is a good building, containing the usual parts of a parish Church. There are three bells in the tower. The *Benefice* is a Rectory, rated in the *Liber Regis* at £20., and now worth about £400. a year. The Rev. J. R. Hill is the Patron, and the Rector is the Rev. Edward William Heslop. The *Rectory House*, erected in 1842, is a neat cut stone building. There are Chapels for the Methodists and Primitive Methodists—the former erected about the year 1811, and the latter in 1839.

Synnington and Thornton Hospital and Grammar School.—Elizabeth, Viscountess Lumley, by deed in 1657, left certain property in London, in the County of Southampton, and in Yorkshire: the latter consisting of the Manors of Synnington, Marton, Thornton, and Eddiston (Edstone), to be sold, and after paying the expenses of her funeral and interment—her trustees were directed, within the space of six years next ensuing her death, to “build a structure or building of brick or stone, containing 24 rooms of equal bigness in manner and form of an Hospital, in such convenient place within the parishes of Synnington or Thornton, upon a parcel of ground containing six acres, to be provided, procured, and bought, for the habitation of twelve poor people, men and women, which by reason of age, sickness, or other great infirmity, are not at all able, in some convenient manner, to provide for themselves, of which said twelve poor people, six are to be of the parish of Synnington, and four of the parish of Thornton, and the other two of the respective parishes of Marton, Great Eddiston, Little Eddiston, and Farnaby.” She also directed that her trustees should erect another building “fit and convenient for a chapel, and finish the same with a pulpit place and seats, and other ornaments fit for the same.” She, too, directed that an

Hospital should be built in London for six poor people of the parishes of St. Botolph Aldgate, or St. Botolph Bishopgate. Her trustees were likewise to erect a building "fit and convenient for an habitation of a schoolmaster, within the parishes of Synnington or Thornton," upon a parcel of land of ten acres, to be provided, procured, and purchased" by the trustees. They were also directed "to provide and purchase within the said parish of Synnington, or within ten miles distance of the said parish, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, of the full and clear yearly value of £250."—out of which the annual sum of £120. was to be applied to the maintenance and support of the said eighteen poor people. The deed directed that the schoolmaster should teach the children of the parishes of Synnington and Thornton gratis, and read prayers in the Chapel of the Hospital twice a day, and preach once every Sunday to the twelve poor people, the scholars of his school, and to any of the inhabitants of Synnington or Thornton that may attend at the Chapel. In consideration of these duties he was to have the house and ten acres of land for his own use during the time he fulfilled them, besides £20. a year for teaching the scholars, and £10. a year for preaching, instructing, and reading prayers. The trustees were also to pay £10. a year to poor debtors confined in York Castle. Likewise to pay and allow yearly to five poor scholars educated in this school, in each of the Universities of Cambridge and Oxford (five in each), if any such be, and in default of such to so many of such others who shall be nominated by the respective convocations of the said Universities for the time being, the sum of £4. a year each for their better support and maintenance until they shall have time to become graduates in the said Universities. Also to pay (the trustees) £40. a year, £10. each, "for the clothing, placing, and putting forth every year four such male children born in the said parishes of Synnington, Thornton, Marton, Great Eddiston, Little Eddiston, and Farnaby, or some one of them," as shall be elected or chosen.

The estates belonging to the Charity consist of about 210A. of land at Thornton; 189A. at Thirsk, Sowerby, and Bagby; 5A. at Wrelton; and 20A. at Kirklevington; exclusive of 10A. occupied by the schoolmaster. The trustees are also possessed of certain stock, and the whole gives an income of about £500. a year.

In pursuance with the directions of the Viscountess, the trustees erected an *Hospital* and a *School-house*, with commodious buildings for the habitation of a schoolmaster, at Thornton; and an Hospital in St. Botolph's parish, Aldgate, London. The school-room at Thornton serves also as the Chapel for the Hospital, and forms part of the same building. The school is free

only for Latin to the boys of the two parishes; but Sinnington, being six miles distant, the schoolmaster of that place is allowed a certain sum, for which he instructs a certain number of free scholars in reading, writing, and accounts—so that this branch of the charity is much more beneficial to the poor than the school at Thornton. The latter school, it may be observed, has long been in high repute as a Grammar School, at which there are generally a number of boarders, as well as day scholars. The allowances for exhibitions to scholars, at the Universities, are not now called for. Several poor boys are apprenticed every year with premiums, to masters in the country. The yearly stipends and allowances to the various branches of the charity were augmented, pursuant to a decree in the Court of Chancery, in 1820. The trustees consist of a few noblemen and gentlemen, among whom are Lord Feversham, Sir W. Worsley, Bart., Rev. J. R. Hill, and Thomas Mitchelson, Esq.

There are likewise at Thornton a *National School* for boys and girls, and an *Infant School*.

WYKEHAM.—Wykeham parish, including Ruston and Langdale End, contains 7,535 acres, of which about 4,000 acres are open moorland, and the remainder a fertile tract extending southward to the river Derwent. The soil is clayey and limey—the subsoil is rock and limestone. Population, 643 souls; rateable value, £2,608. An enclosure Act was passed in 1784. The Lord Viscount Downe, a minor (See page 715), the Lord of the Manor and owner of most of the soil, succeeded to the Wykeham estates on the death of the Hon. Marmaduke Langley in 1851. This Hon. M. Langley was the fourth son of John, the fourth Viscount Downe, and on inheriting this property he, by letters patent, assumed the name of Langley—it being the name of the family from whence the estates descended to him.

Wykeham Abbey.—This Abbey or Priory was founded in 1153 (18th of Stephen), by Pain Fitz-Osbert de Wycham, for nuns of the Cistercian Order. Burton, in his “*Monasticon*,” tells us that the Priory, the Church, cloisters, and twenty-four other houses having been casually burnt down, King Edward III., in the year 1327, relieved the nuns from the payment of £3. 12s. 7d. per ann. for 20 years, which they used to pay the Crown for lands held by them in the Honour of Pickering, part of the Duchy of Lancaster. At the Dissolution there were nine nuns here, and the valuation of the rents of the Priory lands, &c., was then £25. 17s. 6d. In 1543 the site, &c., with the Rectory of Wykeham, were granted to Francis Poole, but they subsequently passed to the Hutchinsons.

Burton likewise mentions an ancient Chapel in the following words:—"In the year 1321 (15th Edward II.), John de Wykeham erected a Chapel at Wykeham, near Scarborough, on the site of the Church of All Saints (which was then taken down, being ruinous and decayed), and dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St. Helen. The said John de Wykeham, having the King's license, granted by Charter, dated 20th June, 1321, to Dame Isabella the Prioress, and to the Convent, the stipend of twelve marks of silver and several parcels of land, for procuring and sustaining two perpetual chaplains and their successors daily to celebrate Divine Service in the said Chapel for the soul of its founder, and for the souls of all the faithful deceased; which ordination was confirmed by William, Archbishop of York, 20th July, 1323."

This Chapel or Conventual Church, which became the parish Church, was taken down in 1853. It was considered to be dedicated to All Saints, like the previous building, and it is probable that Burton is in error respecting the dedication. The Priory was dedicated in honour of the Blessed Virgin and St. Helen, and hence perhaps the mistake. There is a local tradition that there was anciently a village called Marton, a little north of Wykeham, where there was a Church dedicated to St. Helen, supposed to have been consumed by fire.

The remains of a tower and spire, covered with ivy—all that is left of the buildings of the Priory—meet the eye on entering Wykeham from Scarbro'.

The *Village of Wykeham* is pleasantly situated on the Malton road, about 7 miles W.S.W. of Scarbro'. The *Village of Ruston* is half a mile W. of Wykeham; and *Langdale End* is a straggling hamlet, 7 miles N.E. of Wykeham.

The Manor House, long designated *Wykeham Abbey*, formerly the seat of the Hon. M. Langley, but now the property of Lord Downe, and the residence of W. H. Fife, Esq., is a handsome mansion, situated in a large and well wooded park, about a mile south of the village, near the site of the old Church and Priory. Near the house is a fine sheet of water, abounding in fish, and crossed by an iron bridge, erected in 1802, by Richard Langley, Esq. The gardens, pleasure grounds, and plantations of Wykeham Abbey, are extensive.

The *Church* (All Saints), which was built and endowed by the late Lord Downe, was consecrated by the Archbishop of York, November 1st, 1854. It stands north of the village, and is a very neat Gothic edifice of stone, consisting of a nave with aisles, a chancel, and a detached tower surmounted by a handsome spire. There are three bells in the tower. The edifice is elegantly furnished, and the east window is filled with stained glass. The *Living* is a Donative Curacy, in the gift of the Lord of the Manor, and in-

cumbency of the Rev. Charles H. Shebbeare. The *Parsonage House* stands east of the Church, and is a neat stone building. It was erected by the late Lord Downe.

In the old Churchyard is a portion of a stone cross, one of the limbs of which is gone; also, a stone coffin bearing this inscription:—"Heare lyeth the body of Thomas Vasey, 1691." In the west wall of this ancient place of burial are several monumental tablets to members of the Langley and Dawnay families. The remains of the late Hon. Marmaduke Langley, who died October 1st, 1851, aged 74 years, are buried in this Churchyard.

Here is a tablet to *Bartholomew Johnson*, musician, born in this parish, who was baptised October 3rd, 1710; and died 7th of February, 1814—so that he was nearly 104 years old at the time of his death, which occurred at Scarborough (See vol. i., p. 763). The parish Register contains this notice of burial:—"Benedict Lloyd, of Wykeham Grange, June 3, 1847, 102 years."

The *School* and master's residence were built at the cost of the late Lord Downe. There is a Charity, consisting of the interest of two benefactions of £10. each, distributed in bread among four old women.

A stone bridge which crossed the Derwent, connecting this parish with that of Hackness, was swept away by the flood, noticed at page 832. A temporary bridge of wood now serves the purpose of the inhabitants, but a new and substantial bridge of stone is about to be erected.



THE END.

